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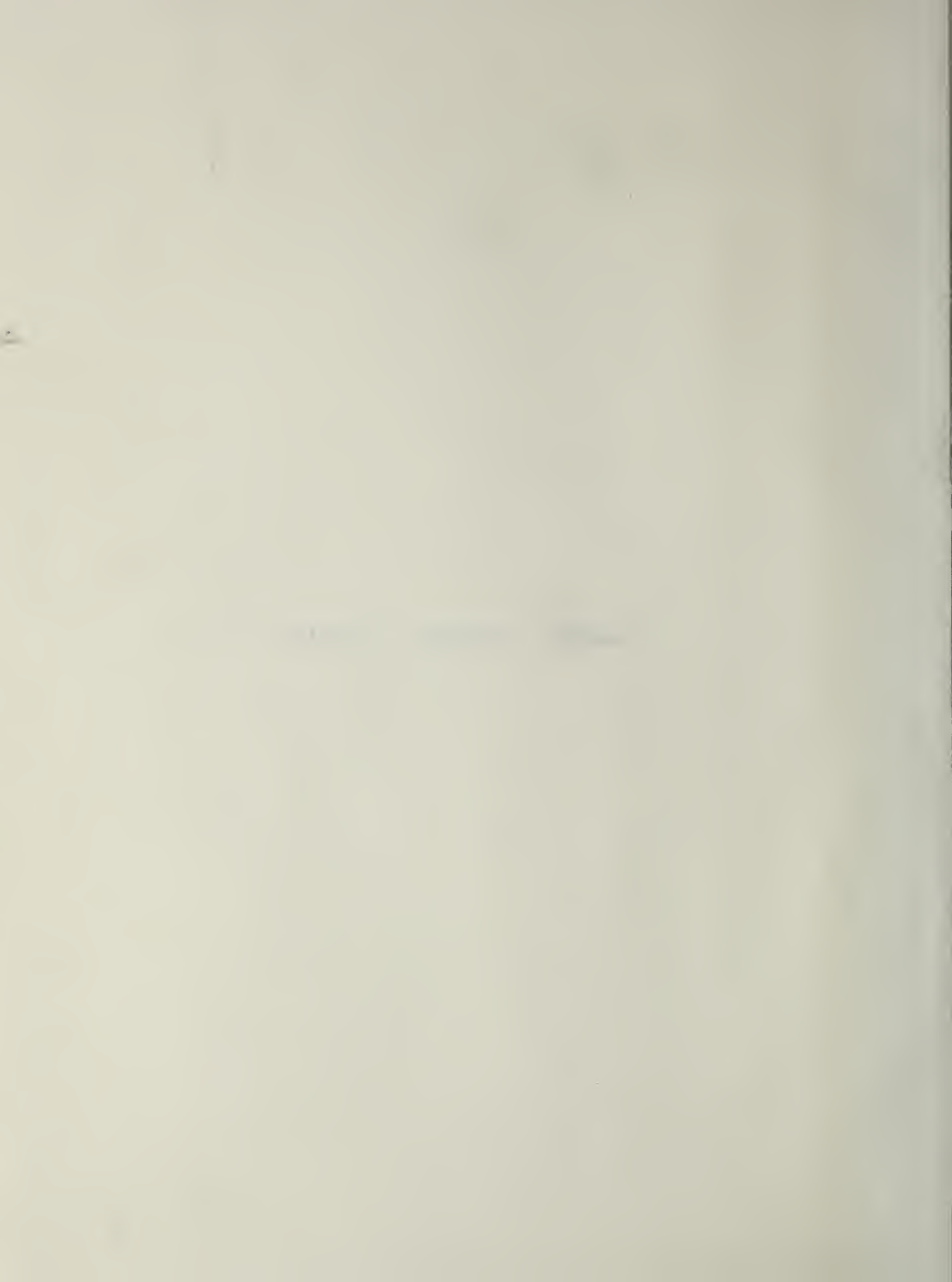
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# ANCESTOR

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# The Ancestor



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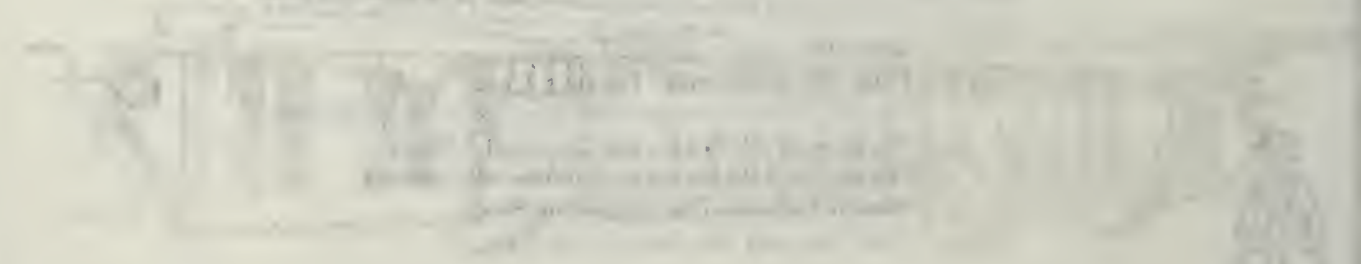


# Anchor



ANCHOR

OF THE  
NAVY



OF THE  
NAVY





*" 'Tis not mortals to command success;  
but we'll do more . . . deserve it."*

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The FIRST NUMBER of *The Ancestor*,  
the New National Monthly Magazine, is  
sent to you with the Compliments of the  
Publishers. *Your attention is direct-*  
*ed to page 17.*

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# The Ancestor



Vol. 1 No. 1

1932—OCTOBER—1932

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## LEST WE FORGET!

THE VENERATED emigrants who first planted America and who laid the foundation of our civil liberty have passed away, but how little there is of the great and good that can die. To their country yet they live, and in all that perpetuates the memory of men they will continue to live. They live in the recorded proof of their own great actions; in the offspring of their intellect; in the deep engraved lines of public gratitude; and in the respect and homage of mankind.

While we pay periodical tribute to our great historic leaders we must not neglect the minuter portions of our history, and the life record of the humbler men and women who acted a part therein. It shall not be said that the settlement of America and the history of her Revolution is becoming a trite theme. That the splendid heritage bequeathed us by our ancestors be not submerged, it is incumbent upon us to keep alive the Family Tradition, as well as the National Tradition.

It is time for those who have distinguished ancestry to remember that with pride of ancestry they also inherited deep obligations and inherent duties to posterity. A beginning in social and moral regeneration might be made, we think, if the descendants of historic American families could be encouraged to affirm their ancient rights by the performance of their inherent duties. Today we are kept going rather by memories that are fading than by examples that are compelling. We still march to the music of great traditions but we are allowing the music to become faint and the step to falter. The American

Spirit has ceased to lead, high resolve and unimpeachable integrity has been thrust from its rightful place as the guide and guardian of the national destiny. It has not been pulled down, it has itself descended.

Nothing can so contribute to the American Spirit as an appreciation of the calibre and character of the men and women who made America. To do so we must cherish their memory, we must uncover and preserve every vestige of historical, genealogical, heraldic and antiquarian evidence of the lives and actions of our ancestors. By so doing we can acquire new inspiration from new knowledge of our forebears. We can cherish their memory and emulate their virtues by thus perpetuating the blessing which they have bequeathed. We cannot recur too often nor dwell too long upon the history and character of the men and women who gave so unselfishly of themselves to found and create those American institutions which are our heritage. By so doing our own lives may take on something of their form and impression.

The motives which inspired the founding of "The Ancestor" is embodied in these beliefs. By diligent and skillful research of the published and unpublished records of the past; and by careful scrutiny of the documents in private and public archives, we will gather historical facts bearing on the lives and actions of the progenitors of American families, which should not only enlighten the present generation, but should inspire it with a higher appreciation of the true American Spirit.

### Burgoyne and Lee

Before being sent to America to participate in the war against the Colonists, General Burgoyne distinguished himself as a commander in Spain. His success at the battle of Villa Velha was largely due to the dash and enterprise of his subordinate, a certain Colonel Charles Lee. It is one of the romances of war that Lee, who led Burgoyne's regiment into action in Spain in October, 1762, should have been captured by these his old comrades in America, in December, 1776, at Basking Ridge, near Trenton. Lee migrated

to America on the eve of the Revolutionary War, where he joined the Patriots' Party. In 1775 he was appointed by Congress to the second Major-Generalship in the Continental Army, ranking next to Washington. After his capture by his old comrades he was in danger of being transported to England as a deserter, when the intervention of Washington secured his exchange as a prisoner of war. Lee fought a duel with Washington's aide-de-camp Laurens, later he retired to his estates in the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia, where he died in 1782.

### Gentleman John Burgoyne

John Burgoyne, English general during the war of the American Revolution, capitulated to General Gates at Saratoga, 1777. He was a scion of an ancient family who acquired their estates in 1387 from the great Lancaster, who granted them to Roger Burgoyne by the following quaint deed:

"I, John of Gaunt,  
Go give and do Graunt  
Unto Roger Burgoyne  
And the heirs of his loyne  
All Sutton and Potton  
Until the world's rotten."

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# FIND THE LADY!

## *How Mrs. Murray Outwitted the British General*

THERE MUST HAVE been a great deal of respect in the breast of General Sir Henry Clinton, British general in the American Revolution, for his gallant American adversary, General Isaac Putnam. These two brave leaders were destined to meet often in the great struggle for liberty. They fought desperately and spared no effort in striving for the defeat and annihilation of the other's command. But in the last encounter between these two valiant men, when the English general thought he had his old rival trapped like a fox, the American general, with the aid of a very gallant lady, escaped.

In 1775, after Concord, General Putnam was given command of the forces of Connecticut, and was ranking officer on the day of Bunker's Hill. At that battle Sir Henry Clinton was serving as Major-General on the English side. Putnam was appointed, in 1777, to the defense of the Hudson highlands and in 1778 made his famous escape from Tyler's Dragoons by riding down the stone steps at horseback.

The English general at this time was taking possession of New York after the defeat of Washington's forces at the battle of Long Island. While General Clinton was doing this for the English, his relative, James Clinton, was holding Fort Clinton for the Americans.

Washington had safely withdrawn his forces after the Long Island battle, and had moved his main force, leaving General Putnam behind, in command of the rear guard. Putnam's position was a perilous one. The configuration of Manhattan Island is such that the English could land a force from the East River, throw it across the narrow width of the island, and cut off the retreat from below. The only trust was in the shore batteries and they proved useless.

The English landed at Kip's Bay, about three miles above the city, where there were works strong enough to have kept off the enemy for a long time had they been well defended. As it was, this garrison surrendered at the appearance of the English transports in the river. At the same time three English ships of war moved up the Hudson to Bloomingdale. The failure of the Kip's Bay garrison left Putnam in the most imminent peril. He had about three thousand men and a

dangerous encumbrance of equipment. The weather was very hot and the roads were narrow.

The instant Putnam heard of the failure of the Kip's Bay garrison and the landing of the enemy, he put his men in motion and strained every nerve to push them past the point of danger before his channel of escape could be closed. Safety seemed a forlorn hope. The English had landed a force above him. A rapid march would quickly bring them to the Hudson. The avenue of exit would be closed. The danger of capture was extreme. It was averted by one of those striking incidents which lend color and romance to the history of war. In this case it was a woman whose coolness and quick wit proved the salvation of Putnam's imperiled army.

Sir Henry Clinton, having fairly secured the Kip's Bay garrison, moved quickly to cut off Putnam's retreat. At last he had trapped his gallant adversary. Had he not reduced every American fort on Manhattan? Was not the waters round the island teeming with English transports? He had but to march across the north end and he had Putnam caught like a fly in a bottle.

Clinton's route lay along the eastern side of Murray Hill, where was the residence of Mrs. Murray, mother of Lindley Murray, the grammarian, and a most worthy old Quaker lady. Putnam had sent her word, some time before, of his perilous position, and begged her, if possible, to do something to detain General Clinton, by giving refreshments to him and his officers. If their march could be hindered for an hour it would be an invaluable service.

The patriotic old lady was quick to respond. Many of the English officers knew her, and when she appeared, with a welcoming smile, at her door, and cordially invited them to step in and take a friendly glass of wine, the offer was too tempting to be refused. They were only too glad of the short rest and followed her into her spacious dining-room. Here Mrs. Murray and the ladies of her family exerted themselves to entertain their guests. The wine proved excellent, and the society and conversation of the ladies a delightful change from the routine of the camp. The minutes became an hour before the guests dreamed of the flight of time.

At length a negro servant, who had been on the lookout from the housetop, entered the room, made a significant sign to his mistress, and at once withdrew. . . . Mrs. Murray now rose, and with a meaning smile turned to her distinguished guest.

"Will you be kind enough to come with me, Sir Henry?" she asked. "I have something to show you which is of great interest."

"With pleasure," he replied, and followed her from the room.

She led the way to the outlook on the upper story and pointed to the northern side of the hill, where in the distance could be seen the American flag waving over the ranks of the retiring army. They were marching in close array into the open plains of Bloomingdale.

"How do you like the prospect, Sir Henry?" she inquired. "We consider the view from this side an admirable one."

What Sir Henry replied, history has not recorded. No doubt it lacked the quality of politeness. Down the stairs he rushed, calling to his officers as he sprang to his horse, but he was too late. The gap was closed, and nothing but such baggage and stores which could not be moved remained in the trap which, if sprung an hour earlier, would have caught an army.

The name of Mrs. Murray lives in history among those of many heroines who so ably played their part in the drama of American liberty.

### Can We Learn Thereby?

Commenting upon the contribution of the Acland family to the national cause, Mr. Hudleston, librarian of the British War Office, in one of his books, says: "They are a very good example of those county families which were the backbone of England. The names of such families do not often appear in the history books. They do not buy peerages; they have never made fortunes when England was at war; they do not cozen and cheat and swindle; they have sometimes lived hard, and sometimes drunk hard, but they have always sent their sons into the army and their bones lie buried all over the world. The Aronsteins and the Isaacsteins who have bought their ancestral estates will, PERHAPS, in time learn to follow their example." We wonder.





## FROM BARONIAL CASTLE TO BROADWAY

Scion of an Ancient Family Became  
Mayor of New York

THE ANCIENT and distinguished family of Johnston have given many illustrious sons and daughters to the roster of great Americans. There are several branches to this historic family that have attained separate and unique distinction and have been honored, not only in the country of their origin, but also in the land of their adoption. This article deals with the celebrated Scotch-American line of the Johnstons and in subsequent issues we will refer to other lines.

The Johnstons are a famous Scottish Border Clan, whose origin goes back to the thirteenth century in the person of Sir Gilbert Johnstoun. The family name has been variously spelled Jounstoun, Johnston and Johnstone. Sir Gilbert Johnson was succeeded by his son of the same name, who in turn had John Johnston who was living in 1296. Sir John was father of John and Gilbert Johnson and the latter was succeeded by his son, Sir John. The last named had one son, Adam, who was twice married and through his immediate successors founded the co-lateral lines of Johnstons of Westerhall and the Johnstons of Elphinstone.

Sir Archibald Johnston, was executed at the Market Cross in Edinburgh. Here is the extract from the ancient record. It is chiefly notable for the treatment meted out to the armorial bearings of the Johnsons at that time: "Upon the 13 day of May, 1551, Sir Archibald Jonnestown, . . . "was first oppenlie declairit traitour in face of Parliament, thaireftir the Lord Lyon King of Airmes, with four heraldis and six trumpeteris, went to the Mercat Crose of Edinburgh, and there made publick intimation of his forfaltre and treson, rave asinder his airmes and trampled them under thair feet, . . ."

Sir James of Westerhall was created Lord Johnstone in 1633 and Earl of Hartfell in 1643 and his eldest son, James, was created Earl of Annan-

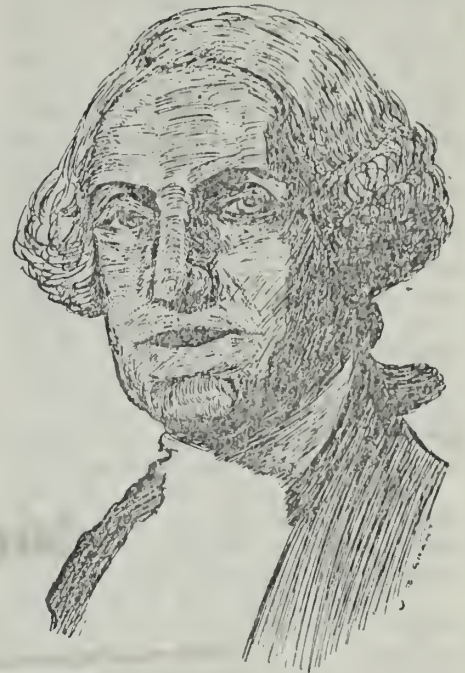
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## Washington and the Order of the Purple Heart

THE ORDER OF THE PURPLE HEART, established a century and a half ago by General Washington, as an award for bravery on the part of his enlisted men in the Revolutionary War, was revived this year by the War Department at the direction of President Hoover. The announcement of the re-establishment of the Order was made as a tribute to Washington on the two hundredth anniversary of his birth.

The Order of the Purple Heart is the oldest honor in the history of the army for non-commissioned officers and men. As stated elsewhere in this issue, only three men ever have received the award. Under the rules providing for its reinstatement, however, thousands of soldiers and ex-soldiers will become eligible for the decoration. Washington made the condition of the award, "Singularly meritorious acts of extraordinary fidelity or essential service" and the War Department consider that wounds suffered in action come under this meaning.

The revived decoration consists of a heart-shaped medal with a field of purple enamel bordered with gold. On the reverse side is a relief figure of



George Washington in his continental uniform, with the inscription, "For Military Merit."

## Flags That Have Waved Over Texas

THE HISTORY of Texas had its beginning in 1519 when Pineda surveyed the outlines of the country that stretches from the Mississippi beyond the Rio Grande. In 1684 the gallant La Salle planted the first Texas Flag, the Lillies of France, which was later followed by the flag of Spain. Mexico achieved her independence from Spain in 1821, and Texas' Third Flag, that of Mexico, was unfurled to the breeze from over the presidios. Americans then started to take a hand in the game and Stephen F. Austin settled several hundred families in the rich lands lying between the Colorado and Brazos Rivers. In April, 1833, a convention was held at San Felipe de Austin. Among the delegates were Sam Houston (the Raven), David G. Burnet, who later became the first President of the Republic of Texas, and William H. Wharton, who carried the Texas

Declaration of Independence to Washington, D.C. After the Alamo in 1836, Texas' fourth Flag, the Lone Star, waved over the Republic. Texas maintained her independence from 1836 to 1846 under Presidents David G. Burnet, Sam Houston, Mirabeau B. Lamar and Anson Jones. In 1846, Texas' Fifth Flag, the Stars and Stripes, spread its protecting folds over that valiant republic, there to remain.

### Adams

John Quincy Adams in a communication writes: "That the fact of my father securing this high position and rank at Harvard is due rather to the position of the maternal branch of the family, rather than to the Adamses." This is strange reading to Americans of this day.





# Rivalries and Dissensions of Great Houses

## Some Famous Family Fueds

The complete history of the feuds and quarrels of great families would fill volumes. In this issue we can only make brief reference to a few. These family feuds arose from many different causes, but the most notable reasons were questions of chieftainship, quarrels of rival clans, cases of disputed rights, and contentions for precedence. Examination of the causes of these rival pretensions illustrate to some extent the manners of the times.

### Scrope and Grosvenor

Towards the close of the fourteenth century there arose a memorable controversy between the two great families of Scrope of Yorkshire and Grosvenor of Cheshire. The point in dispute was the right to bear a certain coat of arms, and the litigation lasted from the 17th of August, 1385, to the 27th of May, 1390. The issue was tried before the High Court of Chivalry and Kings Warriors, Mitred Abbots, Bishops, Statesmen and Poets appear on the scene. Among the great and illustrious men who gave evidence were Hotspur, Chaucer, John of Gaunt, Owen Glendower the Welch prince, and members of the ancient families of Stanley, Brereton, Davenport, Massie, Mainwaring, Domville, Leigh or Lee, Traffords, Holford, Vernon, Roos, Neville, Lovell, Frandon, Percy, Chamberlain, Gourney and others.

The royal decree, containing the verdict of the court, bore date 27th May, 1390, was to the effect the coat of arms in dispute, namely, AZURE, A BEND OR, should remain wholly to the Scrope family and their heirs and successors, and that the Grosvenor family should have no part thereof.

### Jones and Herbert

How seriously family pedigrees were considered in olden days is made manifest in the interesting feud between the great Welch families of Jones and Herbert. It is no easy matter to follow the intricacies of a Welsh pedigree. The absence of surnames up to a comparatively recent date, and their tardy adoption under different appellations by members of one and the same family, is obviously the real cause of the difficulty. A Welsh genealogy is more easily traced by the coat of arms and heraldic devices



than by surnames. This is not alone true of Wales but also of other national origins. Indeed the heraldic authority can be of the greatest value to the genealogists, a fact that seems to have been lost sight of by many. Heraldic evidence has been able to determine the age of great cathedrals when other evidence failed.

William ap Jenkin, (William son of Jenkin) Lord of Gwarindee, Wales, in the time of Edward III, had four sons who all founded families. Although springing from a common ancestor, each bore a different surname, for reasons stated above. The eldest son, John, founded the Progers, or Rogers, family; the second son, David, founded the Morgans; the third son, Howell, founded the Jones and the fourth son, Thomas, founded the Powell family as well as that of the Herberts.

### Powels, Herbert, Jones and Morgans

Disputes arose between the various descendants as to the right of seniority or chieftainship. This rivalry existed for centuries between the descendants of William ap Jenkin, and the families by his sons, viz; Progers, Powels, Herberts, Jones and Morgans. On one occasion a gentleman of the Proger family,

after dining with a friend at Monmouth,, proposed to return to his home in the evening, but his companion directed his attention to the coming of a storm. "Never mind," replied Proger. "If the storm gets too bad there is my cousin Powell's house on the way and he will be glad to receive us." They accordingly mounted their horses and set out. The storm increased in volume and they were compelled to turn their horses' heads toward cousin Powell's hospitable mansion in Perthyr. The family had all retired, but Proger beat on the door with his sword hilt. Eventually cousin Powell appeared demanding to know the reason for the noise.

"It is I, your cousin Proger, who am come to ask refuge from the inclemency of the weather, and am certain you will give me and my friend a welcome."

"You and your friend shall be admitted on one condition that you promise that you will allow and never dispute that I am the head of the family."

"No," roared the indignant Progers, "I will never do that. Let it rain swords and daggers, I will ride this night to my home at Werndee. I will not so lower the dignity of my family by remaining here! Even cousin Jones, who is of an elder branch than you, never denies that I am the head of the family."

"Then," retorted Powell, "there is nothing more to say. Good night, cousin Progers, and a pleasant ride to you."

The feud between the various branches of these great families existed for centuries, and many and bitter were the quarrels that ensued. Even as late as the last century an echo of that feud was heard in the hallowed calls of the Parliament of Westminster.

### O'Connor and O'Connor

A curious controversy arose between two distinguished Irish families as to the insertion or omission of a second N in their surnames. The family of the Irish Chief the O'Connor Don omitted it, and a junior branch of the family, the O'Connors of Roscommon, decided also to omit it. This gave umbrage to the senior branch, that of O'Conor Don, and the dispute was referred to the arbitration of the Ulster King of Arms. This heraldic authority did his utmost to keep the peace between the fighting

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## BLOTS ON THE ESCUTCHEONS

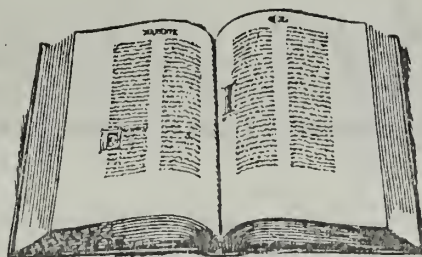
### "There's a Black Sheep in Every Flock"

[HERE IS THE STORY of the man who, after acquiring a vast fortune in war profits, decided to procure a family tree, hereby to lend some measure of respectability to his social station. In order to learn about his forbears he planned a trip to Europe. Before his departure he boastfully informed his friends of the purpose of his journey. After an absence of some months he returned quite discolored. A friend inquired what success he had met with. "It cost me five thousand dollars to find out about my ancestors," he replied, "and now I would give ten thousand to forget them."

This story reminds us of a very patriotic lady, a stern prohibitionist, who was deeply chagrined to discover, in the course of her genealogical research, that one of her ancestors "Could drink two bottles of brandy before dinner and never blink an eye." Other and very reputable achievements of this ancestor did not, in her opinion, excuse this disgusting habit. Had she familiarized herself with the habits of the period in which this particular ancestor lived, she would have known that he was really a very temperate person. Princes and prelates in that day and age would have regarded him as a mere piker. Besides, we have it on the authority of Dr. Johnson, that brandy was the beverage of heroes.

It is this failure to appreciate the social manners and customs of certain periods that cause the modern ultra-puritanical genealogist to be shocked when they uncover a blot on the family escutcheon. The moral standards of one age are often anathema in another age. And is not virtue but the absence of temptation, in any age. We are too apt to think that the standards of our day should have governed the lives and habits of our ancestors. We forget too that many of our accepted standards would have brought the blush of shame to our forbears.

The human weaknesses of great men and women enable us to understand them as well as do their splendid achievements. Paragons of virtue are usually so uninteresting. We like to think that Shakespeare was arrested for killing deer that did not belong to him, a very heinous offense in his day. We like to recall that Carlyle, that greatest of modern prophets, used to throw bacon at his wife in moments of exasperation. This is not a practice we would recommend to poster-



ity, but it enables us to realize that the great and near-great have their weaknesses, even as you and I.

Then there is the classic case of Lord Lytton, who, on one occasion, told his wife he was going into the country "to study philosophy." Lady Lytton, who appears to have smelled a rat, followed him, and, as she put it, "Found philosophy in pink muslin sitting on his lordship's knee."

It is these very "weaknesses" in the character of great men and women that accounts for the presence of the bar sinister on many very ancient escutcheons. It is astonishing how critical we become of a fall from grace in our immediate family and yet point with pride to an ancestor whose only claim to fame was an illicit affair with an exalted but profligate personage. True worth, courage and unselfish service to mankind are attributes to be found in many of our ancestors whose faults are as well known to us as are their great achievements.

Indeed the whole history of biography teems with the names of those whose fame is as enduring as their faults were manifest. The royal Charles, the poets Burns and Byron, the queens Mary of Scots and Elizabeth of England; Parnell the Liberator and the American Alexander Hamilton; William of Normandy, Nelson the Admiral; Napoleon the Soldier, and thousands more. Even King David of ancient memory, whose weaknesses are written imperishably in the Book of Books. Then there are untold thousands who were careful not to break the eleventh commandment, "Thou shalt not be found out."

In his "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" the historian Gibbons takes occasion, in his quaint satirical way, to make a philosophical reflection, when commenting on the "achievements" of a great emperor. In addition to having many wives and many concubines, this ruler had a library of two thousand volumes. "All of which," says Gibbons, "goes to prove the versatility of his genius."

## THE PARSONS CASE

THE ANTI-NICOTINE addicts of to-day would have found little support among the clergy of the establishment in the days of the Virginia Colony. Moncure Conway in his "Tobacconalia" gives us an entertaining picture of the importance of the weed to our clerical ancestors:

"Early in the eighteenth century Tobacco had become the currency of the colony. By the law of 1696 the salary of every clergyman had been fixed at Sixteen thousand pounds of tobacco per annum. But the value of such a salary was variable, by reasons of changes in the market price, consequent on the quantity shipped to Europe and the quality of the tobacco. In some parishes only "Orinoco" could be raised, which was inferior to "Sweet-scented." Many a poor clergyman's household was filled with joy at the tidings of his promotion from an "Orinoco" parish to a sweet-scented parish, as they are described in the old books. The parishes where no tobacco could be raised were frankly left without ministrations of the Established Church. Here came Baptists and Quakers, and peripatetic ranters of any rabid separatist who drifted past.

The "Sweet-scented" parsons were very insistent upon a correct counting of plants by the vestryman, and showed a pious anxiety to prevent deterioration of the tobacco crop, or of its price to the injury of Christ's Kingdom in Virginia. During the drought of 1755, when the people could not pay their tobacco debts in kind the only creditors who demanded such payment were some of the clergy.

This was the beginning of many lawsuits, culminating in the famous "Parsons Case" which was the first heard before Colonel John Henry, father of the celebrated Patrick, as magistrate. Patrick's uncle, for whom the orator was named, was one of the petitioners of the act. He flamed out with such an arraignment of the clergy for grinding the suffering people that he broke their authority and became the darling of the Presbyterians and other dissenters. His arraignment of the King was the virtual settlement of the case of the colonies versus the King. When the Stamp Act presently came, Patrick Henry held the people of Virginia in his hand.







# THE ZENGER TRIAL

*A Celebrated Case Which Heralded the Revolution*



THE RELUCTANCE of the American people to place too much power in the hands of the judiciary and their jealousy of the rights of Habeas Corpus, can be traced in some measure to the remarkable trial of John Peter Zenger in 1733. That this stern regard for civic liberty has been taken advantage of by classes other than those whose interest it was intended to protect, has been well manifested in recent criminal legalities. However much Habeas Corpus is abused in modern times, and however much we lament the restricted powers of the Bench, there was, at the time of the trial of Zenger, genuine need for the limiting of judicial powers and the jealous protection of the liberty of the individual, especially when power was in the hands of selfish and unscrupulous men.

The Zenger trial is of interest also, because of the fight involved for the freedom of the press, the vagaries of the law of libel, and, what is of deeper interest to the readers of *THE ANCESTOR* because of the families involved in that early colonial struggle.

Among the children of the Palatines imported by Governor Hunter in 1710 was a lad of thirteen by the name of John Peter Zenger. Instead of proceeding to the Palatine colony, his widowed mother and her little family remained in New York. There Peter was bound apprentice to William Bradford, then a well-known printer, for a term of eight years, at the end of which time he set up an office of his own.

## Governor William Cosby

Governor William Cosby, as he drove in his coach on a Sunday to old Trinity Church in Manhattan, or as he walked in stately raiment, attended by a negro servant who carried his prayer book on a velvet cushion, could have little dreamed that the young printer striding past him on his way to play the organ in the old Dutch Church was destined to be the instrument of His Excellency's downfall. All flaming convictions have a tendency to cool into cant, and "the freedom of the press" has so long been a vote-catching phrase that it is hard nowadays to realize that it was once an expression of an ideal for which men

were willing to die but which they scarcely hoped to achieve.

When Colonel Cosby, formerly Governor of Minorca, came over the seas in 1732, to become Governor of New York, he brought with him a none too savoury reputation. His satellites in the government of the Province of New York sustained his reputation, for, like the governor, they were as high-handed as they were corrupt. Upon the death of Cosby's predecessor, John Montgomerie, in 1731, Rip Van Dam, as president of the Council, had assumed control of affairs until the arrival of the new governor. At the close of his term which had lasted little more than a year, the Council passed warrants giving Rip Van Dam the salary and fees of the office for the time of his service.

## Feared the Jury

Cosby demanded half of the salary which Van Dam had received. "Very well," answered the stalwart Dutchman, "but always provided that you share with me half the emoluments which you have received during the same period." The greedy governor maintained that this was a very different matter. Nevertheless he was at a loss how to proceed legally with a view to filling his purse. Since he was himself Chancellor, he could not sue in Chancery and he did not dare to bring a suit at common law as he feared the jury would give a verdict against him. Under these circumstances Cosby took advantage of a clause in the commissions of the judges of the Supreme Court which seemed to constitute them lords of the exchequer, and he therefore directed that an action against Van Dam be brought before that court. The Chief Justice, who had held office for eighteen years, was Lewis Morris, the scion of an ancient and distinguished English family, whose ancestors had participated in the Cromwellian revolt against King Charles in the previous century. Chief Justice Lewis Morris was father to Lewis Morris who signed the Declaration of Independence.

## Van Dam's Counsel

Van Dam's Counsel promptly took exception to the jurisdiction of the court

and Chief Justice Morris sustained their plea, whereupon Governor Cosby removed Morris as Chief Justice. Most of the prominent citizens, including Alexander, Stuyvesant, Livingston, Cadwallader Colden and others supported Van Dam. The people of New York were now awakening to the fact that this was no petty quarrel between two men as to which should receive the larger share of government moneys, but that it involved the much larger question of whether citizens were to be denied recourse to impartial courts in the defense of their rights.

The only paper published in the province, the *New York Gazette*, established in 1725, was entirely in the Governor's interest, and the Van Dam party seemed powerless. They succeeded however, in establishing, in 1733, a paper known as the *New York Weekly Journal*, to be published by John Peter Zenger. Morris, Alexander, Smith and Colden were the principal contributors, and in a series of articles they vigorously criticized the Governor's administration. The Governor and his satellite Council in high dungeon immediately demanded the punishment of the publishers. The Council ordered the hangman to make a public bonfire of four numbers of the *Weekly Journal*, but the mayor and the alderman declared the order illegal and refused. The war was on.

## Right of Free Speech

Immediately thereafter Zenger was arrested and thrown into jail, which was at that time in the city hall on the site of the present United States Sub-Treasury building on Wall Street. Zenger was held incommunicado but the grand jury refused to indict him. Cosby's attorney general filed an "information" against Zenger for "False, scandalous, malicious and seditious libels," and the public interest was now transferred from Van Dam to Zenger. They saw him as their representative, robbed of his right of free speech and imprisoned on an "information" which was in form and substance an indictment without action of a grand jury.

Zenger was kept in jail for months.

*(Continued on Page 25)*





## Did Women Wear Coats-Armour?

THERE IS A VERY prevalent idea that heraldic insignia was the especial prerogative of the male sex and that only knights bore upon their apparel the armorial bearings of their families. As a matter of fact the display of family coats of arms was, in olden times, just as much a part of the dress of the ladies as it was that of the gentlemen. Indeed, the whole condition of women in the days of chivalry was not nearly so lamentable as some modern writers would have us believe.

The grim warriors of the middle ages had a romantic estimate of women, and were animated with a spirit of chivalrous devotion to female excellence that went far to mitigate the ferocity and soften the harshness of the times. The Laurel that the Queen of the Tournament presented to the victor was as strong an incentive to martial achievement as the thanks of parliament. The first obligation of gentlemen was to man-

ifest to women, on every occasion, and in every public manner, tenderness, duty, kindness, and protection.

So, too, ladies of that period were just as proud of the armorial bearings of their family as were the men. They displayed the family insignia on every great occasion. There is still preserved pictorial evidence of the dresses worn by great ladies showing the coats of arms delicately embroidered or skillfully painted on their garments. Margaret, daughter of King Henry III of England, was, when only eleven years of age, betrothed to Scotland's youthful monarch Alexander III, who himself was only twelve years old. It was hoped by this union to cement a lasting peace between the two nations. The records of this period are still preserved in the Tower of London; and, among other orders, there is a mandamus for the dress of the bride, which was to have "embroidered on a robe of purple velvet, three golden lions

on the front and back," which device represented the royal arms.

It was the custom during these times, for the dress of the ladies to bear the heraldic insignia of their paternal house, during their spinsterhood. When they married they wore on their manteaux the device of their husbands. Evidence of the participation of women in the orders of chivalry is found in the ancestral home of the Harcourt family near Oxford, England. In the garden of this noble residence, where Pope composed his translation of the fifth book of Homer, there is to be seen, among the effigies of long departed Harcourts, the tomb of a great lady of that family, carved in stone, and showing the celebrated Order of the Garter on her arm. And the tomb of the granddaughter of Chaucer the poet, is still in good preservation at Ewelme Church, the same county, with the lady's left arm encircled with the Garter.

## Extinction of Great Families

The extinction of great families is one of the most fascinating fields of inquiry for the historical genealogist. There is not now living a single descendant in the male line of such illustrious men as Shakespeare, Spencer, Milton, Chaucer, Cowley, Butler, Dryden, Pope, Cowper, Goldsmith, Scott, Byron or Moore; not one of Sydney or Raleigh; not one of Drake, Cromwell, Hampton, Monk, Marlborough, Peterborough or Nelson; not one of Stafford, Ormonde, or Clarendon; not one of Addison, Swift or Johnson, not one of Bolingbroke, Chatham, Pitt, Fox, Burke, Grattan or Canning; not one of Bacon, Locke, Newton or Davy; not one of Hume, Gibbon or Macauley; not one of Hogarth, Reynolds or Lawrence; not one of Garrick, Kemble or Kean.

Sir Philip Sydney, illustrious soldier and man of letters, married the only child of Sir Francis Walsingham and left one daughter who died without issue. Sir Walter Raleigh of Virginia fame married the beautiful Elizabeth Throckmorton. His eldest son was killed in South America and his second son, who became the Governor of Jersey, left

besides daughters, two sons, one of whom had daughters only and the others descendants are unknown.

Oliver Cromwell's last male descendant was Oliver Cromwell, an attorney, the son of a London grocer. John Hampton's grandson was found guilty of participation in Monmouth's Rebellion and this last male descendant of the great patriot died unmarried in 1754. The Hamptons were a very ancient family and on the monument of the last of the line is inscribed these words: "He was Twenty-Third hereditary lord of Great Hampton." What remained of the Hampton estates passed to the Trevor family, one of whom had married the daughter of the celebrated John Hampton.

Nelson had no legitimate issue although he had children by Lady Hamilton, whose descendants are still alive. Swift and Johnson died without issue, and the hereditary genius of the families of the illustrious Pitt and Fox shone but for a brief period. Francis Bacon had no child nor had the other philosophers, Locke, Newton or Davy. Hume, Gibbon and Macauley were never married, nor were Reynolds and Lawrence.

### The Schouler Family

The historians of this family will find much valuable historical and genealogical data in that splendid volume, "Historical Briefs" by the distinguished Dr. James Schouler. The origins of the Schouler family name together with a genealogical record of New England Schoulers is given much attention. This work was published in 1896 by Dodd, Mead & Company, and is to be found in the History Departments of most of our public libraries.

The Ancestor would like to hear from persons interested in genealogical research and history who would consider acting as local, city and state correspondents for this journal. Address communications to the General Manager in care of The Ancestor.







### ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF THE BALLOU FAMILY

The Authentic Blazon, or heraldic description of the Armorial Bearings of the Ballou family are as under:

**ARMS:** *Sable, fretty or.*

**CREST:** *A dexter arm embowed, habited, vert, the hand proper, grasping a chalice inverted, gules, issuing therefrom guttee d'eau.*

**MOTTO:** *Tout d'en haut.*

Like all family names of very ancient origin the Ballou name has undergone changes through the centuries. Historical and heraldic records reveal that Ballou has been variable spelled, Bellev, Bellow and Ballou. The variation of spelling has not, however, greatly altered the pronunciation. The Ballou family are of ancient Norman-French extraction and settled in England immediately after the Norman Conquest. For martial services they were granted land in Devonshire.

The water issuing from the chalice in the family crest is an illusion to the family name (Belle eau). Mr. Barington-Gould, in his volume "Family Names and Their History," says the family were, in the days before the Norman Conquest, knights from Belleau, or Bella Aqua, in Normandy. As surnames were then unknown, and great nobles took the name of their territorial lands, this explanation is highly credible.

The Motto of the Ballou's which means "ALL from above" bespeaks their strong religious leanings.

### DAVIDSON ARMORIAL BEARINGS

THE AUTHENTIC heraldic description of the Coat-of-Arms, Crest and Motto of the ancient family of DAVIDSON is as under—

**ARMS:** "Azure, on a fess argent between three pheons pointed downwards, or, a buck couchant gules, attired sable."

**CRESTS** "A stags head crazed proper."

**MOTTOS** "Sapienter si Sincere."

Explanation of the above technical heraldic terms given hereunder:

**ARMS.** Azure—(blue, the color of the shield)

A Fess—(Horizontal bar across face of shield)

Argent—(silver tincture)

Pheons—(arrowheads with inner engrailed edges)

Or—(gold tincture)

Couchant—(posture of the buck --reclining)

Gules—(red tincture)

Attired Sable—(horns of the buck are black)

**CREST.** Erazed—(ragged at the neck)

Proper—(naturally)

**MOTTO.** (Actually if Sincerely)

When actual colors have not been used in illustrations of COAT-OF-ARMS, symbols are employed to indicate the true colors of the escutcheon. This system has been in use by all reputable heraldic artists since the sixteenth century. Thus, on the Davidson escutcheon the field of the shield shows horizontal lines indicating that the color is (azure)—the fess is clear, indicating that the color is argent (silver), the buck has perpendicular lines indicating gules (red), the pheons have black dots indicating (gold).

The Davidson Arms are recorded in the Official Registers of the Royal College of Heralds, London, and the Scottish Lyon King of Arms, Edinburgh, Scotland. They are also listed in: Burke's General Armory, page 266; and L'Armorial General, volume II, plate CLXXXI, figure 40, an dare preserved in the Documents of the Colonial Governor, Sir William Davidson of Boston (1664), in the Massachusetts Archives, volume 60, page 261.

The Davidsons are an ancient family of Scottish origin. The chiefs of the Davidson Clan are mentioned as early as the years 1370 and 1396 for their prowess in battle. The clan history of the Davidsons is shown in Johnson's "Scottish Clans and Their Tartans."



### ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF THE BRANSFORD FAMILY

The official blazon of the Arms of the Bransfords are as under:

**ARMS:** *Azure, on a chevron between two eagles rising in chief, and a lion passant in base, or, three sprigs of oak fructed, vert.*

**CREST:** *An eagle rising, or, holding in the beak a sprig of oak as in the arms.*

**MOTTO:** *Nulla fraus tuta latebris.*

The Bransford family name has been prominent in the history of England and Colonial America. Their devotion to the rulers of the land of their origin is manifested in the charges on the Bransford escutcheon. The presence of the golden chevron on the shield bespeaks their support of their rulers' cause. The chevron, in heraldry, is symbolic of the rafter of a roof. In other words it signifies the fact that the Bransfords sustained their prince in weal and woe.

The motto is one of the most curious in heraldry. Freely interpreted it means, "No fraud in a safe hiding place." The heraldic record of the Bransford armorial bearings are found recorded in authentic heraldic sources.







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You will find it on Page 17







Davidson





# Illuminating Letters of the Past

*Life and Love, Bonnets, Beaus and Gossip  
In Ye Olden Days*

THAT CONSIDERABLE social rivalry existed in the early days of the Republic, especially between the ladies of Philadelphia and New York, is manifested in the following extract from a letter written in 1781 by Miss Rebecca Franks to her sister, Mrs. Andrew Hamilton. Miss Franks was a loyal Philadelphian who made frequent visits to the Manhattan city. She said:

"... I will do our ladies, that is Philadelphians, the justice to say they have more cleverness in the turn of an eye than the New York girls have in their whole composition. With what ease, have I seen a Chew, a Penn, Oswald, Allen and a thousand others, entertain a large circle of both sexes, and the conversation without the aid of cards not flag or seem the least bit strained or stupid. Here, or more properly speaking in New York you enter a room with a formal set curtsey and after the how do's, 'tis a fine, or a bad day, and those trifling nothings are finished, all's a dead calm till the cards are introduced, when you see pleasure dancing in the eyes of all the matrons and they seem to gain new life. The misses, if they have a favorite swain, frequently decline playing for the pleasure of making love—for to all appearances 'tis the ladies and not the gentlemen that show a preference nowadays. 'Tis here, I fancy, always leap year. For my part, that am used to quite another mode of behaviour, I cannot help showing my surprise, perhaps they call it ignorance, when I see a lady single out her pet to lean almost in his arms at the assembly or play-house, (which I give my honour I have too often seen both in married and single) and to hear a lady confess a partiality for a man she has not seen three times. ... I will send a patern of the newest bonnet, there is no crown, but gauze raised on wire, and quite pinched to a sugar loaf on top,—the lighter the trimming the more fashionable."

The letters of the soldiers of the Revolution to their kindred did not all contain tragic news. In a postscript contained in a letter to his wife a captain

in the Revolution Army sends a message to his sisters. He said:

"... To Miss Aby Miss Rachel and Miss Jenny my kind sisters I hoped you would take special care not to get married to any cowardly fellow till I return with some of my brave

## TO OUR READERS

The publishers of The Ancestor did not depend on a noisy blare of preliminary trumpets to introduce The Ancestor to the American people.

They judiciously selected many thousands of names of prominent men and women of known historical and genealogical interests, to whom they addressed a letter offering to them FREE the First Number of the Ancestor. It was the publisher's intent that The Ancestor would thus speak for itself.

The response to our request was gratifying beyond our highest hopes.

If any of our readers desire their kindred, friends or associates to receive a Free copy of The Ancestor we will gladly forward it to them, upon receipt of their names and addresses.

Secretaries and officers of Family Associations, Genealogical Societies and kindred groups are also invited to send us the names of their members to whom they would desire us to send free copies of the Ancestor.

fellows which will be before you spoil with old age. There are some of them who would wish to see you very much I flatter them to behave like men and you will be the readier to receive them."

Evidently the Act of Parliament of 1770, concerning marriage, which applied to all the colonies, could not be enforced at this time. This Act proposed dire penalties on women who dared set their caps on men, as the gallant captain urged his sisters to do. This remarkable law declared:

"All women, of whatever age rank, or professional degree, whither virgins, maids or widows, that shall, from and after such Act, impose upon, seduce or betray into matrimony, any of his Majesty's male subjects by the secrets, cosmetics, washes, artificial teeth, false hair, Spanish wool, iron stays, hoops, high-heeled shoes, etc., shall incur the penalty of the law now in force against witchcraft, and like misdemeanours, and the marriage upon conviction shall be null and void."

*The earliest recorded "Scotch Story" in America.*

William Cobbett, the brilliant and scurrilous editor of "Peter Porcupine," an old Philadelphia daily newspaper, was anti-republican and bitterly opposed to those who participated prominently in the Revolution. The distinguished Dr. Benjamin Rush secured a verdict against Cobbett for five thousand dollars for slandering his professional reputation. Cobbett's creditors at once began demanding payment of their accounts, and to one of them he wrote as follows:

"Good Master Young,  
I cannot send the whole amount  
With Christian patience watch and wait,  
Take fifty dollars on account  
And give the bearer a receipt.  
WM. COBBETT.

P.S. Though I know it is a very difficult thing to rhyme a Presbyterian out of his money, yet when in the measure of Watt's Psalms, rhyme ought to have some weight. I will discharge the rest of your bill as soon as possible which, I hope, will be before Saturday night.

Monday, 5. Feb. 1789.

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# Ancient History of Distinguished Families

## No. 1—THE PAYNES

It is a noteworthy fact that the Payne family, in common with several other houses of antique noblesse in the province of Normandy, never used the prefix "de" to their patronymic, other than territorially. Hugh Payne, as the name was then spelled, was one of the immortal founders of the Order of the Temple. Payen de Montmuse was the Lieutenant of Richard the Lion in his eastern campaign, and proved himself by his strategy and prowess, a fit locum-tenens of the gallant monarch. Thibaut Payen, afterwards Count of Gisors, was appointed, in 1117, by the mutual consent of Louis VII of France and Henry I of England, the custodian of that town, then the key to Normandy.

Other scions of the family wandered into England, Spain, Portugal and Italy where they speedily made themselves names and fortunes in the lands of their adoption. Each country in which they settled gave a local flavor to their name. In Normandy they were and are known as Payen; Italy called them Payana; while England's simple translation turned Payen into Payne. In England the Paynes resided for many centuries and achieved great distinction and honor. America was not too far for this adventurous family, for we find the right hand man of Lord Fairfax was one William Payne, Esquire, whose descendants formed the head of those old Virginian cavaliers.

### The Elder Branch of the Paynes

Seven centuries ago a member of the elder branch of the Paynes settled in that insular portion of the Duchy of Normandy, the island of Jersey. He and his posterity occupied every governmental and ecclesiastical position of trust in the island. When Charles I. quarreled with his subjects, he had no stauncher supporters than the Paynes, who were the last to haul down the royal standard from the storm-torn towers of Elizabeth Castle. They ignored Cromwell and the moment the head of Charles fell at Whitehall they proclaimed his son Charles, the King.

The Merrie Monarch twice sought an asylum in Jersey, where his first love, Mademoiselle La Cloche, was a local belle. But the Paynes eventually felt the republican blast and migrated to Devonshire where they became rich and

powerful. They also acquired great possessions in the West Indian Islands. Ralph Payne (Lord Lavington, a title which is now extinct), was the witty and debonair companion of George IV.

Stephen Payne was a colonel of horse of the army of King Charles I and was one of those brave but unfortunate men, who strove to uphold the tottering fortunes of the Stuarts. When all was for a time lost, he thought of his native island of Jersey, where Prince Charles could not but find a hearty welcome. Colonel Payne escorted Prince Charles and his brother the Duke of York to the Payne home in Jersey. Colonel Payne acted generously as host to the distinguished visitors, and Lord Clarendon occupied his forced leisure by writing, in his barrack-like apartment in Elizabeth Castle, the famous "History of the Rebellion."

### A Baron of France

Colonel Payne accompanied the royal guests when they left to visit Louis XIV in Paris, and the Grand Monarque created Stephen Payne, a Baron of France and a Knight of St. Michael. Of the two royal brothers the Duke of York



was the most attached to Colonel Payne and when the news spread that Madame la Cornelle was about to become a mother, his royal highness expressed a desire to become god-father to the colonel's firstborn, if it should prove to be a boy.

The wish being parent to the thought the colonel made up his mind that the child was to be a son. But the best laid schemes of mice and men gang aft aglee, the child was a daughter. Colonel Payne was mortified and gave the fullest play to his power of anathematization, in which art he was very proficient.

There was an old and faithful retainer of the Payne household who possessed deep religious and superstitious sentiments. She listened to the colonel's bitter denunciation with grief and terror. In those days there were no professional physicians in Jersey, and all the mysteries of the healing art was carried on by women. Douce Vardon was Physician in Chief to the Payne household, a position she and her family had held for nearly three centuries. She was listened to both by the family of her master and her fellow servitors with respect and attention. Douce Vardon retired that night with troubled thoughts and her rest was disturbed with haunting dreams. Her superstitious mind felt certain that the wrath of heaven would descend upon the family of Payne because of the Colonel's irreverent remarks.

### Douce Vardon Dreamed a Dream

Tradition says that Douce Vardon dreamed a dream in which she saw the shade of the first Duke of Normandy, and he commissioned her to announce to her master that as a token of heaven's displeasure at the impious wrath of Stephen Payne upon the birth of a daughter, the innocent child would die in infancy; and further, that neither he, or anyone descended from him, would ever again be blessed with a daughter's love.

The duty, sacred to the frightened Douce Vardon, was a difficult task for the faithful old servant. It was only when the friends and relatives were assembled at the christening, that the aged mid-wife summoned courage to deliver her message from beyond. It cast





# The Ancestor

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## NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS

*The Editor will consider contributions of genealogical, historical and heraldic nature. Authentic historical incidents in the lives and times of the progenitors of American families are desirable, as are also extracts from old letters, legal documents and family records. Photographs, old prints and illustrations of our ancestors, ancient American homes, and memorable family tokens, will be welcome.*

## FRAGMENTS OF FAMILY AND PERSONAL HISTORY

### The Gardiner Family

Miss Julia Gardiner, who became the wife of President Tyler, was a daughter of the ancient Gardiner family who owned, by kingly right, the island of Gardiner in New York State. On the walls of their old colonial home are still to be seen the ancient armorial bearings of the Gardiner family, which is a shield of silver and thereon a chevron of red between three hunters' horns. The Gardiner Crest is an arm embowed in armour, holding a baton.

### The MacFarlanes

The history of the ancient family of MacFarlane is one of the most tragic in modern history. Descendants of a historic Scottish clan who occupied the western shore of Loch Lomond as long ago as the thirteenth century, they enjoyed great honor and privileges. They became a broken clan towards the end of the sixteenth century. The last descendant of the Chief of the MacFarlanes is said to have gone to America at the end of the eighteenth century, and there does not seem to be any trace of his descendants, so that the clan is virtually landless and chiefless.

### Fremont

When General John Charles Fremont, nicknamed The Pathfinder, made his way across the continent in the 40's, his mission was one of peace, but the arrows in

his army flag suggested war to the Indians of the plains. Therefore he inserted the calumet, or pipe of peace, crossed with the arrows in the talons of the eagle. It is interesting to note that the army did not carry Stars and Stripes until the period of the Mexican War.

### Bissel, Brown, Churchill in 1776

Only three Americans ever received the Order of the Purple Heart, instituted by George Washington. It is the oldest honor in the decoration of non-commissioned officers and men in the history of the American Army. These men were Sergeant Daniel Bissel, 2nd Conn. Regt. Sergt. Daniel Brown, 5th Conn. Regt. and Sergt. Eli J. Churchill, 2nd Continental Dragoons, also a Connecticut regiment. Elsewhere in this issue we deal with the revival of this ancient order.

### Maitland

The Maitland family was active in the original English settlement of Florida. The Maitlands were Earls of Lauderdale, an ancient title in Scotland, where they were great feudal lords away back in the middle ages. Henry Maitland, Earl of Lauderdale, who died recently, became interested in the development of Fort Lauderdale in Florida. The late Lord Lauderdale's father, Frederick Henry Maitland, was a poor man with only a vague relationship to the chieftainship of this noble family. After a long contest in the English courts, he, with the aid of American friends, proved that he was the great-great-grandson of a previous Earl of Lauderdale, who died in 1770. His claim was bitterly contested by other kinsmen who tried to prove, as is usual in such cases, that one or other of the marriages were irregular. This remarkable family battle was of especial interest to Americans as many of Frederick Maitland's ancestors were American citizens. The late Senator George F. Edmunds and other eminent American lawyers appeared to give testimony before the British House of Lords.

Mr. Maitland succeeded in establishing his claim to be a legal descendant of the Earls of Lauderdale. Not only did he acquire the ancient title, he won vast landed property in America and in England and also the historic ancestral home of the Maitlands Thirlestane Castle in Scotland, which is one of the finest feudal strongholds extant.

### Jefferson Arms

Thomas Jefferson was very proud and greatly interested in the genealogy of his family and he missed no opportunity to add to the knowledge he possessed of his ancestors. In a letter dated February 20, 1771, which he addressed to Thomas Adams in London, he said, "One further favor and I am done; to search the Herald's Office for the arms of my family. I have what I believe to be the family arms, but on what authority I know not." The letter is quoted in vol. 81, page 205, of Harpers. Jefferson's book-plate and personal seal consisted of his monogram over which were the words, "Rebellion to tyrants is obedience to God."

### "COME SEVEN"

It may surprise many to know that Dice Throwing was a game much in vogue in the days of chivalry. It was second only to Chess in popularity. It is difficult to imagine two such different pastimes appealing to the knights of old, yet there is abundant evidence to prove they did. It may be rather a jolt to the ultra-puritanical of this day to learn that their saintly ancestors combined chivalry and high resolve with that academic pastime known as African golf.

Many of the dice of the middle ages were curiously carved in the images of men and beasts. In France both the knights and their ladies were very prone to dicing and though St. Louis, in 1254, interdicted it, he did so vainly. That the game had a long history is certain. Virgil, in a poem attributed to him, says: "What ho, bring the dice and good wine, Who cares for tomorrow?"

Dice were forbidden by Councils of the Clergy, yet still they played. The tale "Du pretre at des deux ribauds" tells of a cure who lost his money and even his horse at playing at dice with two fiddlers. Adam of Perseigne, a preacher of the period, among other charges against his brother clergy, says: "They play at dice, instead of administering sacraments; the churches, instead of being holy places, have become market places and haunts of brigands!"





# WHAT IS HERALDRY?

IN CONSEQUENCE of the great and drastic changes which time has effected in human ideals and conditions, the honorable significance with which Armorial Bearings were invested in the days of our ancestors, has become considerably dimmed. This is a fact that must be deplored, not only by historical genealogists but by all who believe that the preservation of the national security and integrity is best ensured by a reverence for the family traditions.

The modern disregard for family institutions and family responsibilities is co-incident with a lowering of the national and moral spiritual standards. The recent world-wide commercial and political chaos has greatly diminished our faith in the powers of the gods of materialism to give us peace and happiness. The mirage of mammon has lost its charm. We are a more chastened and disciplined people.

This chastisement is not without value. It enables us to separate the real from the unreal. It compels us to admit that the ideals of our ancestors and the fine principles which actuated their lives, were not nearly so old-fashioned as we, in our materialism, were wont to believe.

## A Renaissance

These causes, we think, account in large measure for the revived interest displayed towards the study of genealogy and heraldry. A renaissance of sensibility in regard to such a noble and fascinating theme, is a welcome and a healthy sign. It is also a moral and an intellectual sign, for the Art-Science of heraldry symbolises the most exalted ideals to which man can attain, and, moreover, put forward countless brilliant instances as his exemplars. Besides, it is absolutely impossible for anyone to understand and appreciate properly all the beauties of poetry, art, architecture, or literature, without some knowledge of heraldry.

To the study of heraldry there is, however, a serious obstacle, namely, the cost and rarity of books which deal with the subject. Recognising this difficulty, the publishers of "The Ancestor" will, in a series of articles of which this is the first, endeavor to give the hurried and interested reader the highlights of heraldic history, and to explain for their

guidance the rules that govern the interpretation and blazonry of coats-armour.

## Personal and Family Distinction

Armorial bearings were, when first conceived, a simple means of identifying individuals in the battle-field or at the tournament. The invention of the closed helmet made such external marks of identification desirable. Within a very short time of their adoption they were endued with, and employed to express, greater honor and dignity. They comprised practical emblems of personal and family distinction, and became the exclusive possession of noble and gentle families. They were awarded only to the brave and the chivalrous and were intended to perpetuate the memory of valorous service and courageous exploits.

In consequence they were held in the highest esteem and respect, and the system implied by their use exercised an extraordinary ascendancy upon the manners and customs of the Middle Ages which they serve to color. Armorial Bearings of ancient origin are proudly possessed by scores of American families, and if they have lost their ancient uses, they still retain inviolate all their honorable significance and preserve their antique sanctity. Armorial Bearings, in brief, comprise a symbolic and pictorial method of expression, anciently devised in the spirit and for the purposes indicated. They possess a range of peculiar ornament as well as a fixed series of colors, and by a process of selection and combination of these, they indicate attributes of the persons to whom they were awarded.

In Europe, and particularly in Britain Armorial Bearings were originally adopted in the twelfth century. In the succeeding century the system which they represented was raised to a science of the first importance. Rules were framed for their ordering, regulation and composition; various terms and formulas were selected, and a language adopted for their use. A method was also defined for their assumption and display. And similarly, with real property, they became hereditary in accordance with precedence, and certain ordinances of inheritance.

## Ancient Examples

From the remotest ages of antiquity men have made use of symbolic signs to denote bravery or courage, and to dis-

tinguish them one from another. These hieroglyphics were employed to immortalize memorable actions. The Children of Israel displayed the ensigns of their fathers upon their tents, (Book of Numbers Ch. ii, verse 2), and in all ages, cities and states, as well as individuals have been distinguished by certain devices.

Among the ancients it was the custom to stamp on the obverse of their medals and coins the image and superscription of their rulers; and on the reverse, to place symbolic devices emblematical of their virtues and great actions. These coins afford the most striking record of Roman history. By their aid man has been enabled to fix the chronology of the most important events in the world's history; and supposing all other records to have perished, we might still work out and reconstruct it.

Armorial Bearings have been of value, too, in deciding claims of inheritance, and they have been of inestimable worth in genealogical research. The American genealogist whose mental equipment does not include a knowledge of heraldry is sadly handicapped especially if his work of research goes farther back than colonial days.

The use of Seals with heraldic devices of Families, cities, states and nations depicted thereon is of great antiquity. They were the evidence of authenticity to letters and documents. In the book of Jeremiah there is an interesting instance of the custom of sealing and other formalities attending a purchase. Not long after the Conquest, the practice of sealing was established as a legal necessity in Britain, and many American families of ancient origin possess valuable evidence of this practice in old documents bearing the seal of their family showing their coat-of-arms. With the introduction of this law, seals were regarded as objects of prime importance. To be of value it was essential that each seal should be distinguished by a device peculiar to its possessor. To meet this requirement, the coats-armour displayed upon the knightly shield, were represented upon the seal, and thus seals obtained their Armorial and heraldic character.

*(To be continued)*

Editorial Note: Next month's article will deal with specific Coats-of-Arms Crests and Mortors borne by the Ancestors of well known American families.





## BUREAU OF INFORMATION

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS



To the hundreds of correspondents who received our publication announcements and who wrote to us extending their good wishes, we hereby express our deep appreciation.

For the exclusive use of its subscribers, The Ancestor maintains a Bureau of Information. The work of this department is to answer questions of a historical, genealogical, heraldic and general nature, and to procure for our subscribers, where possible, such data of this nature that they may seek. This service is free. Correspondents desiring replies by mail should enclose stamped, self-addressed envelope.

A. G. (Trenton, Del.): Christopher Greene (1737-1781) defended Fort Mercer, 1777. He died in a skirmish at Croton River.

N. R., Jr. (St. Louis, Mo.): Many thanks. Your letter reminds us of the editor who announced the birth of his first born as follows: "Published our first edition this morning. Frontispiece pink and animated, Circulation will increase as he grows older."

Mrs. E. T. (Tampa, Fla.): Advise you to consult a reputable genealogist in that city. If you desire us to send you the name of one we will gladly do so.

G. B. D. (San Francisco): Send us the data you have. We welcome all such historical and genealogical evidence.

J. R. D. (N. Y. C.): The Institute of American Geanology, 440 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., will welcome your inquiry.

P. L. Rhodes (Boston, Mass.): John Cabot was a Venetian navigator who entered the service of Henry VII of England in 1496. His son, Sebastian, with his father, discovered American continent (Labrador) 1497.

Dr. D. L. G. (Detroit, Mich.): What of it. Consider the lax moral standard of the period. Consider, too, his great work for his country. Even Captain John Smith, in every country but his own, was a pirate.

Mrs. C. McD. (Chicago, Ill.): Historical accounts of the family and that of many others will appear in subsequent issues.

R. D. (Santa Fe, N. M.): Gracias. He was the founder of the city of Los Angeles and a scion of an ancient baronial family.

W. O. C. (Pasadena, Calif.): An excellent account of the Fremont-Blair family feud is to be found in "The Peacemakers of 1864" by Edward Charles Kirkland of Brown University, published by Macmillan. (2) Mrs. Fremont was Jessie Benton, daughter of Colonel Benton.

E. K. (Alexandria, Va.): Extensive seizures were made in Tennessee, Virginia, and South Carolina. Robert E. Lee's estate at Arlington first came into the hands of the Federal Government through its confiscation for an unpaid tax of \$92.07. It is upon this property that the National Cemetery has been built.

O. S. B. (Richmond, Va.): Richard Henry Lee was born at Wakefield, Yorkshire County, England. He was twenty-five when called to a seat in the House of Burgesses in Virginia.

R. T. (Trenton, N. J.): The subject will be dealt with in a later issue of The Ancestor.

John N. Willis (N. Y. C.): There is no historical evidence supporting the legend. The splendid pedigree of the Legge family needs no such fairy story to bolster its claims to antiquity.

Mrs. G. G. H. (Portland, Ore.): The answer to the first two questions is in the negative. The answer to the others is to be found in any history of Wales.

S. D. C. (Chicago, Ill.): The Campbell Coat of Arms are: Gyronny of Eight, Or and Sable. The arms of this family and that of the others you mention will be printed in an early issue of this journal, together with the complete heraldic record.

Miss A. R. F. (San Antone, Texas): (1) Burke's General Armoury, 1884 edition; (2) L'Armorial General; (3) Without more information we cannot answer you. Thanks.

"Anson" (Louisville, Ky.): The only newspaper ever honored with a grant of arms by the college of heralds is

the London Times. (2) Several women have been granted arms in their own right and in a later issue we will deal with those and also with the women who received augmentations of honor to their already existing family arms.

R. G. L. (Washington, D.C.): If you have the complete pedigree of the family and do not know of their participation in the Dutch history of New York, you have missed one of the most thrilling and inspiring chapters in colonial history.

T. M. H. (San Francisco): The Grant of Arms to the Dodge family bears the date April the Eight, in the year 1306. The curious heraldic charge-on the Dodge escutcheon is exactly what the official blazon says it is.

J. A. D. (Columbus, Ohio): (1) He was Governor of the Province of New Jersey; (2) Her name was Mary Johnson Sommer and she was the daughter of a noted clergyman; (3) The history of the family name will be dealt with in a later issue.

G. H. (Spokane, Wash.): The Cummins or Cummings are the original Norman house "De Comines," a territorial name.

S. R. S. (Nashville, Ten.): Thanks. Alexander McGillivray, (c 1740-1793) was born at Coosa River, Ga., the son of a Scotsman and a half-breed Creek princess. After completing his education he took up residence with his mother's people and became chief of the United States Creeks, Seminoles and Chickamaugas. He allied himself with Spain, and conducted a guerilla warfare against the western settlers. He concluded a treaty with the United States in 1790, obtaining large compensation for territories confiscated, and was given the rank of Brigadier-General in the United States Army. He also held the rank of colonel in the Spanish Army.

J. H. D. (Birmingham, Ala.): We suggest that you communicate with the Lancashire and Cheshire Record Society, Blue Coat Chambers, School Lane, Liverpool, England.

Mrs. S. G. (Evanston, Ill.): "Pamela" was the wife of the unfortunate Lord Edward Fitzgerald. The painting of Lady Fitzgerald and Child by Romney is considered a masterpiece.

Janet Royale (New Orleans): You are in error. The first Republican can-

(Continued on Page 24)

# THE JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

Volume 100, Part 1, 1970  
The Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute is a quarterly publication of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. It is devoted to the publication of original research papers and reviews in all branches of anthropology, including physical anthropology, social anthropology, linguistics, and archaeology. The Journal is published by the Royal Anthropological Institute, 21, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.1A 2E, U.K.

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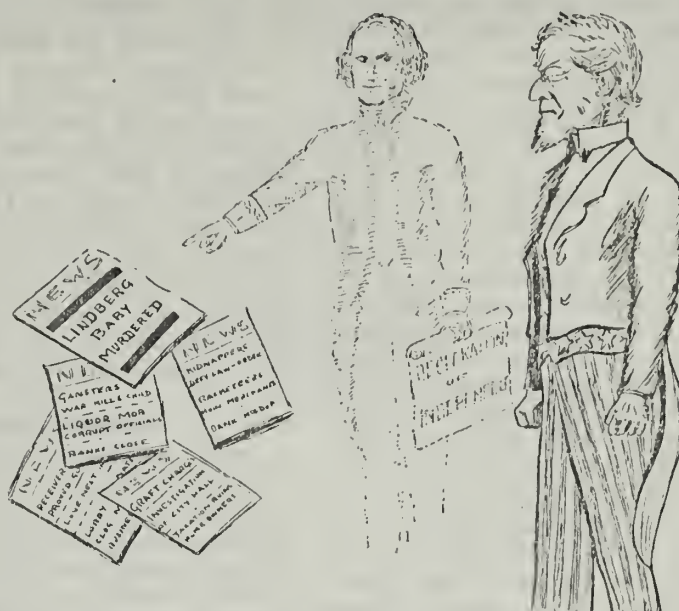
## FROM BARONIAL CASTLE TO BROADWAY

(Continued from Page 5)

dale. His younger son, Dr. John Johnstone, came to this country in 1685 and settled in Perth Amboy, New Jersey. Following in the footsteps of his distinguished ancestors, Dr. Johnstone became a leader in the affairs of his adopted country. He served in the General Assembly as representative of Middlesex County. For thirteen years he represented the Province of New Jersey, ten years of which he served as Speaker of the House. He was Mayor of New York from 1714 to 1718 and was member of the Kings Council in 1720. Many of Dr. Johnstone's successors are now resident in various states of the Union.

The Ancient Armorial Bearings of the Johnstons are recorded in the official archives of all authentic heraldic repositories. The Shield is of Silver, upon which is a Saltaire of Sable, in a chief of red are three quaint heraldic charges of gold. The Johnston Crest is a Winged Spur.

## WAS IT FOR THIS?



## The Ancestor

A National Illustrated Monthly Journal, devoted to research in the field of Historical-Genealogy; to the preservation of the History and Traditions of American families; and to the Recording of these fragments of Personal and Family History which deal with the Lives, the Deeds and the Achievements of our Ancestors.

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# THE TRAGIC EMPRESS

## Granddaughter of an American Citizen Becomes Empress of France

THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC was still in its infancy when William Kirkpatrick was appointed United States Consul to Malaga, Spain. Kirkpatrick was Scot by birth and an American citizen by nationality. His daughter, Maria, married the aristocratic Count of Montijo and to them was born in 1826 Eugenie-Marie.

Eugenie was educated in Paris and appeared in society in that city when she was twenty-five years old. She was a woman of great beauty and two years after her Parisian debut she became the bride of the Emperor Louis Napoleon. The wedding was celebrated with vast pomp at Notre Dame Cathedral, January 30, 1853. The Empress very early manifested her desire to participate in the political affairs of her adopted country. Possessed of a strong mind and almost willful determination of character she constantly urged the vacillating Emperor to adopt measures which were not always in the best interests of the nation. A devoted daughter of the church, she availed herself of every opportunity afforded by her exalted posi-

tion, to further and perpetuate the interests of the ancient religion.

### The Great Un-Wise

Deficient in political sagacity, her many blunders in statecraft did more to sound the death-knell of the Napoleonic dynasty than did Waterloo or Sedan. Yet no woman, with the single exception of Victoria, played a more important part in the history of the past century. Her political plots and ambitions spread from Vienna to Mexico City and from Moscow to Madrid. Tragedy stalked in the wake of her plans; grief and sorrow attended her every move.

### Regent of France

She favored the unfortunate attempt of Maximilian to create an empire in Mexico, and was helpless to stop the execution of that brave but misguided prince; nor could she assuage the grief of his deserted and ruined family. Eugenie also blocked Napoleon's plans for the liberation of Italy and urged him into the disastrous conflict with Prussia in 1870. During her husband's absence at the front she acted as Regent of France. After the debacle of Sedan she fled to England where she was later joined by Louis Napoleon.

The Emperor died in England in 1873 and her son, the Prince Imperial, was killed fighting for the British in the African Zulu War in 1879. Eugenie then sought retirement at Farnborough where she surrounded herself with religious devotees. During the Great War she turned part of her Farnborough residence into a hospital. In 1916, this writer was present at the Empress' Farnborough retreat when she celebrated her ninetieth birthday. The aged lady still retained traces of the regal beauty which had enthralled an emperor. She conversed feelingly of the great conflict and the enormous sacrifices being made by France and her allies. She prayed constantly that America would soon enter the war. Reminded of her own descent from an American citizen she wistfully regretted that she had not, in her youth, learned more of the national aspirations of the American people. Eugenie lived to see the vanguard of the American Army pass through England on its way to France, to participate so gloriously in that great debacle. She died on July 11, 1920, on a visit to the now dethroned Queen of Spain, who was her favorite god-daughter.

# THE AMERICAN STOCK

Any discussion of the American stock makes it necessary to look farther back than mere citizenship; for there are millions of American citizens of foreign birth or parentage who, though they are Americans, are clearly not of any American stock. This assertion by Samuel P. Orth in "The Chronicle of America" series, should never be lost sight of in any consideration of this very important historical subject. In his brilliant summary Mr. Orth says also, that, at the time of the Revolution there was a definite American population, knit together by over two centuries of toil in the hard school of frontier life, inspired by common political purposes, speaking one language, worshipping one God in similar manners, acknowledging one sovereignty and complying with the mandates of one common law. These Revolutionary Americans may be called

today, without abuse of the term, the original American stock.

### The First Census

The first census of the United States was taken in 1790. More than a hundred years later, in 1909, the Census Bureau published "A Century of Population Growth," in which an attempt was made to ascertain the nationality of those who comprised the population at the taking of the first census. The calculations for the entire country in 1790, based upon the census schedules of the states from which reports are still available and upon estimates for the others are summed up in the following manner:

NUMBER AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE WHITE POPULATION, 1790		
Nationality	Number	Pct.
All Nationalities.....	3,172,444	100.0
English .....	2,605,699	82.1
Scotch .....	221,562	7.0
Irish .....	61,534	1.9
Dutch .....	78,959	2.5

French .....	17,619	0.6
German .....	176,407	5.6
All others .....	10,664	0.3

For nearly half a century the American stock remained almost free from foreign admixture. It is estimated that between 1790 and 1820 only 250,000 immigrants came to America, and of these the great majority came after the war of 1812. The white population of the United States in 1820 was 7,862,166. Ten years later it had risen to 10,537,378. This remarkable increase was almost wholly due to the fecundity of the native stock.

### This Was a Race of Nation Builders

This was a race of nation builders. No sooner was the Declaration of Independence a reality than the eager pathfinder turned his face towards the West. Within a few years of western New York and Pennsylvania were settled; Ken-

(Continued on Page 22)





## THE PEN — AND THE SWORD

WE ARE VERY APT to regard the swaggering cavaliers of the early seventeenth century as a race of men who dressed like peacocks, drank too much, and drew blood on the slightest provocation.

We forget that several of these very gallant gentlemen contributed much to the brilliant literature of their age and generation, and left to posterity poetic lines of great beauty that will live as long as the English language.

The names of Carew, Waller, Lovelace, Suckling, L'Estrange and others, dashing officers and courtiers of the royalist army, mingled love and loyalty in the poetry they wrote, Colonel Richard Lovelace, who lost everything in the service of his royal master and was several times imprisoned, wrote two famous songs—"To Lucasta on going to the Wars"—in which occur the lines:

I could not love thee dear so much  
Loved I not Honor more.

And—

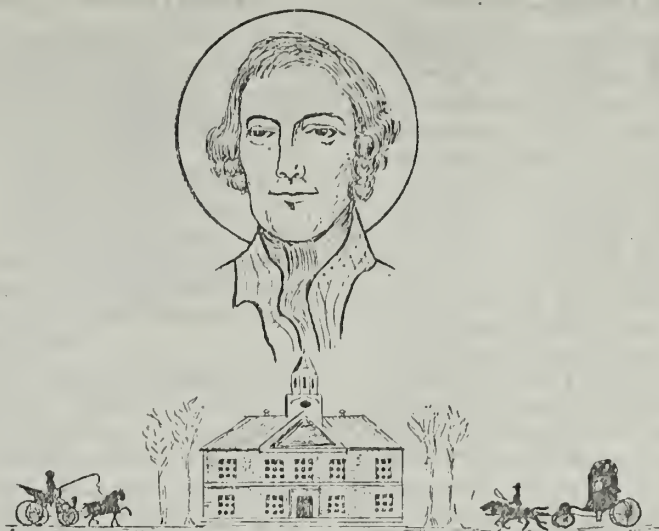
"To Athea from Prison"—in which he declare "Stone walls do not a prison make, nor iron bars a cage."

Another of the cavalier poets was Sir John Suckling who raised a troop of horse for the ill-fated Charles I, was impeached and had to fly to France. He was the author of that exquisite "Ballad upon a Wedding" which our grandfathers sang so lustily. Cavaliers Thomas Carew and Edmund Waller were poets of the same stamp—graceful and easy—but shallow of feeling. Waller was the author of two songs which are still favorites, "Go Lovely Rose," and "On a Girdle." He was the first to introduce the smooth correct manner of writing in couplets, which Dryden and Pope carried to perfection.

Gallantry and love was the inspiration of these courtly singers and its high water mark was reached in one fiery-hearted song by the noble and unfortunate James Graham, Marquis of Montrose, who invaded his native Scotland in the interests of Charles II, and was taken prisoner and put to death in Edinburgh in 1650. With that fine recklessness which distinguished this valiant gentleman, he adds, in words that are often quoted:

He either fears his fate too much  
Or his deserts are small;  
Who dares not put it to the touch  
To win or lose it all.

Do not neglect to see Page 17



## Builders of America

Joseph Hewes

A CENTURY and a half after Joseph Hewes founded the American Navy, the nation this year joined the ancient colonial port of Edenton, North Carolina, in paying lasting tribute to his memory. Joseph Hewes, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was the friend and sponsor of Paul Jones. Born in New Jersey in 1730, Hewes went to Edenton at the age of twenty-five. He was the son of Aaron and Providence (Worth) Hewes, and he became engaged to marry Isabella Johnston but she died before the date set for the wedding and he never married. In Edenton he was regarded as the "Patron and the greatest honor of the town." Establishing a merchandising and ship brokerage business, he soon became the leading merchant of the colony and owner of a large fleet of vessels which carried on an extensive trade with Europe and the West Indies.

Edenton became the most important port in the thirteen colonies. In this old city the original "Tea Party" was held. The Boston tea party was an anti-climax, staged after news of the Edenton affair reached the ears of the Massachusetts patriots. From Edenton Bay, John Paul set forth on exploits which made him the naval hero of the Revolution. John Paul changed his name to Paul Jones. Edenton Bay was also the haunt of the Notorious Blackbeard, the pirate, who frequently put into that port to con-

fer with his undercover friend, Governor Eden, for whom the town was named. Blackbeard's real name was John Teach.

Hewes became one of the most important business men in the thirteen colonies, and a leading figure in the provincial assembly. In the latter capacity he framed many of the laws which made North Carolina one of the most progressive of the colonies. He procured the building of the Edenton Courthouse which is one of the most beautiful and valuable examples of colonial architecture in the country. The courthouse overlooks the Green on which the 1932 monument to Hewes stands.

Hewes, because of his shipping influence, was made chairman of the naval affairs committee of the Continental Congress, a position equivalent to that of Secretary of the Navy. The American Navy at that time consisted largely of Hewes own ships, which he placed at the disposal of General Washington, and he won the gratitude of Washington's poorly equipped army in the transportation of military supplies and especially food. Hewes was directly responsible for the placing of Paul Jones in command of the navy.

Those present day patriots who are responsible for this belated recognition of Joseph Hewes service to America deserve the sincerest thanks and the deepest appreciation of all true Americans.





## THE INFLUENCE OF HERALDRY ON GENEALOGY ARCHEOLOGY ART AND ARCHITECTURE

THE ANCIENT system of Armorial Bearings possessed a distinct dual character. It embodied not only a Science, but an Art, and the record of its two-fold aspect provides one of exceeding beauty and interest. The exaltion of the system to a Science was co-incidental with the dawn of the greatest era of Medieval Art, and simultaneously give birth to that splendid art, the Art of Blazonry.

Of this very noble art, many fine and original examples remain; in glass, brass, tiles, illuminations, monuments, and architecture. But rich and beautiful as many of these instances unquestionably are, it was in the designing of Seals that the art of armorial blazonry reached the zenith of its extraordinary perfection. When the manifestation of the Gothic spirit in Architectural forms commenced, all branches of contemporary art naturally fell under its influence. This influence brought about an intimate association between heraldry and architecture. Into the composition of armorial seals, delicate Gothic traceries were freely introduced, and blazons were frequently elaborated by settings of Gothic architecture.

Since seals constituted the only means of authenticating documents and were employed by every individual and corporation of standing, it was natural that the art which involved their manufacture was most fertile. Hence, of all the varied forms in which medieval art found expression, none exceed seal engraving in richness and beauty.

Of all the interesting and important relics which remain to us, none exceed in antiquarian value these ancient seals, a circumstance due to the legal importance anciently attached to them.

The archeological value of heraldic seals has long been scientifically recognized. Through these heraldic designs evidence has been uncovered of greatest historical value. From the point of view of archeology, the chief feature of armorial seal design are naturally genealogical. Gothic monuments, and the monuments of the Renaissance, abound in every variety of armorial blazonry. The principles which directed the selection of shields to be introduced into gothic monuments and especially into architecture, are worthy of the most careful attention. The ancient abbeys, cathedrals and churches teem with heraldic emblems and devices. Indeed it is safe to say that

## CARRIAGE BLAZONRY

Family coat-of-arms and crests were much in evidence in the early days of the Republic. Quarrier and Hunter were Philadelphia's leading coach builders in post revolution days. They did business on Filbert Street between Seventh and Eighth in the Quaker City. Several entries in the day books of the firm, still preserved, reveal the interest then manifested in having armorial bearings blazoned on family conveyances. Here are three items:

1781—JOHN ADAMS. Painting phaeton and coach, and three cyphers in gilt.

1782—PRESIDENT OF CONGRESS. Painting Arms on coach, cleaning and varnishing.

1783—THOMAS JEFFERSON. Painting phaeton green, Crests on back.

### Fair Thou Art, My Molly

There are at least two very famous women in American history named Molly (delightful name). One was Molly Brant, the Mohawk maiden whom Sir William Johnson married, the other was Molly Pitcher, better known as Captain Molly. She was at Fort Clinton when it was captured by the British in October, 1777, and fired the last gun on the American side. She was also at Monmouth, and Washington, for her bravery, made her a sergeant. Later she took up her abode near West Point. It is rather painful to read that in April, 1787, an official letter was sent to Major General Henry Knox, Secretary of War:

"Sir. I am informed by the woman that takes care of Captain Molly that she is much in want of Shifts. If you think proper to order three or four, I shall be glad."

no building of historic importance in the old world but possesses abundant evidence of the influence of heraldry on progress and development of mankind.

Heraldic blazonry was highly esteemed in the middle ages as a becoming decoration of personal costume, not only for knights but also for their ladies. Their armorial insignia were displayed upon various accessories of their personal equipment. The ladies adapted this usage in their own costume and they also wore mantles and dresses of arms, and many of their personal ornaments were strictly heraldic.

## Women and War Secrets

General Gage's plans for the capture of Bunker's Hill from the American rebels went awry. So too did his scheme for the seizure of the stores at Concord. Many and varied are the explanations why these war secrets became known to the Colonists. We suspect that General Gage's wife could have given an interesting explanation. This lady was, before her marriage to the English general, Miss Margaret Kemble (or Kembel) of New Jersey, and was related to the Van Cortlands of New York. Her sympathies were, not unnaturally, with her kindred. General Harvey quoted her as saying "she hoped her husband would never be the instrument of sacrificing the lives of her countrymen." Probably General Gage began this confidence with, "Between you and me, my dear Peggy." It is just possible that the charming Peggy's contribution to the rebel cause was of more historic significance than the ride of Paul Revere.

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## ANCIENT HISTORY OF DISTINGUISHED FAMILIES

### No. 1—THE PAYNES

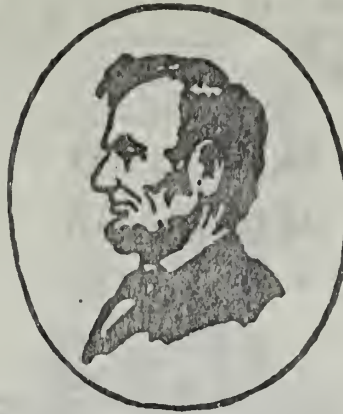
(Continued from Page 13)

a great gloom over the house, a gloom which was intensified when the little daughter of the family actually did die. The grief was somewhat assuaged when the colonel's wife subsequently presented him with a son, but whether the mid-wife spoke the truth or not, the facts are that six generations of the Paynes succeeded Stephen before a daughter was born in the family.

There is a bit of biography connected with the name Payne that is worthy of preservation. John Howard Payne, (1792-1852) was a distinguished author and adapter of plays. One would imagine that he was familiar with the early history of the Payne family and its connection with the Stuart kings, as his best-known adaption is "Charles II." He also wrote "Brutus" and "Clari," which contains Payne's immortal ballad, "Home, Sweet Home." The music was adapted from a Sicilian air by Sir Henry Bishop. Payne was appointed American Consul at Tunis in 1841, and died there. It is a singular fact that the man who wrote "Home, Sweet Home" had never had a home during the last forty years of his life, and died on a foreign land.

John Howard Payne was a warm personal friend of that remarkable man, John Ross, (1790-1866) who was Chief of the Cherokee nation. He paid a visit to his friend in Georgia at the time the celebrated Indian Chief and his people were being expelled from that state. A number of prominent Cherokees were in prison and that portion of Georgia in which the tribe was located was being scoured by armed squads of Georgia militia. Ross had been forcibly ejected from his home and was hiding in a miserable cabin.

While Payne and Ross were seated before the fire in the hut, the door was suddenly burst open and six or eight militiamen spring into the room. The intruders told Ross that he and Payne were under arrest and must immediately accompany the squad to Milledgeville, where they were to be imprisoned. Ross was permitted to ride his own horse, while Payne was mounted on one led by a soldier. It was a long journey and towards midnight the soldier who led Payne's horse, in order to keep himself awake, began humming "Home, home,



### Literary Gems at the Auction Block

The recent world-wide depression has forced many old families to dispose of valuable and priceless literature as well as many scarce and interesting autograph letters. There is at present offered for sale, among others, autograph letters by Lincoln, Tennyson, Napoleon, Longfellow, de Lessups, Livingstone, Lowell, etc., etc. These letters comprise many written by the distinguished ancestors of present day American families. The list is too long to quote, even in part, but if any of our subscribers are interested in learning of the whereabouts of valuable books or ancient family histories, or of autograph letters, we will gladly impart to them what information we possess. Inquiries should be addressed to the "Rare Documents Department," care of "The Ancestor."

sweet, sweet, home." When he had concluded Payne remarked: "Little did I expect to hear that song under such circumstances and at such a time. Do you know the author?"

"No," said the soldier; "do you?"

"Yes," said Payne. "I composed it."

The soldier gave Payne to understand that he doubted his declaration, and inferred that if Payne did write it he should remember every word of it. He told Payne to recite it and threatened reprisals if Payne failed to do so correctly. Payne recited the song in a slow, subdued tone, and then sang it, making the quiet night air ring with the tender melody and pathos of the words. The leader of the squad was not only convinced, he was captivated, and declared that the author of such a song would not suffer imprisonment if he could help it. When the party reached Milledgeville Payne was, after a preliminary examination, discharged.

### TEN DOLLARS REWARD

For a Future President of the  
United States

ANDREW JOHNSON, who succeeded Lincoln as president of the United States, had the distinction of being a fugitive for whose return a reward was offered. In a moment of mischief, while still an apprentice, he and some other boys directed a rock bombardment upon what they believed to be an empty house. To his horror, he learned the next day it was occupied, and that the owner had recognized him and made a formal complaint against him. Young Johnson did not care to face a session with his employer or be taken into court; so he ran away in the night with only the clothes upon his back and the tools of his tailoring trade. His employer posted the following advertisement for the return of this future president of the United States.

### Ten Dollars Reward

Ran away from the "Subscriber" on the night of the 15th inst, two apprentice boys, legally bound, WILLIAM and ANDREW JOHNSON. The former is of dark complexion, brown hair, eyes and habits. The latter is very fleshy, freckled face, light hair and fair complexion. They went off with two other apprentices, advertised by Messrs. Wm. and Chas. Fowler. When they went away they were well clad—blue cloth coats, light colored homespun coats, and new hats, the maker's name in the crown of the hats is Theodore Clark. I will pay the above reward to any person who will deliver said apprentices to me in Raleigh, or I will give the above reward for Andrew Johnson alone.

All persons are cautioned against harboring or employing said apprentices, on pain of being prosecuted.

JAMES J. SELBY, Tailor.  
Raleigh, N. C., June 24, 1824.

It is to be found on Page 17





## THE AMERICAN STOCK

(Continued from Page 18)

tucky achieved statehood in 1792 and Tennessee four years later, soon to be followed by Mississippi in 1817 and Alabama in 1819. Ohio yielded in 1802, Indiana in 1816, and Michigan in 1837. Beyond the Mississippi the empire of Louisiana became a state in 1812 and Missouri in 1821. Texas, Oregon, and the fruits of the Mexican War extended its confines to the Western Sea. Incredible swift as was the march of the Stars, the American pioneer was always in advance.

The pathfinders were virtually all of American stock. The States admitted to the Union prior to 1840 were not only founded by them; they were almost wholly settled by them. When the influx of the foreigners began in the thirties, they found all the trails already blazed, the trading posts established, and the first terrors of the wilderness dispelled. They found territories already metamorphosed into States, counties organized, cities established. Schools, churches and colleges proceeded the immigrants who were settlers and not strictly pioneers. The entire territory ceded by the Treaty of 1783 was appropriated in large measure by the American before the advent of the European Immigrant.

### Twenty Million Were Foreign Born

The Census Bureau estimated that in 1900 there were living in the United States approximately thirty-five million white people who were DESCENDED from persons enumerated in 1790. In 1900 there were also thirty-two million descendants of white persons who came to the United States after the First Census, yet of these over twenty million were foreign born or the children of foreign born. If this ratio of increase remains the same, the American stock would apparently maintain its own, even in the midst of twentieth century immigration. But the birth rate of the foreign stock, especially among recent comers, is much higher than of the native American stock.

In 1891 Henry Cabot Lodge published an essay on "The Distribution of Ability in the United States" based on the 15,514 names in Appleton's *Cyclopedia of American Biographies* (1887). In this estimate it was revealed that those persons who had achieved eminence were overwhelmingly of the American



Because of alleged sympathy for the Southern cause, Commodore Isaac Mayo, commander of Old Ironsides, was recommended for dismissal by President Lincoln at the outbreak of the Civil War. He died eight days before the order was given congressional approval.

stock. Senator Lodge's essay found many critics but he very effectively answered them in a note appended to this study of his volume of "Historical and Political Essays." The facts remained that a large preponderance of leadership in American politics, business, art, literature, and learning has been derived from the American stock.

This is a perfectly natural result. The founders of the Republic themselves were in large degree the children of the pick of Europe. The Puritan, Cavalier, Quaker, Scotch-Irish, Huguenot, and Dutch pioneers were not ordinary folk in any sense of the term, they were a race of heroes.

After the middle of the nineteenth century the immigrant vote began to assert itself, and politicians contended for the "Irish vote" and the "German vote," and later for the "Italian vote" and the "Jewish vote" and the "Norwegian vote." This new infusion of blood made itself felt in the political life of the country. Profound changes have taken place since the American pioneers conquered the Alleghenies, the desert and the Rockies. Changes infinitely more profound have taken place even since the dawn of the twentieth century and have put to the test the very destiny of American institutions.

## The Lynch Family and Lynch Law

More than two hundred years ago a young Irish lad, barely fifteen years of age, nursing a grievance against his step-mother, decided to run away from home and go to America. He succeeded in begging passage on a boat bound for the then distant American Colonies. The boat had not proceeded very far from the green hills of Ireland when the lad, becoming frightened, jumped overboard, and began to swim ashore.

He was, however, promptly rescued in spite of himself, dumped on deck and the ship proceeded. Soon afterwards the unwilling adventurer found himself in Virginia. He became apprenticed to a wealthy tobacco planter in what is now Louisa County, married the planter's daughter, moved to Chestnut Hill on the James River, acquired large royal grants of land and six children. His son John later conceived the idea of establishing a ferry over the James and subsequently built a town on the neighboring hill. This, in 1787, was the beginning of Lynchburg, Virginia.

The daughter of the planter whom the first Charles Lynch married was a devout Quaker, and although she was disowned for marrying outside the church, she was afterwards reinstated, and brought her husband with her. The Lynch family and their descendants have contributed much to the history and development of the Old Dominion. Their influence has also been felt in the westward spread of the United States.

Charles Lynch, one of the six children of the runaway Irish lad, was responsible for the "Lynch Law." It is an error, however, to associate this term with the wholesale stringing up of enemies and offenders. Lynch Law was started after sober deliberation as a necessary protective measure against certain desperadoes who were then making a great deal of trouble. The state could not or did not afford adequate protection against these bandits, so Charles Lynch organized a band of men to pursue the marauders and capture them. Some were flogged, some were imprisoned. Only a negligible number were ever executed. The fact that Lynch Law was sanctioned by the Virginia General Assembly in 1782 shows that its nature was orderly at the time.

Do not delay—It is on Page 17





## RIVALRIES AND DISSENSIONS OF GREAT HOUSES

### Some Famous Family Feuds

(Continued from Page 6)

O'Connors, but without success. The quarrel increased in acrimony. The feud however, served a worthwhile historical purpose, as it caused diligent research to be made into the pedigree of the O'Connor and the accumulated results was the unfolding of long neglected records of the Irish nation and the uncovering of the most valuable information regarding the annals and antiquities of Ireland. In some subsequent issue of *The Ancestor* the facts regarding this famous feud and the historical data compiled therefrom will be published.

#### Gordons — Stewarts

Huntly House, the ancient town residence of the chiefs of the Gordons when Edinburgh was the gay capital of the North, is to the present day visitor, a dark and gloomy structure. And its inscriptions are hardly re-assuring: *CONSTANTI PECTORI RES MORTALIIUM UMBRA; HODIE MIHI CRAS TIBI CUR IGITUR CURAS*. A fit setting for that evening in 1592 when Huntly gathered the Gordons around him and rode out to murder the bonnie Earl of Moray.

This is perhaps the most famous of the feuds that flourished among Scottish nobles, and which James VI tried in vain to eradicate. It began with Mary Queen of Scots. Her half-brother, James Stewart, wished her by legitimization to recognise him as next heir to the throne. This the Queen very prudently refused to do, but created him instead, Earl of Moray, Now the Earl of Huntly (Gordon) had enjoyed this title during the regency of the Queen Mother, and a bitter hatred devolved between the two earls, which came to a head at the battle of Corrichie, when Huntly died and the power of the Gordons was broken. Huntly was declared a rebel and an outlaw and his son was executed under the Queen's eyes. The Huntly estates were forfeited, and the Gordon armorial bearings duly torn from Huntly's coffin at the market place.

#### The Bonnie Earl

This insult ranked in the breasts of all the Gordons; and when the family returned to favour, under James VI, they began to consider revenge. James Stewart, Earl of Moray, was a man of more than ordinary charm, hence his be-

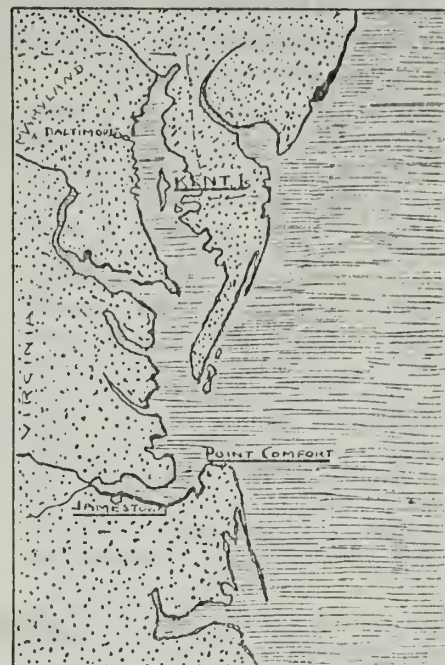
ing known as the bonnie earl. Queen Anna, the Danish bride of James VI, cast very admiring eyes on the Earl and recommended him, in her royal husband's hearing, "More rashly than Wyse—with too many epithets of a proper and gallant man." James was already suspicious of the Earl so he was not sorry to give Huntly a free hand to ride down to Donibristle House, the ancient home of the bonnie Earl in Fifeshire, to arrest him. Huntly House was crowded that night and the yard rang with horses' hoofs, for the Chief of the Gordons idea of an arrest was somewhat ferocious. Away he rode with all his clan for Donibristle, but Moray had received news of the coming of the vengeful Gordons and hurriedly departed from his residence. The Gordons set fire to Donibristle and started out in pursuit of Moray. They came up with him on a lonely stretch of seashore and Huntly slashed at the countenance Queen Anna had admired. The bonnie Earl defended himself very bravely, but was soon overpowered and died. The King professed indignation at the outrage, asserting that he had only ordered Huntly to "arrest" Moray, but the fact that he took no steps to punish the Gordon's is reasonable proof that he was not too disappointed. The following verse was written by a poet of the time and was sang lustily by many.

The bonnie Earl of Moray,  
He was the Queen's love;  
A very brave gallant  
Who played at the glove.  
O lang will his lady  
Look owre frae Castle Doune,  
Ere she see the Earl of Moray  
Come riding through the Toun.

#### Claiborne — Calvert

However much historians regard this famous feud as a boundary battle between Virginia and Maryland, there is abundant evidence to believe that this long, drawn out contest was something more; it was a bitter and colorful war between two great American colonists in which their personal property and their religious differences played an important part.

William Claiborne was born in Westmoreland, England, in 1589, and came to Virginia in 1621 as Surveyor. In 1625 he was appointed Secretary of State for the Colony. An able, determined, self-reliant and energetic man, endowed with a bold, adventurous temper, his genius for business soon saw him with the possessor of much land. He



established wide-spread trading relations with the Indians and penetrated to the upper shores of the Chesapeake. Even the forest bordering the Potomac and Susquehanna Rivers found Claiborne or his agents exchanging beads and trinkets with the natives for their rich furs.

Looking to the future on a princely scale, Claiborne obtained exhaustive licenses from the immediate Virginia authorities, and at last from the King himself. Under these grants he began to provide settlements for his numerous traders. Far up the Chesapeake, a hundred miles or so from old Point Comfort, he found an island that he liked and named it Kent Island. Here he established a flourishing community composed of his men and their families. He was far from the James River and the mass of his fellows but he estimated himself to be a Virginian, and Kent Island a part of Virginia.

#### Enter George Calvert

There now entered upon the scene George Calvert, first Lord Baltimore. A scion of a very ancient family, George Calvert was born within a hundred miles of the place in northern England that was Claiborne's birthplace. Calvert was a scholar at Oxford, clerk to the King's Privy Council, and his Secretary of State. He was also a member of the House of Commons and a member of the Virginia Company. A man of great worth and weight he was placed by education and temperament

(Continued on Page 24)





(Continued from Page 23)

upon the side of the court party and the Crown in the growing contest over rights. About the year 1625, under what influence is not known, he had openly professed the Roman Catholic faith, and that took courage in seventeenth England.

Calvert had obtained a Crown grant of a part of Newfoundland, but after visiting his northern lands, did not take kindly to the rigorous climate. In October, 1629, he visited Virginia where his reception by the Virginians was as chilly as the Newfoundland climate. During his visits to the Virginia Assembly much harshness of speech ensued and one, Thomas Tindall, was pilloried for "giving my Lord Baltimore the lie and threatening to knock him down."

### A Loyal Group

Calvert returned to England and received from the King a royal grant of a huge territory, stretching over what is now Maryland, Delaware and part of Pennsylvania. Over this great expanse he became true and absolute lord and ruler. Here was a new land with a proprietor possessing kingly powers right at Virginia's doorstep. Virginians were indignant and petitioned the king, but to no avail. William Claibourne was especially grieved, for in the Calvert grant went Kent Island.

But in 1632 George Calvert died and was succeeded by his able son, Cecil Calvert, second Lord Baltimore, who continued the policies of his father. Cecil informed Claibourne that he could continue to reside in Kent Island, trading from there, but only under license from Calvert, and as an inhabitant of Maryland and not of Virginia. Claibourne, with the Assembly at Jamestown secretly on his side, resisted this interference with his rights, and, as he continued to trade with a high hand, he soon fell under the suspicion of stirring up the Indians against the Marylanders.

The bitter quarrel rang loud through Maryland and Virginia and even echoed across the Atlantic. Leonard Calvert, brother of the lord proprietor, seized a trading-boat of Claibourne's in the Patuxent River, and the war was on. Claibourne's men in the Shallop "Cockatrice" attacked Maryland pinnaces and lost their lives and their boat. Petty war between Maryland and Kent Island continued intermittently for several years, but in 1638 Calvert took the island by main force and hanged Clai-

bourne's captain for piracy. Later, the Maryland Assembly brought Claibourne under a bill of attainder. Thus defeated, Claibourne, nursing his wrath, moved down the bay to Virginia. But the end was not yet.

King Charles I lost his head in England and much confusion existed both in Maryland and Virginia. Meanwhile Claibourne obtained from Cromwell's long parliament letters of marque and retook Kent Island. Insurrection broke loose in Maryland and for a long time unrest prevailed. Calvert reappeared and again reduced Kent Island, forcing Claibourne to retire to Virginia.

After the restoration of King Charles, Claibourne ceased to have any influence at the English court. Among his most dominant traits was an inability to recognize defeat, but age was telling on his physical strength. He died in 1676 and the possession of Kent Island became a subject of animated controversy between Maryland and Virginia until 1776. No more colorful figure has passed across the pages of American history than William Claibourne, whose many descendants are to be found throughout the present United States.

### Shaw and Bruce

More tragic and sanguinary were the historic feud of the Highland families, which, with other notable family arguments, will be considered later. We shall close this account of the rivalries and dissensions of great houses with the following amusing incident. A Scottish gentleman, Sir John Shaw, lost a valuable hawk, which he at once concluded had been shot by his bitter political rival and neighbor, Bruce of Clackmannan. Fearful of her husband's wrath, Lady Shaw sent to Bruce a letter, with an offer of her intercession, if Bruce would sign a very strongly worded apology. Bruce replied as follows: "Madame, I did not shoot the hawk. But sooner than have made such an apology as your ladyship has had the consideration to dictate, I would have shot the hawk, your husband, and your ladyship."

## The Ancestor

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(See Page 17)

## BUREAU OF INFORMATION ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

(Continued from Page 16)

didate for the United States presidency was John Charles Fremont.

Arthur MacG. (Lansing, Mich.): Yes, Rob Roy did steal the cattle of the Duke of Montrose, and he also kidnapped the Duke's factor or land supervisor. He also collected the Duke's rents to the sum of nine thousand pounds. But Rob Roy had openly declared war against the Duke. There was nothing underhanded about that gallant outlaw and the MacGregor family have reason to be proud of him. He died naturally and not by execution. In his old age he was given the greatest care and kindest consideration by his friend, the Duke of Argyle.

C. A. T. (Dallas, Texas): No, we will not be influenced by your initials. To thoroughly understand the conduct of such men we must appreciate the moral standards of their age and generation. If Paul Revere had stolen a horse to make his memorable ride, no one today would consider him a cattle thief.

R. H. (Los Angeles): Many thanks, we will try to earn your good wishes.

Mrs. Kay (Philadelphia, Pa.): The Epitaph you refer to was written by Benjamin Franklin himself, many years previous to his death. Here it is:

### THE BODY OF

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Printer,  
Like the cover of an old book,  
Its contents torn out,  
And stript of its lettering and gilding,  
Lies here food for worms;  
Yet the *work* itself shall not be lost,  
For it will (as he believes) appear  
once more in a new and more  
beautiful edition.

Corrected and amended by  
the Author.

### Atchison, President of the United States

David Rice Atchison, (1807-1886) was born in Kentucky and removed to Missouri in 1830. He became a member of the state legislature, and from 1843 to 1855 sat in the United States Senate, being president, pro tempore, in 1846-49, and in 1852-54. By virtue of this office Senator Atchison was, for ONE DAY, President of the United States, since Zachary Taylor was not sworn in until Monday, March 5, 1849.





## THE ZENGER TRIAL

(Continued from Page 8)

His counsel, Smith and Alexander, attacked two judges of the court before whom he was to be tried, on the ground that they were irregularly appointed. The anger of the judges thus assailed made them summarily order the names of the two distinguished attorneys to be stricken from the list of lawyers. This was a heavy blow to Zenger, as the only other lawyer of note was retained by the Cosby faction. But his friends never ceased in their efforts and Smith and Alexander remained active in counsel if not in court.

The trial came on before the Supreme Court sitting on August 4, 1735, with De Lancey, an appointee of the governor, acting as chief judge, Phillipse as second judge and Bradley as attorney general. The judges had appointed an insignificant attorney named Chambers, to act as counsel for the accused, and when the trial opened Chamber pleaded "Not Guilty" on behalf of his client. To the throng who crowded the courtroom and to the thousands outside, Zenger's case looked hopeless. There was no question that he had published the objectionable articles, and according to the English law of the day the truth of the libel could not be set up as a defense. It was even some years later that Lord Mansfield upheld the amazing doctrine that "the greater truth the greater the libel." A part of the importance of the Zenger trial lies in its sweeping away in this part of the world, the possibility of so monstrous a theory.

### Andrew Hamilton of Philadelphia

A great and overwhelming surprise awaited the prosecutors of Zenger. The secret had been well kept and every one was amazed when there appeared for the defense the celebrated Andrew Hamilton of Philadelphia, the most distinguished and able lawyer in the colonies. Hamilton, in spite of his advanced age, had, without consideration of reward, undertaken the long journey to go to the defense of Zenger. From the moment he entered the court he became the central figure of the drama.

Hamilton's address was followed with breathless interest. He touched upon his own age and feebleness with dramatic effect and consummate tact; to the jury he said, in part:

"You see, gentlemen, I labor under the weight of years, and am borne down with great infirmities of body; yet old and weak as I am, I should

think it my duty to assist in quenching the flame of prosecutions upon informations set on foot by the government, to deprive the people of the right of remonstrating, (and complaining, too), of the arbitrary attempts of men in power. Men who injure and oppress the people under their administration provoke them to cry out and complain, and then make that very complaint the foundation for new oppressions and persecutions.

"The question before the court and you, gentlemen of the jury, is not of small or private concern; it is not the cause of this poor printer, nor of New York alone of which you are trying. It is the best cause, it is the cause of liberty, and I have no doubt, but that your upright conduct today will earn for you the love and esteem of every man who prefers a life of freedom to a life of slavery.

"You will be honored as men who have baffled the attempt of tyranny, and by an impartial and uncorrupt verdict you will lay the foundation for securing to ourselves, our posterity and our neighbors, that to which nature and the laws of our country have given us the right, the liberty both of exposing and opposing arbitrary power, by speaking and writing the truth."

### Truth Was No Defense for Libel

With scathing irony he fell upon the theory that truth was no defense for libel:

"If a libel is understood in the large and unlimited sense urged by Mr. Attorney-General, there is scarce a writing in existence that may not be called a libel, or scarce any person safe from being termed a libeller. Moses libelled Cain, and who has not libelled the devil. Echarl libelled King William, King Charles and King James, and Rapin libelled them all. What must a man speak or write, or what must a man hear, read or sing, or when must he laugh, so as to be secure from being jailed as a libeller. Mr. Attorney-General would, with the help of his innuendoes, turn everything into a libel. For instance, in the sixteenth verse of the ninth chapter of Isaiah, we read: 'The leaders of the people cause them to err, and they that are led by them are destroyed,' but should Mr. Attorney-General go about to make this a libel, he would treat it thus: 'The leaders

of the people (innuendo, the governor and the council of New York) cause them, (innuendo, the people of this province) to err, and they are destroyed, (innuendo, are deceived into the loss of their liberty) which is the worst kind of destruction. Or if some person should publicly repeat the tenth and eleventh verses of the 56th chapter of the same book, there Mr. Attorney-General would have a large field to display his skill in the useful application of his innuendoes. The words are: 'His watchmen are all blind, they are ignorant; yes, they are greedy dogs, that can never have enough,' to make this a libel Mr. Attorney-General has only to think that they refer to the governor and council of New York."

### Bradley, the Attorney-General

Hamilton skillfully appealed to the independent principles of the jury. There was no note, sarcastic, pathetic or patriotic, which he did not strike. Overwhelmed by the torrent of his logic and eloquence, Bradley, the Attorney-General, scarcely ventured a reply. The Chief Justice stated that the jury might bring in a verdict on the fact of publication and leave it to the court to decide whether it was libellous. But Hamilton was too wary to be caught thus: "I know, may it please your honor," said he, "the jury may do so; but I do likewise know that they may do otherwise. I know that they have the right beyond all dispute to determine both the law and the facts, and where they do not doubt the law, they OUGHT to do so."

Nevertheless the court summed up and charged the jury to consider the fact of publication. But the show of authority and the attempt at allurements was all in vain. In five minutes they returned a verdict of "Not Guilty," and a tremendous roar of applause shook the courtroom. It manifested the spirit of the barons of Ruddymede, of the Long parliament, of the revolution of 1688. It was the foreshadow of Patrick Henry's liberty or death speech and of the American Revolution.

The court divided between wrath and surprise, strove to check the wave of applause and threatened to imprison the leaders of the tumult, but a son-in-law of ex-Chief Justice Morris succeeded in making himself heard, and addressing the court said that the cheers were as lawful there as in the halls of Westminster. Applause broke out again

(Continued on Page 26)





## Builders of America



General Joseph Warren Keifer was born in Bethel Township, Clark County, Ohio, in 1836. His death this year at the advanced age of 96 marks the passing of one of the last of the Civil War commanders. President Van Buren, who succeeded Andrew Jackson, was just completing his second term when General Keifer first saw the light. He lived long enough to see twenty-four of the thirty-one presidents of the United States enter the White House. He was prominent for more than half a century as a soldier and a statesman.

President Lincoln nominated him to the rank of Brigadier-General and he held the rank of Major-General at the conclusion of hostilities. He fought in twenty-seven battles and was severely wounded four times. He commanded the Third Division of the Sixth Army Corps at the battle of Cedar Creek, which was the scene of General Phil Sherman's famous ride. When the Spanish-American War broke out, President McKinley appointed him Major-General of Volunteers.

When we contemplate the great changes that have taken place in our country during the ninety-six years through which General Keifer lived, we wonder what was the mental reactions of one who lived so long and saw so much. Here is no example of an idle or negative existence, but rather a compelling example of full life and an honorable, an active, and a distinguished career. What wisdom must have accrued to such a man and what great lessons such a long and vital life must acquire. No century in the world's history has been so filled with change as has the century nearly completed by General Keifer. Changes in every field of endeavor, in the arts of war and peace; in industry and in science; and, most important of all, in living, and in the American democratic idea of life.

Who could have given us a truer picture of the influences such changes have wrought than one who lived through them, and himself experienced their cause and effect. General Keifer wrote, "Slavery and Four Years of War," which was published in 1900, it is to be regretted he did not continue his literary pursuits and bequeath to us his thoughts and ideas of the changes that a century of long and useful living experienced.

When we review the history of those 96 years and consider the great figures and great events that General Keifer encountered during his distinguished career we marvel at the length and the breadth of his activities. Lawyer, Soldier, Statesman, Author, he has left an indelible mark on the history of his country. America has had her builders, and please God will continue to have builders, but few will be able to claim a greater share in the erecting of our great national structure.

### THE ZENGER TRIAL

*(Continued from Page 25)*

and Hamilton was proclaimed the people's champion. A dinner was given in his honor and the freedom of the city was bestowed upon him. When he entered his barge to return to Philadelphia, flags waved, cannon boomed, and cheers resounded from all quarters.

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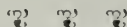


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NOVEMBER 1, 1932

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### Contributors to This Issue:

GEO. W. BUCKLIN  
DR. W. ROSS COOPER  
MARGARET LEE  
VICTOR BRUCE GRANT





*" 'Tis not mortals to command success;  
but we'll do more . . . deserve it."*



## The Ancestor

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# The Ancestor



Vol. 1 No. 2

1932—NOVEMBER—1932

Four Dollars Per Annum

## The Signers of The Declaration

*Whence Came They? And From Whom?*

WHAT MANNER of men were those torchbearers of American civilization who signed their names to the Declaration of Independence? Are they comparable in any way with many of our modern political aspirants? Were they practical politicians interested only in party success, caring nothing for the welfare of the nation as a whole? Were they placehunters interested only in selfish ends? Were they a race of ward-healers with their hands sunk to the elbow in the public treasury?

Not one of them.

Or were they men of doubtful heritage or of questionable antecedents? Were they of the flotsom and jetsom of life, knowing nothing of their forbears and caring less? Were they men of established family standards, and if so, is there anything in their ancestry that would lead us to believe that the character, integrity and high resolve, manifested by the signers of the Declaration, were characteristics inherited from their progenitors?

The answers to these interesting questions are to be found in an examination of the genealogical history of the men who fought for, and subsequently signed, that historic document.

Long before Columbus held that memorable interview with Isabella, when he tried to persuade her that there was an attractive little subdivision lying idle across the broad Atlantic, King Richard the lion-hearted had an army storming the walls of Acre, in Palestine. Richard's army comprised the flower and chivalry

of England. In its ranks was Sir Richard Rodney, a brave and gallant knight, who fell mortally wounded under the shadows of the walls of the besieged city. Little did the dying crusader dream that six centuries later a direct descendant of his own, Ceasar Rodney, would battle just as courageously for a great cause in a new world then unknown. Ceasar Rodney was a scion of a very ancient and honorable family, and signed the Declaration of Independence as a member of the Delaware delegation.

### The Brothers Morris

The old parish register of the ancient town of Huntington, England, carries a very curious and historic item. In the year 1599 there is recorded therein the birth and baptism of Oliver Cromwell, who became England's Lord Protector. Between the lines of the record someone wrote these words, "He was England's plague for many years." Efforts have been made to erase this trite comment, but without success, for it is still to be seen. In Cromwell's army of Ironsides was an officer of distinction whose name was Richard Morris. After the Restoration of Charles, Morris found England a trifle too hectic for him, as did all those who participated in the Cromwellian revolt. He disposed of his ancient home and lands and sailed for America. Obtaining a grant of several thousands of acres in West Chester County he thereon built a manor house which was invested with all the privileges pertaining to manorial estates at that time. Richard Morris died in 1673, and his son Lewis succeeded to the estates.

Lewis Morris became Chief Justice of the Province of New York and Governor of New Jersey. He had two sons, Lewis and Staats Morris. The latter returned to England to be educated and stayed to become an officer in the English army and a member of Parliament. Lewis remained in America, was educated at Yale, and later became Chief Justice of New Jersey. He applied all his inherent ability and courage to further the fight for American freedom from the mother country. While his brother Staats was an officer in his Britannic majesty's army, and sworn to defend the royal cause, Lewis was signing the Declaration of Independence as a member of the New York delegation. Thus do we find two brothers, whose family pedigree was older than that of the King of England, lined up on different sides of the Revolution.

The genealogical records of signers teem with evidence of their splendid descent. Here was no nondescript breed of men, but rather a race of heroes to whom the brave and courageous deed was as natural as breathing. Writers of fiction, with all their ingenuity, cannot create from the realms of their imagination, situations more dramatic than those to be found in the personal and family history of the fifty-six gentlemen who signed the Declaration.

In the city of Edinburgh, Scotland, there stands an old house, preserved as a national memorial to one of the most zealous fighters for religious liberty.

*(Continued on Page 23)*





# Adventures In Genealogical Research

By George Wells Bucklin

CHRISTMAS, THREE years ago, I received a book of the Keith family genealogy, my mother's ancestry, and after perusing it, I became instantly interested in my father's family, of whom I knew very little. After many weary months of laborious research I came to a dead wall. No one knew of any records back of my grandfather, born in 1803, although there was a tradition he came from Rhode Island. I did not anticipate that the work would be so difficult. Once having started, however, I became so enamored with the fascinating character of the task, I determined to pursue it vigilantly.

With each new discovery I became more and more absorbed, and as new evidence unfolded, my interest and determination increased. Search in the Rhode Island records failed, at first, to produce the connecting links between my grandfather's New York branch and that of the Rhode Island family. But even that did not deter me. Somewhere, somehow, there was further proof of my grandfather's forbears, and I meant to discover them. Indeed, I now began to visualize a larger plan and was glad to undertake it, namely, the compilation of a complete record of the Bucklin or Buckland family.

## Uncovering a Clue

A systematic search of all city directories and national and local biographical records, together with a search of the indexes of the Nebraska Historical Society archives, was undertaken. Finally I chanced to notice a magazine photograph by a Bucklin and wrote to him at his studio address given thereon. The result was I secured an old genealogical outline, prepared some time about 1830, by Bradley Brayton Bucklin, of Troy, N. Y.

A chance remark by one of my correspondents eventually led to my locating a loyal co-worker, C. A. Bucklin, of St. Paul, Minn., who assumed the work of research. Our joint plan had now a larger goal, namely, a *Three Hundred Year History of the Bucklin branch of the descendants of William Buckland and Mary Bosworth, who came to Massachusetts Bay on the ship Elizabeth Dorcas, in 1634.*

There are five Bucklands who came to Massachusetts before 1635-6, but with the exception of the descendants of Wil-

liam Buckland and Mary Bosworth they all spell their name Buckland. The exact cause of the change in the spelling of the name by this branch is not known.

## A Shot that Was Heard

The history of the family is replete with pioneering spirit and adventurous exploit. The explosion of the musket borrowed by Joseph Bucklin in that "Lexington of the Sea" known as the "Capture of the Gaspee," in 1772, may not have been a shot that was heard around the world, but it reverberated in Virginia. History tells us it stirred Jefferson into passing the first resolution calling for American action against England. It also marked the D. A. R., the S. A. R., and G. A. R. organizations of Providence by the name of "Bucklin," as well as many institutions, towns and streets over the United States.

We now have nearly 800 Bucklins recorded, with their direct genealogical records back to our American founder. And still the work goes on. Our search in Old England has just been started and already the genealogical results promise much valuable evidence. If the early English records prove half as interesting as the American history of the family, the work will not only be a Bucklin genealogy, it will also be a fascinating record of the deeds and achievements of ancestral Bucklins as well as those of more recent generations.

## Baptists in — Presbyterians Out

So those adventures in genealogical research have been not only a difficult and laborious task, they have also been an inspiration. Coupled with the labor of research is the joy of discovery. Then, too, there is the gratification of being engaged in work that will add to our knowledge of our family history. Unindexed histories are the abomination of the genealogist, yet they often furnish valuable material if diligently read. They furnish the spice which flavors the story of our ancestors' lives and achievements. The lesson the genealogist must learn as the very first in the catechism is that only by ceaseless effort and untiring application can valuable results be achieved.

We have found many records which point to the English origins of the family. A Thomas and Agnes Buckland erected the great Market Cross in a southern counties town in 1500. Of

more recent generations many interesting stories are unfolded. There is the shipwrecked *Irish Bride* that bore two brothers of the family who went to St. George's, Maine. There is the long, weary months spent on Mount Desert Island. There is the history of that branch of the family which crossed the Berkshires in 1766, to found a township of twenty-three saw-toothed corners to hedge the Baptists in and keep the Presbyterians out. There is the record of the first opposition vote cast against this idea, said vote being discarded as "a mistake."

## Jefferson Gets a Cheese

We have learned how, in 1803, women skilled in mixing and salting the curd, gathered at Aunt Cloe's house to fill the cider press. We learn of cheese four feet in diameter and eighteen inches thick, which, at the end of a month's pressing, weighed 1236 pounds. The whole township celebrated its departure for Washington, and again celebrating when Aunt Cloe's son read a letter of thanks from the man who wrote the Declaration of Independence. There is the incident of the Bucklins who formed part of the crew of *The Juno* who, in 1804, gave us the claim to Oregon territory. There is the account of how the linen for Leah's wedding chest was made from a hog's-head of flax furnished by Cousin Major Putman.

Letters of 1788 and 1791 to pioneer sons in New York state. Accounts of Jim Bucklin, who rode the pony express out of St. Joseph, Mo., in 1860. There is the Chicago Canal engineering and the first railroad of Illinois. There is the Bucklin who "threw away his silver spoon," as told in printed record, the youngest head of the oldest bank in America.

Such intimate fragments of family history could not help to keep me a convert to the study of genealogy. While the task is not near completion, the results have been gratifying and the heavy labor well justified. It has instilled within me a deeper sense of family pride and a greater reverence for those doughty Bucklins who have preceded me through this earthly realm. To those Bucklins who have rendered aid in the work of compilation my sincerest thanks is offered with deep appreciation.

# Journal of the American Medical Association

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# A Page From George Washington's Genealogy Written by Himself When President.

*is not known to the subscriber.*

*Mildred, daughter of John & Catharine of Gloucester was twice married, but never had a child—Elizabeth never was married—Catharine married Fielding Lewis by whom she had a son and daughter—John, the eldest, is now living—Frances died without issue.—*

*Augustine, son of Lawrence and Mildred Washington, married Jane Butler, the daughter of Caleb Butler of Westmoreland April 20<sup>th</sup> 1715 by whom he had three sons—Butler (who died young) Lawrence and Augustine, and one daughter Jane who died when a child.—Jane, wife of Augustine died Nov<sup>r</sup> 24<sup>th</sup> 1728 and was buried in the family Vault at Bridges Creek.—*

*Augustine then married Pak March 6<sup>th</sup> 1730: by whom he had issue George<sup>a</sup> born February 11 (of style) 1732; Betty, born June 20<sup>th</sup> 1733; Samuel, born Nov<sup>r</sup> 16<sup>th</sup> 1734; John Augustine, born Jan 13<sup>th</sup> 1735; Charles May 1<sup>st</sup> 1738; and Mildred June 21<sup>st</sup> 1739; who died Oct<sup>r</sup> 28<sup>th</sup> 1740.—Augustine departed this life April 12<sup>th</sup> 1743 aged 49 years and was interred at Bridges Creek in the Vault of his Ancestors.—*

*Lawrence, son of Augustine and Jane Washington, married July 19<sup>th</sup> 1743 Ann, eldest daughter of the Hon<sup>ble</sup> William Fairfax of Fairfax County by whom he had issue Jane, born Sept<sup>r</sup> 27<sup>th</sup> 1744—who died Jan 7<sup>th</sup> 1745—Fairfax born August 22<sup>nd</sup> 1747 who died in Oct<sup>r</sup> 1747—Mildred, born Sept<sup>r</sup> 28<sup>th</sup> 1748 who died in 1749—Sarah, born Nov<sup>r</sup> 7<sup>th</sup> 1750 who died in 175—In 1752 Lawrence himself died aged about 34 and was interred in a Vault which he had caused to be*

*\* Non Resident of the United States*

## Two Very Great Gentlemen

The task of Diogenes to find an honest man would not be so difficult in this day and age as some cynics would have us believe. A chain of banks operated by John G. Jenkins, of Sea Cliff, N. Y., failed in 1907 with a loss to depositors of \$706,014. Although not legally obliged to make good this amount, Mr. Jenkins assumed the debt, went to work and in fourteen years had settled every penny. It was not until ten years later that someone found out the facts and made them public.

Twenty-two years ago Gray Carroll, of Little Rock, Ark., a lawyer, then in middle age, failed for \$24,702.24. Spurning bankruptcy, by which he could have been relieved of his debts, he went to Tulsa, Okla., made a fresh start and began paying the old obligations. In 1928 he had paid off the last dollar, at six per cent interest, or about \$50,000. Forty-eight years previous he had borrowed \$500 to complete his education. This he settled, also at six per cent, amounting to \$7500 in 1928. Gray Carroll has passed from earth. His whole lifetime was one of toil, but he came to the end with the satisfaction that he had defrauded no one out of a penny. "What else matters?" remarked Mr. Carroll when he announced the settlement of his last debt.

These two very great gentlemen may have no record of martial glory and shining armour to leave to their posterity, but they have left something of greater value, high honor and unimpeachable integrity. May their descendants cherish their memory.

## The Henry Family

The fourth President of the United States, James Madison, was in his second term when William Henry, great-grandfather of Mrs. Herbert Hoover, was helping to found the city of Wooster, in Ohio, one hundred and twenty-five years ago. William Henry was a pioneer of Wooster, which named its first four streets after its founders. The city is now the county seat of Wayne County and is the seat of the University of Wooster, which recently conferred a degree upon the First Lady of the Land. Mrs. Hoover never lived in Wooster, as her father moved to Waterloo, Iowa, in 1872, but she has visited the city in recent years to trace facts concerning her ancestors.

From the original in the possession of the Henry E. Huntington Library. In the footnote to the page here, he refers to himself as "Now President of the United States."

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# A Tale from the Arabian Nights The Story of the Prince and the Princess The Prince and the Princess

The Prince and the Princess were the most beautiful and the most virtuous of their generation. They were the only children of a King and a Queen who had no other children. They were the only children of a King and a Queen who had no other children.

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# By The Name of Smith

## *One of the Largest of the Human Families*

WHENEVER SCIONS of families bearing very aristocratic names find themselves in dubious situations which require them to hide their real identity under an alias, they invariably select the name of Smith. This is due to the fact that the name is one most generally known and consequently not so liable to attract attention. Even King Louis Philippe of France found it a convenient alias when he abdicated his throne and fled for his life. Yet the Smith families have produced great and distinguished leaders in art, literature and statesmanship, and they can point to a genealogical and historic heritage not equalled by many families bearing less common patronomics.

The generally accepted derivation of the name is that the Smiths were the first workers in iron, and because of their skill they adopted the name of their trade, or calling, as a surname. This is not accurate, though if it were so, it would be no mean compliment to their origin. Among feudal clans the smith ranked in dignity to the chief, for his skill in forging military weapons, and his dexterity in teaching the use of them, was a calling of the highest importance in those ancient days. The fact is, however, that the name Smith is derived from the Anglo-Saxon *Smitan*, meaning to smite.

### American Smiths

A great many of the American Smiths trace their descent through the Right Reverend William Smith of County Lancaster, who was born in 1640. The treasurer of the first Virginia colony was Sir Thomas Smith. Many Welsh members of the family came over with Lord Baltimore. They have many descendants now living in the Southern States. Col. Samuel Smith of Maryland, who defended Fort Mifflin in the War of 1812, was paid a distinct honor by Congress.

Thomas Smith of Pennsylvania was a member of the Continental Congress. He was of Scotch extraction and became a lawyer of prominence, numbering among his clients George Washington. His brother William was the first provost of the University of Pennsylvania. James Smith, born in Ireland, was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and raised the first volunteer military com-



pany in Pennsylvania. This family has produced many governors of states; Benjamin Smith, aide to Washington, was the governor of North Carolina, and he donated 20,000 acres to the University of the state. William Smith, born in 1796, was governor of Virginia. Thomas Smith was colonial governor of South Carolina in 1648. James Smith, born in 1809, was governor of Rhode Island, and another James Smith, born in 1823, was governor of Georgia. Alfred E. Smith was four times governor of New York and Democratic candidate for the Presidency.

### German and Dutch

Many of the German Schmitts, Schmiths, Schmitzes and Smids, and the Dutch Schmiths, and the Spanish Smithas, have changed the spelling of their name to the English Smith since their coming to America. One of the oldest and proudest earldoms in England, the Earls of Derby, is of the family name of Smith. The County Essex branch of the English Smiths trace their ancestry to the Black Prince, and Sir Thomas Smith was secretary of state to King Edward VI. Nor must we overlook Samuel Francis Smith of Norwich, Connecticut, the author of that imperishable national hymn "My Country 'Tis of Thee."

## THE SCARRITTS—PIONEERS, PREACHERS AND TEACHERS

by Ralph Pearson

ISAAC SCARRITT, great grandson of the first man of that name to settle in these United States, contributed he following about what is now one of the world's important cities: He was the superintendent of the Fox River Methodist Mission and "was going to Chicago to preach to the Indians." (This quaint sentence is taken from an old record and must not be mistaken for editorial reference to present day conditions.) It was in the summer of 1828 "we planned a trip to Chicago, a distance of about seventy or eighty miles," he wrote, "and the next evening we arrived. In addition to the buildings constituting Fort Dearborn, there was the old Kinzie home, a new home of Colonel Hamilton, with perhaps one or two others. The homes of J. Kinzie and J. Miller were up at the Point. I took residence at the Millers." Scarrit later married one of the first pioneer couples in a frontier cabin on the Illinois River, on the 10th of May, 1829.

Missionary Scarritt had migrated to Madison County, Illinois, in 1818, and in 1821 he took up a considerable acreage. Later he moved to Chicago and then to Joliet, Illinois, where he died. He had two sons and two daughters. Perry Scarritt was sheriff of Will County, Illinois, and Jeremiah Mason Scarritt, although he died young, had achieved some prominence in military circles. The biographical history of West Point graduates tells how he secured an appointment to the military academy when seventeen years of age. He ranked fifth in his class and later taught mathematics to both Generals French and Grant. He was presented with a gold sword for bravery in the Mexican War of 1846-47, by his adopted state, Illinois. When only thirty-seven, he commanded Fort Taylor, Key West, Florida, where he died during an epidemic of yellow fever. Marc Goodnew, a son-in-law of Jeremiah, now occupies the chair of journalism at the University of Southern California, and is vice-president of Pi Delta Epsilon.

One of the most important members of the Scarritt family in America was Nathan Scarritt (1821-1890), in whose honor Scarritt College, Nashville, Tennessee, was named, and who at one time owned a large part of the land now

(Continued on Page 23)

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# "What Use Is Heraldry Anyhow?"

## A Review of Its Value and Significance

THERE ARE those who, thinking to emphasize their democracy, ask, with the suspicion of a sneer, "What is the use of heraldry, anyhow?" In so saying they not only display a lamentable historic ignorance, they also exhibit an irreverence for sacred and traditional symbolism. It would be just as astounding to hear them ask the same question regarding the Medal of Honor, the Order of the Purple Heart, the Seal of the United States, or even the Sign of the Cross.

All of these emblems are, like the coats of arms of ancient families, the heraldic symbolism created to memorialize an ideal and to commemorate a great historic fact. In the United States we give official sanction to Arms of Dominion and Community arms only. The arms of families have no authoritative recognition, though thousands of Americans rightly cherish and preserve their ancestral armorial bearings. Arms of Dominion include the great seal of the nation and the seals of individual states. Community or corporate arms comprise the heraldic emblems of cities, universities, associations and corporations. These arms represent a group, and the right to employ them remains with the authorized head of each group, during his tenure of office. In this respect they differ from family coats-armour, in that the latter are hereditary.

But the arms of families, because they



*Shield, Helmet and Crest of Edward the Black Prince, suspended over his tomb in Canterbury Cathedral*

are hereditary, excite an unusual interest. They are the pictorial record and heraldic symbolism whereby the exploits, the traditions, and the characteristics of a distinguished forbear are preserved in perpetuity. They were awarded to the original grantee in recognition of great service and were to be valued and maintained, not only by the first recipient but "by his heirs and successors for all time."

### "The Lady of the Bleeding Heart"

We recall our own early introduction to the significance of coats-armour, and the inspirational lessons the experience afforded. It happened in this wise. As youth we had read a passage in Scott's poetry in which he referred to one of the members of the great family of Douglas as "The Lady of the Bleeding Heart." So fascinated were we with the passage that we set out to discover its clearer meaning. We learned that the line had reference to the arms of the Douglas family which bore on the escutcheon a red heart. Why the Douglas shield should possess this remarkable charge, next claimed our attention, and the story

that unfolded is one of the most fascinating and romantic in heraldic history. Here it is:

King Robert the Bruce, near death, summoned to his bedside the brave and trusted Sir James Douglas. At the King's request, Douglas pledged his sacred honor that he would cut his majesty's heart from his dead body, and would set out with it immediately to bury it in Jerusalem. While passing through Spain on his hazardous journey to the Holy Land, with the embalmed heart of Bruce in a gold casket suspended round his neck by a chain, he found the Spaniards at war with the infidel Moors. Entering the battle on the side of Spain, Douglas, with his followers, soon found himself in grave danger. When all seemed lost he took the chain and casket from off his neck and, swinging it round his head, he threw it into the midst of the enemy crying, "On, in, brave heart as thou were wont, and I, Douglas, will follow thee." Douglas did — and died. The heart of Bruce was recovered, and, with the body of the gallant Sir James Douglas, was brought back to Scotland to be buried in the monastery of Melrose.

To commemorate this brave and chivalrous deed the Douglas family were granted the right to place a red heart and a gold crown on their escutcheon, as a lasting memorial to the great Sir

(Continued on Page 19)







# Let's Talk of Graves—Briefly

By VICTOR BRUCE GRANT

FOR MANY CENTURIES historians were content to make the dates of battles, and the births, marriages and death of rulers, the highlights of historical record. During the past century, however, eminent historical writers have shown us that the history of mankind is something more than a mere record of battle dates and royal statistics. Genealogists, the historians of families, have not yet reorganized this marked change in the presentation of historical facts. They still cling to the hoary method of treating family history as if it were nothing more than a mere record of births, marriages and deaths, or hatch, match and dispatch information.

While such facts are the very foundation of genealogical record, they are not the alpha and omega of family history. In a recent survey of thousands of published volumes on genealogy, we were amazed to note how utterly tedious they were and how sadly lacking in historic interest. Despite the fact that many of these family genealogies teem with the names of men and women who have made America great, by their contribution to the progress and well-being of the nation, no mention is made of them in the genealogy of their family; other than the cold record of the dates on which they were born, married and died. In these cheerless and not very informative volumes, an occasional glimmer of light would appear, no brighter than a tallow candle burning in a cathedral, when the compilers inform us that so-and-so "had issue," such-and-such, and that his tombstone is "still extant"!

## Yet They Once Lived

Scores of those family ancestors were, during their lifetime, men and women who make their influence felt in the development of the nation. Many had performed great deeds, not a few were internationally famous. Yet the genealogists were either ignorant of these facts or preferred to deliberately ignore such interesting historical data. Names in the genealogical record were just names. Individual achievement mattered not at all. Each of them, whether they attained fame or died obscure, were, so far as the genealogists cared, just another link in the chain of ghostly spectres comprising the ancestral record.

Yet they must have realized when

they approached their tasks, that those ancestors of theirs were, when living, men and women in whose veins warm blood flowed. They must have known that some of them, if not all, had contributed their quota to the realms of art, literature, commerce and statesmanship. They must have suspected that their progenitors lived and loved and laughed and labored, even as you and I, and that not a few reached the goal of their ambitions. Where their achievements were manifest, surely no more worthy place could be found to mention them than the genealogical record of their family.

It may be argued, of course, that the recording of such data belongs properly to the field of the biographer. This is true, but if no biography of a distinguished ancestor exists, the genealogist can render a great service not only to biography, but to history, by including authentic facts of a personal and historic nature as will give posterity some knowledge of the characteristics and achievements of our ancestors. Where published biography does exist, such should be mentioned in the genealogical record, for the information of the reader, and, for the larger interest of the family itself. Genealogy, by its very nature, is largely biographical.

## Into the Light

Certain it is, that if we would rescue genealogy from the deep cellar of drab-grey darkness into which it has descended, we must bring it up into the light of popular day and clothe it with the romance and drama which is its heritage. To do so we must relegate graveyard records to a subordinate place in the presentation of genealogical history. We must bring to the front the deeds, the achievements and the virile personalities of our ancestors. We must cease to treat them as graveyard symbols but rather think of them as brave, strong men and women who left us a heritage to be proud of and a noble example to emulate.

The history of man is the history of the world. The history of families likewise is the history of mankind. The reading of history and biography is an interesting pursuit. Any experienced librarian will testify to that. It is interesting because it is human drama. But

genealogy, for reasons stated above, is, to the general reader, something to be avoided. The fault lies with the genealogists who confine their work to a depressing record as cheerless as vital statistics. They seem to think that when they uncover the graveyard records their task is completed, when, as a matter of fact, it has only just begun. Actually, genealogy is a most fascinating and dramatic study, rich in romance and human interest.

Often have we listened to the lament of elders who bemoan the lack of interest manifested by their young progeny in the genealogy of their family. The reasons are obvious. The younger generation is alive. With warm blood pulsating through their bodies they hate to think of the dead, the dying, and grey-shadowed graveyard statistics. They want to live, and living, think of life.

## Scaring the Ghosts

If they were given the chance to think of their ancestors as humans with all their own understandable hopes and ambitions, they would cease to regard them as ghosts of the past but rather as relatives who have fought the battle of life, and lived and loved, and won and lost, and passed on—leaving to them a proud name and a noble heritage.

To present genealogy in a manner more interesting to the general reader no sacrifice need be made to historical accuracy. Indeed historical facts and well-authenticated evidence can be more tellingly presented in narrative form than in statistical tables. The fertile imagination of the most noted fiction writer could not conceive of situations more interesting or dramatic than those to be found in the lives of our ancestors. The pages of biography teem with incidents more romantic than the plots of modern playwrights, and are more wholesome. If the genealogist fails to grasp this fact and fails to apply it to his presentation of historical-genealogy he is himself contributing to the genealogical funeral dirge. His work will fail to interest the general reader and will find an undisturbed place on dust-laden shelves. Already these genealogical shelves bear abundant testimony to complete paucity of ideas and utter bankruptcy of imaginative thought.



# April 1914

April 1st - Sunday  
April 2nd - Monday

April 3rd - Tuesday  
April 4th - Wednesday

April 5th - Thursday  
April 6th - Friday

April 7th - Saturday  
April 8th - Sunday

April 9th - Monday  
April 10th - Tuesday

April 11th - Wednesday  
April 12th - Thursday

April 13th - Friday  
April 14th - Saturday

April 15th - Sunday  
April 16th - Monday

# History of a Distinguished Family

## No. 2—THE ABELLS

### A Death Sentence

WHEN King Henry the Eighth, of of marital memory, decided to divorce Catherine of Aragon, his first wife, he gave the earliest intimation of a failing which later developed into a habit. The steps he took to give an air of legal sanction to his first divorce were actuated more by fear of Holy Church, and Catherine's royal parents, than a desire to consider the lady's feelings.

While anxious to appease the powerful opposition outside of his realm, he exhibited scant consideration for those of his own subjects who dared to oppose him. Notable among the champions of Catherine's cause was one Thomas Abell, an ancestor of the American Abells, who, because of his courageous defense of the Queen, was executed by order of King Henry, under circumstances of unusual cruelty. It has not been given to many men to suffer death in a cause more chivalrous.

But the versatile and gallant Abells were, from very ancient times, ever in the fore-front of great historic events, and to be in the fore-front in ancient days, whether in peace or war, was to be in danger. Danger in war from enemy weapons, danger in peace from the whims of capricious princes and profligate kings. In proof of this, witness the experience of John Abell, who became a favorite at the court of Charles the Second.

### The Courteous King of Poland

John Abell (c1660-1715) was a distinguished musician and singer. He belonged to the Royal Chapel in the reign of Charles II and his brother, James II. Dismissed at the Revolution, he sought sanctuary abroad. While in Warsaw the King of Poland, hearing of his musical talent, sent for him, but Abell refused to go. Peremptory orders were given to compel his attendance. When he arrived at the King's palace, they forcibly seated him in a chair in a large hall and hoisted the chair up to a great height. The king and his suite appeared on a raised gallery opposite Abell. Several wild bears were turned into the hall, and the King bade Abell to take his choice, either to sing or be lowered among the bears. Abell, wise man, preferred the first, and afterward

said, whimsically enough, "I never sang better in my life."

The earliest recorded event, so far discovered, of this illustrious family name is in the roll of knights and men-at-arms under William the Conqueror in 1066. This is preserved in Battle Abbey, England, where the name is inscribed in this form and spelling—viz., Abell. Duke William, after he gained possession of England by conquest, and in order better to protect his followers in their right to the soil, sent commissioners into each county to accumulate exact statements of the property and revenue of the conquered kingdom. These inquisitions or surveys were completed in 1088 and afterwards arranged in proper order in the record called Domesday. Through the means of this record we learn that the estates and manors were managed for the crown by stewards or barons as subtenants. Many Normans who had rendered martial service to the Conqueror were rewarded by being made tenants-in-chief to the King. Of these tenants-in-chief there were about fourteen hundred in number. They were considered the most distinguished men of that period and stood ready, at a moment's notice, to render any service required of them by the King.

### Abell in Domesday Book

We find the name of Abell inscribed in Domesday Book as an under-tenant

living in the county of Kent. He doubtless was the progenitor of the English Abells who flourished in various parts of England from the Conquest to the Stuart period and to the present time. We find the next record of the family in the form of a "summons" from King Edward I, dated 1272, to John Abel and his wife, Sue, of Kent, to attend the coronation of the King and Queen at Westminster. In 1276 William Abell is a witness to a sale of land in Castle-Bromwick. In County Warwick, in the same place, Richard and Thomas Abell owned land in 1353 and 1362, and John and Isabel Abell registered at the Guild of Knode in 1459. During the reign of Henry VII (1485-1509), another John Abell was the progenitor of the Suffolk and Essex Abells, and we find William Abell, a noted artist, decorating the interior of Warwick Cathedral about 1500, and in 1540 Thomas Abell, mentioned above, lost his head.

Robert Abell, Esq., was living in Bryslingcote, County Derby, in 1517. He was a tenant of Sir William Gryseley. His grandson, George Abell, matriculated at the University of Oxford in 1578. In 1636 William Abell of Northampton was an alderman at London and in the year following, High Sheriff. In this latter capacity he became cordially unpopular for his attempt to enforce the King's unjust taxation scheme. Because of this, he was forced, during Cromwell's Protectorate, to seek refuge in Holland. A few years later, John Abell, of the bear adventure in Poland, returned to the Court of Charles II.

Hereunder is the genealogical data from Robert Abell, Esq., to the American Abells:

1. ROBERT ABELL, Esquire, Name c. 1533-8 as of Stapenhill co., Derby, in Chaucery Proc. Early 725/38, 728/10.

A Robert Abell, gent., was servant or tenant to Sir Wm. Gryseley and was at Bryslincote, co. Derby.

Children:  
Anthony

2. Robert  
George  
Anne



Johnstone

(Continued from Page 17)





## The Leslie Family

This family derived its surname from the territorial lands of Leslie, in Fife-shire, Scotland. The first of the name in written record is Bartholf Leslie, who lived in the reign of King William the Lion. David Leslie was one of the hostages for the ransom of James the First in 1424, when the latter was a captive of the English. David Leslie was eighth in direct line from Bartholf. George Leslie, grandson of David, was created Earl of Rothes by King James II. At the battle of Flodden, one of the most disastrous in Scottish annals, William Leslie, third Earl of Rothes, and grandson of George, died fighting for his royal master. George Leslie, fourth Earl of Rothes, accompanied James V to France.

Norman Leslie, son of the fourth earl, fled to France after being engaged in the assassination of the notorious Cardinal Beaton, and he subsequently met his death on the battlefield of Picardy in 1554. John Leslie, seventh earl, carried the sword of state at the coronation of Charles II at Scone palace in Scotland, 1651. In 1680 he was created a duke but died the following year and was succeeded by his daughter, who became the Countess of Rothes, and she in turn was succeeded by her son Thomas. There are several distinguished branches of this ancient and historic family. Patrick Leslie, second son of the fifth Earl of Rothes, was created Lord Lindores by James VI in 1600. This title became dormant in 1775. Alexander Leslie also achieved separate honors and was created the first Earl of Leven in 1641. A very famous and very old branch of the Leslies was that founded by George Leslie, of Balquhain, in Aberdeenshire, who received a grant to that estate from David II by charter, dated 1340. His grandson, Alexander Leslie, third of Balquhain, had a bitter feud with the ancient Forbes family clan and in one of the many martial encounters between those two powerful families Alexander was slain, in 1420. William Leslie, seventh in succession from the founder of this branch, rebuilt the ancient family home which had been ruined by feudal wars. It was again burned down by the Forbes before his death in 1545. The historic ancestral home of this branch of the Leslies is now a ruin.

Very many of the Leslie descendants came to America as early as pre-revolution days. Always a very brave and in-

## THE FOURTH OF JULY

ON JULY FOURTH, 1826, the 50th Anniversary of the Signing of the Declaration of Independence, groups of Negro slaves stood on the lawn of Monticello weeping for the master of the mansion who had just closed his eyes in death. And far off in Quincy, Massachusetts, in the rambling frame house with its garden and trees, kindred were gathered about the bed in which John Adams lay dying. His mind was at Monticello, and he was worrying, perhaps, because he had not answered the last letter of the friend of his youth and age. His lips moved. "Thomas Jefferson still lives," he said. Within a few hours of each other Jefferson and Adams had been gathered to their fathers.

This letter of Thomas Jefferson to John Adams manifests the great commoner's conviction that a man's religion is something sacred to himself alone. He wrote:

"One of our fan-coloring biographers, who paints small men as very great, inquired of me lately, with real affection, too, whether he might consider as authentic the change in my religion, much spoken of in some circles. Now this supposed that they knew what my religion was before, taking for it the words of their priests, whom I certainly never made the confidants of my creed. My answer was, 'Say nothing of my religion. It is known to my God and myself alone. Its evidence before the world is to be sought in my life; if that has been honest and dutiful to society, the religion that has regulated it cannot be a bad one.' Affectionately, adieu."

And indeed it was adieu. He died in the flesh, but the evidence of his life before the world will live forever.

dependent race they were, in olden days, especially noted for their martial achievements. After the Union of Scotland with England they did not take kindly to peacetime pursuits. Many of the family departed from their native land to participate, as soldiers of fortune, in foreign wars. Not a few remained in foreign lands and founded branches of the family. They also acquired great honor and prestige in the lands of their adoption.



Dewey

## THE OLD — AND THE NEW

by Charles Fletcher Lummis

*When Charles Fletcher Lummis penned these lines he must have been imbued with a sense of race and family pride. This distinguished and well-loved author recognized the essentials of life and human well-being. Throughout his long and eventful career he gazed, clear-eyed, upon the sunshine and shadow of human progress. Yet not once did his strong faith in the splendid destiny of his fellowmen falter.*

Whatever is man in the sons of men,  
Whatever is staunch and true,  
We drew from our sires, and their sires  
again  
And mothers of mother who mated when  
The world and its heart were new.

Whatever is faith in the human heart—  
And higher than human ken—  
Is older than college or church or mart,  
Ordained to bloom from the very start,  
In the man who died for men.

Whatever is love in our life today,  
And longer than life is long,  
Is no new plot of a clever play—  
When Eden was lost, love kept its way,  
As old, and as sure, as a song.

And we are measured ourselves at last—  
Faith, love, and strength unseen—  
By naught we add to that templed past,  
But only, how well we can hold it fast,  
How grateful we keep it green.







# Builders of America

*Ellen Browning Scripps*

IF FURTHER proof were needed that America is a land of opportunity for men and women of high character and mentality, it is to be found in the history of the Scripps family who arrived in this country in 1843. Ellen Browning Scripps was but seven years of age when her father, a London bookbinder, brought his young family to the new world. They settled in Rushville, Illinois, not far from Nauvoo, where a certain Joseph Smith had established a camp of Mormons, with a certain Brigham Young as his most active lieutenant.

Ellen Scripps was born October 3, 1836, and in her very early childhood experienced the rigours of an adventurous frontier life. Always intensely active mentally, she siezed upon all books and periodicals which found their way into that pioneer country. There were thirteen children in the Scripps family—a group of vigorous minded youth always ready for discussion of the topics which were then stirring America. What an opportunity that must have been for acquiring breadth of mind, tolerance of opinion, and independence of speech, and out of it grew the child Ellen, into the straight-thinking young woman who demanded a college education—and got it.

Knox College, in the neighboring city of Galesburg, opened its doors, and found in Ellen Scripps a mentality which absorbed all that Knox had to offer and demanded more. Always her keen perception was driving her to the bigger task just ahead. School teaching offered one channel, and at the time that Lincoln was a struggling lawyer, Ellen Scripps was throwing the power of her mind and personality into the training of youth. Even in Civil War days, when Prohibition was unthought of and the question of equal rights for women barely touched, she was thinking, writing and talking for both these major objects.

## The Founding of the Scripps Newspapers

Small wonder then that when, in 1873, her brother, James, decided to found the Detroit News she eagerly joined him. This opened a field to which she added from her broad scope of

thought. The task of proofreader, reporter and writer, indeed every branch of newspaper activity, passed through her able hands. Two other brothers, George and Edward, entered the then pioneer newspaper field, founding in turn, newspapers in Cleveland, St. Louis, Cincinnati and twenty-eight other cities. Ellen Browning Scripps had become a powerful and influential woman.

To most of us, the achievement of great financial success after arduous years of labor, would indicate a release to the enjoyment of such rewards, in relaxation and the pursuit of pleasure. But Ellen Scripps could never be characterized as an ordinary person. The acquisition of great wealth aroused her deepest sense of responsibility. To her, the wealth at her command was merely a trust "for the benefit of humanity." Myriad are the witnesses to her thoughtful and efficient generosity. Literature and art, medicine and hospitalization, natural history and science, community betterment and child welfare, education and exploration, all have known the power of Ellen Scripps' spiritual understanding and financial support.

In her adopted state of California she spread her manifold blessings with a lavish hand. Schools, colleges and hospitals, of stately architecture, remain as memorials to her vision and faith. Not alone California, but other states in the Union know of her kindness and have benefited by her practical help. She died on August 3rd of this year in her beloved La Jolla at the advanced age of 96.

## Let Us Visit a Shrine

Come with us while we pay a visit to her home on the shores of the wide Pacific. Accompany us as we gaze upon the many structures which testify to her desire to serve her people and the land of her adoption. This noble woman who had lived for nearly a century was never idle. Even in her 89th year she conceived, planned and brought to completion, the founding of a college. Ever active in the interests of humanity, she goes to a well earned rest, and if the old Biblical promise be true that by their works ye shall know them, then Ellen Scripps' reward hereafter is manifest.

Accompanied with some members of the family we visit La Jolla and marvel at the extent of her local benefactions. The beloved Lady of La Jolla left nothing undone for the favored inhabitants of that jewel of the Pacific. Churches, schools, colleges, hospitals and institutes of science remain to cherish her memory although the creator has passed on. And her majestic mentality, born of her extensive experience and vision, provided for the maintenance of these splendid structures long after she had departed this life.

Her lovely home in Prospect Street bespeaks the refinement of character, the inherent simplicity, and the singleness of purpose of this distinguished American. The brain and hand of Ellen Browning Scripps has achieved a high place among the immortals of all time. The heart of the woman grew broader and more sympathetic of the needs of her fellow beings with each succeeding decade. The mental and spiritual entity of Ellen Scripps will go on . . . here and hereafter, a blessing to all who know her.

## Far Spread Interests

Notable among the splendid architectural witnesses to her generosity is the Scripps Institute of Oceanography, one of the greatest institutions of its kind in the world. This branch of physical geography that treats of oceanic life and phenomena, is under the direction of T. W. Vaughan, and is at present conducting a survey to co-ordinate worldwide oceanographic studies. The visitor can see therein weird and wonderful specimens of marine life, and abundant evidence of the scientific value of this field of research.

Farther afield, in Pomona, the Scripps College for Women testifies to her interest in the educational opportunities afforded her sex in this day and age, compared to those existing in her own youth. Even the far Egyptian excavations in and around the tombs of monarchs of that ancient civilization arouse her enthusiasm, for she generously supported archaeological expeditions of discovery. Perhaps the half will never be told or publicly recorded, of her manifold gifts to advance the learning and diminish the suffering of her fellows.







# THE ANCESTOR

## Takes a Bow

In Acknowledgment of Hundreds of Letters of Praise and Approval.

### INTERESTING EXTRACTS FROM A FEW

They came . . . those letters of praise and good wishes, from rural home and governors' mansion. They came . . . from Park Avenue penthouse and village farms, from Maine to California and from Oregon to Louisiana they rained their messages of commendation. They made us happy and gave us new courage.

To make individual acknowledgment of each letter is a task of considerable magnitude. We have tried to do this, but if any have been overlooked, we crave their indulgence. To all of them, let us here express our deep appreciation. With such an auspicious start, *The Ancestor* will strive to justify the hopes and good wishes of its readers.

They serve as a mirror, these letters, in reflecting the wide-spread interest in historical-genealogy, as presented in the columns of *The Ancestor*, for they come from men and women in all walks of life. Statesmen, doctors, lawyers, clergymen, teachers, business men, members of national patriotic societies, genealogists and historians. They contain, too, many interesting fragments of personal and family information which we highly value. For instance, we note with satisfaction, that the democratic candidate for the Presidency, "is very much interested in genealogy." So, too, is the Governor's venerable mother. This we learn on the authority of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who informs us accordingly in her letter to *The Ancestor*.

The scholarly Louis Piers de Boer, of Denver, Colorado, writes . . . "I have read it with much interest. The rich and manifold contents breathe a spirit of revival both in subject matter and in method, which promises something for the future." . . .

And Harvey Parnell, Governor of Arkansas, says . . . "I think you ought to be commended for the spirit that prompts the issuance of such a magazine. It will tend to build up a better family and national spirit." . . . and another of the many State Governors who wrote us, namely, John C. Winant, of New Hampshire, expresses his interest and appreciation.

Mrs. John Stewart French, of Birmingham, Alabama, the author of several genealogical records, writes us as follows: "I am sure that the birth of this new baby will gladden the hearts of the genealogists of the United States. You are to be congratulated upon the production of a magazine so different."

Claude A. Rankin, of Murfreesboro, Arkansas, congratulates us on the excellence of both the literary and mechanical make-up of *The Ancestor*.

And from Kenosha, Wisconsin, C. C. Burdick writes . . . "This type of magazine is the very thing that the average person interested in genealogy has wanted and will appreciate. I think it is a wonderful publication." . . .

Eliza Timberlake Davis, of Smithfield, Virginia, . . . "I congratulate you. It promises to be not only one of the best, but the best of its kith and kin."

While we are in the South, let us quote from the letter of Mrs. Olin W. Patterson, of Lumpkin, Georgia . . . "It deserves a place in any library, whether public or private." . . .

And the Governor of Kentucky, Ruby Laffoon, sends us his every good wishes for the success of *The Ancestor*.

Kingston G. Hadley, of Media, Pa., writes . . . "I am deeply interested in your wonderful publication. You surely deserve a great deal of credit. I do not know of any other publication of such value. I wish you success." . . .

And from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, comes good wishes and hopes of success from William T. Tredway, lawyer and genealogist.

From distant Vermont, Mrs. N. M. P. Akeley, of Brattleboro, says . . . "I feel quite sure it is going to be a great success. It is especially helpful in genealogical research as well as being very interesting to readers of history." . . .

Mrs. Harry Roake, of Poughkeepsie, New York, and Mrs. W. N. McKee, of Omaha, Nebraska, and Miss Eva A. Scott, of Youngstown, Ohio, each write in similar vein.

Ralph Pearson, of Middleton, Ohio, considers *The Ancestor* . . . "the best effort in the field of genealogy" . . . and H. A. Abell, of Rochester, New York, says, . . . "I have read and enjoyed every article in it." . . .

But enough—for the present. These valued letters will receive honored place in the archives of *The Ancestor*. We will long cherish them.

*The Ancestor*

\$4.00 for One Year

\$7.00 for Two Years

(See Page 17)





*The Forebears of the Great Inventor—  
Romantic Genealogical Record  
of the Edisons—A Race of  
Pioneers and Patriots*

**D**R. FRANCIS TREVELYAN MILLER in his dramatic and inspiring life story of the man who "Transformed the World," has given to us, not only a great biography, but a valuable genealogical record of the Edison family. Historians, Eugenists and genealogists, as well as the general reader will find in this remarkable work, which is published by the John C. Winston Company of Philadelphia, a rich mine of historical lore.

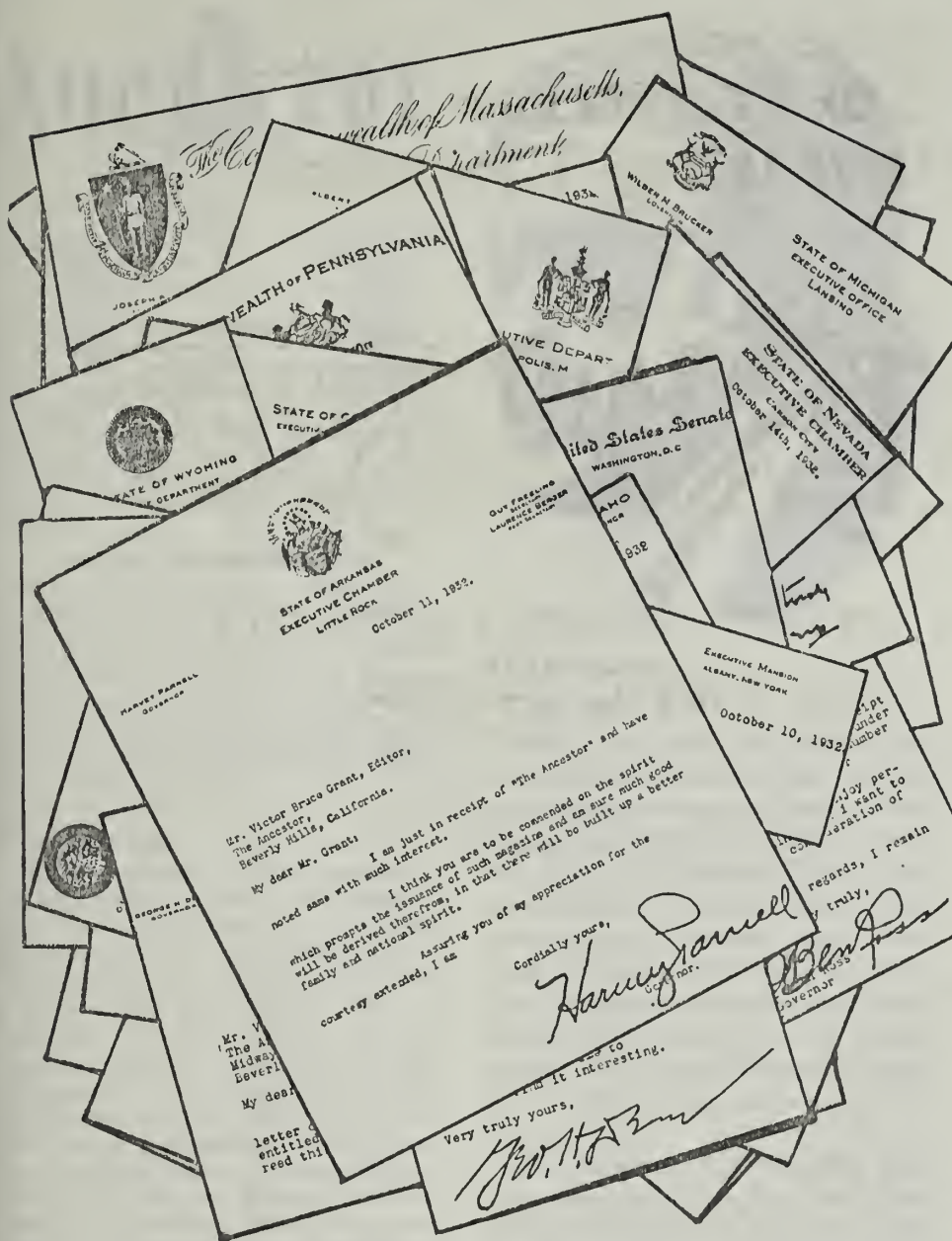
The epoch-making achievements of the Great Inventor have somewhat obscured the splendid record of his forbears in their own field of patriotic endeavor. The glory of to-day's sun tends to obliterate the brilliance of the suns of yesteryear. But to those interested in the ancestry of our great Americans the splendor of Thomas A. Edison's own life illuminates the record of his not undistinguished progenitors.

When Edison's maternal forbears came to America, it was a vast continent of savage men and savage beasts, with little more than 5000 colonists. Edison's maternal Argonauts (the ELLIOTS) arrived on the shores of New England during the Puritan migrations, they followed the arrival of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock, 1620. We find them fighting through the Indian wars and in the ranks of the American Revolution. They were Scots, intermarried with the English, imbued with the spirit of Magna Charta.

The first Edisons were Dutch, from the Zuider Zee. The lure of the New World was in their blood, for it was the Dutchman, Peter Minuit, who purchased Manhattan Island from the Indians for twenty-four dollars in 1624. It was the picturesque Peter Stuyvesant with his wooden leg, who had been forced to surrender New Amsterdam (New York) to the English in 1664. Little did the first Edison who stepped foot in New York (1728) realize that this village, with its population of 5000, was to become the greatest city in the world, emblazoning the glory of his own grandson five generations in the future.

The first Edison immigrant had landed and established his home across the bay

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## Heads of States and Leaders Praise The Ancestor

Senora Arcadia Alvarado de Rivera, who passed on this year, was one of the last remaining links between the great modern city of Los Angeles and the old Pueblo de Los Angeles, for she was the daughter of Francisco Javier Alvarado, the last Mexican magistrate of the pueblo. He was also the man who turned over its archives to General Fremont's officers after the peace of Cahuenga in 1847. In the veins of Senora de Rivera

flowed the blood of several of the families famous in the early annals of Southern California. Javier Alvarado, her great-great-grandfather, went to California with the Portola Expedition in 1769, and another great-great-grandfather was Antonio Maria Lugo, the original grantee of the Rancho de San Bernardino. Through the Lugos she was also related to the Vallejos. She was a niece of Juan Bautista Alvarado, Governor of California from 1836 to 1842, and she was also a niece of the wife of Pio Pico, the last Mexican governor of California.





# The Ancestor

Edited by VICTOR BRUCE GRANT

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## NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS

*The Editor will consider contributions of a genealogical, historical and heraldic nature. Authentic historical incidents in the lives and times of the progenitors of American families are desirable, as are also extracts from old letters, legal documents and family records. Photographs, old prints and illustrations of our ancestors, ancient American homes, and memorable family tokens, will be welcome.*

## The Huguenots

The contribution of the Huguenots to the biography and history of America is quite out of proportion to their small numbers. Driven from France and from French Canada they enriched the American colonies with their blood. Familiar reminders of what France lost and America gained by the expulsion of the Huguenots is to be found in the following names: Francis Marion, Paul Revere, Faneuil, Bowdoin, Chardon, Balou, Tourgee, Bayard, Tiffany, Sigourney, Jay, Sevier, De Lancey, Thoreau, Demarest, Gallaudet, Monnette, Laurens, Buford, Durell, Maury, Desbrosses, Dubois, Durand, Pupuy, and La Follette.

## A Missing Heir

Somewhere in the United States there may be a man who is the rightful heir to an English baronetcy. His identity remains a mystery. When Sir George Power died in 1928 a cousin was next in the line of succession for the baronetcy. This cousin, Gervase Parker Power, born in 1840, came to America many years ago and has not been heard from since. Whether he is alive or dead or whether he has left any heirs, is not known to the London executors of the estate, who are anxious to learn all they can about him or his descendants.



## The Roosevelts — “T. R.” and “F. D.”

Not a little confusion exists in the minds of many Americans as to the exact relationship between the family of the distinguished President Theodore Roosevelt and that of Governor Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Franklin Delano Roosevelt was born in Dutchess County, New York, on January 30th, 1882. His father, James Roosevelt, was a fourth cousin of President Theodore Roosevelt, and his mother, Sarah Delano Roosevelt, a member of a family long prominent in New York.

The Roosevelts are descended from Claes Martenzen Van Roosevelt, a Hollander, who landed in New Amsterdam in 1644. Isaacs, a great-grandson of Claes, moved his family up the Hudson to Hyde Park during the French-Indian War, some years before the Revolution. There still stands the family home, presided over by the governor's widowed mother. On March 17th, 1905, Franklin was married in New York to Anna Eleanor Roosevelt, daughter of Elliot Roosevelt, a younger brother of “T. R.” The latter, then President, attended the wedding and gave away the bride. Anna Elliot Roosevelt did not change her name by marriage, and, for the benefit of those who insist on accuracy of pronunciation, the name is pronounced “Rose-velt”, in two syllables and with a long “o.” In the Dutch language double “o” is sounded like a single long “o.”

## The Old Liberty Bell

When that very talented old metal caster, Thomas Lester, of Whitehall, London, completed his task of casting the Liberty Bell which was to be sent to Philadelphia in the far distant American Colonies, he doubtless eyed his handicraft with workmanlike satisfaction. He could not have dreamed the important part that the product of his brain and hand would play in the history of the new world. Nor could he visualize it becoming a symbol of liberty in a great, new nation yet unborn.

The Bell arrived in Philadelphia in August, 1752, and was first used in the old state house on the 27th of that month. Yet before that year had expired it was twice recast. It was muffled and tolled on October 5, 1765, at the arrival of the ship Royal Charlotte, with stamps, and it was again muffled and tolled on the 31st of the same month when the Stamp Act was put into operation.

It tongued out a sharp summons calling a meeting of angry Philadelphians to prevent a landing of a cargo of tea from the ship Polly, December 27, 1774, and on April 25, 1775, it summoned a meeting of patriots after the battle of Lexington. However different the nature of its message, or the sound of its note, its greatest hour was when it tolled out the glad tidings that a new nation was born in the world, in July, 1776.

But old Liberty was to know a change of venue. In September, 1777, it was removed from its place and taken to Allentown, to escape possible capture by the English. It returned, however, to announce with mocking satisfaction, the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. Solemnly, and no doubt a little wearily, it proclaimed the treaty of peace, April 16, 1783.

But its most tragic duty was to toll for the death of George Washington. The beloved leader had gone and something of the ring of old Liberty went with him. It cracked in tolling for the death of John Marshall, July 8, 1825.

**If any of our readers desire their kindred, friends or associates to receive a Free copy of The Ancestor we will gladly forward it to them, upon receipt of their names and addresses.**







### NEALE, NEIL OR O'NEIL

THE NAMES of Neil, McNeal, O'Neal, Neale, Neil and even Nigel were interwoven with the very early history of the north of Ireland and the western isles of Scotland. The armorial bearings of all branches of this ancient family have noticable similarities. Tradition has it that the presence of the fish on the escutcheon denotes the special consideration Providence bestowed upon the family by infesting their sea-girt possessions with abundant food. The more accurate historical reason for this quaint heraldic charge is the fact that they for many centuries held sway over the harvest of the seas around their wave-swept ancestral strongholds. Another interesting legend connected with this name tells the story of the red hand appearing in the coats-armour of the O'Neill or Neale which is illustrated here. O'Neill was a daring Scotch explorer, who, with some of his adventurous kinsmen and followers, crossed from the western isles of Scotland to Ireland in search of new homes.

Whoever was the first to touch shore would be granted the privilege of calling the new country by his name. When O'Neill saw he was about to lose this honor he severed his hand from his body and threw it ashore. Hence it is that the red hand appearing upon the escutcheon is called "lamh dearg Erin," the red hand of Erin, and the O'Neills were the first lords of Ulster. The powerful and warlike Hugh Niall, of the "Nine Hostages," ascended the throne A. D. 377. He had eleven sons,

(Continued on Page 20)

## "On The Rapidan"

### Early Journey of Discovery in Virginia

EARLY ONE AUGUST morning in the 1714, a large troupe of gayly-dressed cavaliers rode down Duke of Gloucester Street, in the city of Williamshurg, Virginia, on their way to a place called Germanna on the Rapid Ann—now the Rapidan—River, near the edge of the Spotsylvania wilderness. The showy calvacade was headed for a journey into the unknown wilderness which lay beyond the Blue Ridge Mountains. Virginia had been settled for more than a century, yet its people knew very little about it beyond the seaboard plain.

Westward of the mountains lay a great mysterious land which the Virginians had named Orange County. Indians who had been driven from the east were still numerous there, and wild animals peopled the forests plentifully. Occasionally a daring hunter had penetrated to the foothills, bringing back tales of fertile valleys in a realm of strange and wonderful scenes, but nothing that could be trusted was known about the land beyond the hills. Even then there were many who thought that the source of the Mississippi River rose in the Blue Ridge Mountains.

Alexander Spotswood was governor of Virginia at this time. A veteran of European wars and a distinguished and daring leader, he had made up his mind that the land beyond the Blue Ridge Mountains would no longer remain mysterious. Spotswood was practical enough to give the proposed expedition a flavor of romance and adventure. He sent word to the planters that he intended to make a holiday excursion over the mountains and would gladly welcome any of them who wished to join. The opportunity of seeking adventure under the leadership of a hero of Blenheim and a king's governor was not neglected by the planters. On the appointed day they came riding in to join the calvacade with pack-mules well laden with stores and provisions.

#### On the Rapidan

At Germanna, on the Rapid Ann River, Spotswood had a summer residence. Here, too, he had built the first iron furnaces in the colonies to smelt iron for the use of the people. He had established a colony of Germans in the settlement whom he had brought there to work his iron mines and forges. Hence the name, Germanna. This versatile gov-

ernor, unlike many military geniuses, knew and appreciated the arts of peace as well as those of war. Because of his activities in ore, the Virginians called him "The Tubal Cain of Virginia," after a famous worker in iron mentioned in the Bible.

Colonel William Byrd has told us of a visit he paid to the Germanna residence of Governor Spotswood. On this occasion a tame deer, frightened at seeing him, leaped against a large mirror in the drawing room, thinking it was a window, and smashed it to fragments. It is hardly likely that the governor was grateful to Colonel Byrd for that incident and, with all due appreciation for the custom of the time, we are glad that the practice of keeping tame deer in drawing-rooms is now obsolete.

At that time iron was scarce and costly in Virginia. The roads being soft and sandy in the seaboard country, as they still are, it was the custom to ride horses unshod. But when this expedition contemplated a journey up rocky mountain paths and over stony summits it was at once apparent that their horses must be shod. What a very fortunate coincidence—that iron and shoe-smiths were so plentiful at Germanna. Evidently the gallant governor was a pioneer in the field of sales as well as a brave and distinguished cavalier. Instantly all the smiths available were put to work making horseshoes and seeing that the many mounts of the expedition were securely iron-shod.

#### A New Strange Land

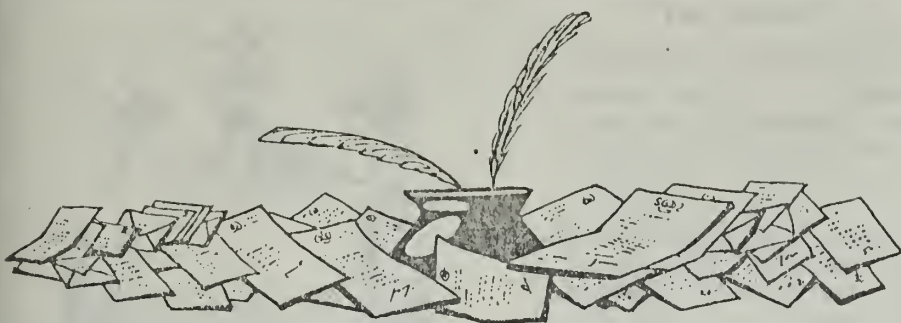
After setting out from Germanna the explorers soon entered a region quite unknown to them. Days of eager expectation in which they strained their eyes always westward toward the great unknown. Anxious nights in which sylvan peacefulness may have been but the cloak of incalculable danger. But the hunters of the party provided abundant food, consisting of pheasant, wild turkey and deer, and the savage Indians seemed to know nothing of the encroachment of the white men.

The mountains were reached at length and up their rugged sides the party rode, seeking the easiest paths they could find. It is believed that they penetrated the ridge near Rockfish Gap, through which

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## BUREAU OF INFORMATION

*For the exclusive use of its subscribers, The Ancestor maintains a Bureau of Information. The work of this department is to answer questions of a historical, genealogical, heraldic and general nature, and to procure for our subscribers, where possible, such data of this nature that they may seek. This service is free. Correspondents desiring replies by mail should enclose stamped, self-addressed envelope.*

F. R. S. (St. Louis, Mo.): There is only one authenticated painted portrait in existence of a Mayflower Pilgrim, namely that of Edward Winslow. The Mayflower passenger list totaled 102, including 44 men, 18 wives, one spinster and 39 boys and girls. One passenger died at sea and one was born to take his place.

D. G. (Macon, Ga.): Thanks. The first real colonists to New Netherland, the first to bring wives and children, were not Dutch at all. They were 33 families of Protestant Walloons from Belgium, who had, like the Pilgrims, taken refuge in Holland from proscription in their native land. They came in 1623-4.

Mrs. J. K. (Toronto, Can.): Thanks for interesting data. Massachusetts was a Bible colony. Since holy writ was the only law, a lawyer was ungodly in the eyes of the Puritan. Not one of that profession practiced in Massachusetts in the first ten years. There are less Puritans and more lawyers there now.

W. P. N. (Cleveland, O.): It's a good story even if it isn't true, but we cannot publish the anecdote without authentic evidence.

Mrs. C. H. (Baltimore, Md.): Thanks. The idea is very good. We will gladly adopt it.

Miss G. W. (Boston, Mass.): If you will send us all the information you have of your earliest American ancestors, together with what information you have as to the place of origin in the old country, we will try to help you.

Mrs. H. J., Jr. (Lancaster, Pa.): Genealogy is a painstaking pursuit. Don't be discouraged. By diligent effort the facts may be uncovered from the most unexpected sources.

Miss R. C. B. (Birmingham, Ala.): Wm. Penn tried to change the name from Pennsylvania to Sylvania. He appealed to the King. "We will keep it" (Pennsylvania), said Charles II. "And not on your account, my dear fellow. Don't flatter yourself. We will keep it to commemorate the name of the Admiral, your noble father."

N. F. (Portland, Ore.): The American colonies were largely founded by persecuted minorities. Possibly not a few would be turned back at Ellis Island today. Perhaps still more would be dismissed as cranks by their descendants, who set more store by the pewter dishes than by the spiritual heirlooms left them by their immigrant ancestors.

Mrs. F. L. (Chicago, Ill.): Capt. Kidd was the son of a Scottish parson. "Scots Wae Hae."

Dr. C. S. K. (N. Y. C.): If you see it in The Ancestor it IS so. Charles christened Maryland for his Catholic wife, Henrietta Maria. He and his father proved their friendship for the Catholics by lavishing on them a great estate in Ireland. They took their title from the Irish village of Baltimore.

G. L. L. (Omaha, Nebr.): No, we don't know everything but we will try to help you. (1) He never married. (2) Eighth generation. (3) They never have had armorial bearings.

J. L. (Bethlehem, Pa.): The chivalrous Count Zinzendorf befriended the proscribed Moravians and he aided some of them to escape to America. Following the fugitives overseas, he came to one of their settlements on the banks of the Lehigh River in Pennsylvania. Because it was Xmas Eve and the noble guest was lodged in a log house, which was also a stable, he christened the town Bethlehem.

P. R. (Philadelphia, Pa.): Her name was Ann Penn Allen, daughter of James Allen, founder of Allentown, Pa. She married James Greenleaf in 1880. She is described as one of the most splendid beauties this country ever produced. When Thackeray paid his historic visit to Philadelphia, he is reported as "being enraptured with her portrait."

Mrs. D. L. (Tulsa, Okla.): Glad you like it. The Ancestor will become bigger and better as it grows older.

G. McD. (N. Y. C.): We admit it. Be patient, and watch.

G. N. (Un. of Penn.): Correct. He was born in England and reared in America. Sir George Downing was a nephew of John Winthrop. He is said to have been the second man to graduate from Harvard. Downing Street, London, the heart of the empire, is named after him. Pepys in his Diary mentions him none too favorably.

J. S. N. (Spokane, Wash.): See answer to above. Many thanks.

G. W. (Un. of Cal.): They were called "Blue Laws" because they were printed on, or bound in, blue paper. In a later issue we will deal with their history.

H. R. L. (St. Louis, Mo.): There is no historical evidence to support the contention. Thanks for your other suggestions. There is a family association of that name now in existence.

H. H. G. (Lexington, Ky.): The absence of vital statistics makes your task more difficult. Traditional evidence should not be ignored, however.

Mrs. A. C. K. L. (Detroit, Mich.): Thanks. Give us time. We will deal with the splendid history of the Duvals later.

Dr. F. H. (Kansas City, Mo.): Never heard of it. Send the data to us. If it is half as promising as you outline we will gladly publish it.

(Continued on Page 20)





## THE ABELLS

(Continued from Page 9)

2. ROBERT ABELL, of Stapenhill, co. Derby. Named in brother Anthony's will 1559. His will dated 18 March 1587-8.

Child: George

3. GEORGE ABELL, of Hemington, co. Leicestershire. Matriculated at Brasenose College Oxford, 8 Dec. 1578. Admitted to the Inner Temple in 1581.

Proved his father's will 1588.

His will dated 6 Sept. 1630.

Buried at Lockington, 13 Sept. 1630. Married Frances Cotton daughter of Richard Cotton of Combermere.

Children: George

4. Robert, late apprentice in London. Emigrated to New England in 1630. Died in Rehoboth, Mass., 20 June 1663.

Richard Mary

The coat of arms, crest and motto of this distinguished family is recorded in official register of the College of Arms, London, as is also pedigree 1, 2, 3, 4, given above.

## ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF THE SHAPLEIGH FAMILY

The authentic blazon, or heraldic description of the Armorial Bearings of the Shapleigh Family are as under:

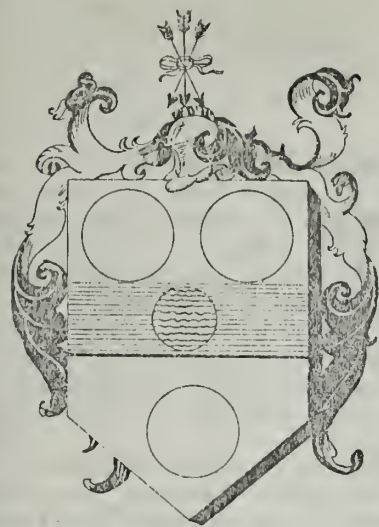
**ARMS:** *Vert, a chevron argent, between three escallops, or.*

**CREST:** *An arm vested, gules, holding in his hand, proper, a chaplet, vert, garnished with roses of the first.*

**MOTTO:** *Fideli certa merces.*

The Shapleigh family, long before the new world was discovered, had earned for themselves a powerful place in the history of England. A race of strong and influential met they acquired great prestige and honor for their service to their country. The Shapleigh's were granted arms in the early part of the fifteenth century, which royal grant was confirmed by visitation of the King's Heralds to the ancestral home of the Shapleigh family in Devonshire, in 1620.

The arms of this family are recorded on the College of Heralds' Register and in other authentic sources of heraldic data. The Shapleigh's of St. Louis, Missouri, are descendants of this ancient and distinguished house.



TENEMUS RESPICE

Fairbanks

## The Fairbanks

This family has long been identified with the history of America. The first to come to this country was Jonathan Fairbanks, who was born in Yorkshire about 1600. He did not leave the land of his origin until his sixty-third year. Religious and political upheaval prompted this family to seek new hope in the then distant American colonies. Jonathan Fairbanks embarked from Sowerby, England, and came to Boston, Mass., where he lived for three years, after which he settled in Dedham, Mass.

The Fairbanks name is to be found very frequently in the roster of Colonial and Revolutionary armies. During the earliest struggles of the nation they played a prominent part not only in the military activities but also in the more peaceful and intellectual progress of the country. The arms of the Fairbanks are of unusual character. The field of the shield is silver. A Fess of blue tincture dominates the escutcheon, and thereon is a roundel "fountain." Three other roundels, two in chief and one in base, adorn the shield, and the crest is three arrows.

The meaning of the Fairbanks surname, as given by the best authorities, is that it was assumed from the ancient term for "Sheep-bank."



ANN HARDING —  
Daughter of the Regiment

In Shakespeare's day, and even later, members of the theatrical profession were classed as "Rogues and Vagabonds." It has also been written, that an actress would happen in the best regulated families. This prejudice, like many other prejudices equally obnoxious, has been dead and buried, lo, these many years. In proof of this, if proof were necessary, we cite the distinguished honor recently paid to a gifted and talented actress, Ann Harding.

Ann Harding is the daughter of General Gateley, Brigade Commander of the Rainbow Division during the World War. The splendid antecedents of the Gateley family are a matter of record. At the annual ball of the Rainbow Division veterans held in the mammoth Shrine Auditorium at Los Angeles, Miss Harding was made an Honorary Colonel. Six thousand persons witnessed the ceremony which was conducted amid colorful military surroundings, and with all the eclat of army ceremonial.

In announcing the award of the title, R. Dean Warner, president, said the tribute was not to Miss Harding as a cinema star, but to Miss Harding as the daughter of General Gateley, their Commander in the war, whose recent death was a personal grief for every man of the Rainbow Division. The honor bestowed upon his daughter was a tribute to his memory.

Miss Harding spent her youth amid military surroundings, and in army posts. She is, in the completest sense of the term, a Daughter of the Regiment. Her own artistic achievements add luster to the name of Gateley.





# Treasure Trove

## Genealogical El Dorado Uncovered



IT'S A GEM, a literary gem, of brightest ray serene. A priceless genealogical record, wasting its sweetness in dark forgotten cupboards for many decades. American families who trace descent from the ancient County Palatine of Chester, England, can find within its time-stained pages, valuable and abundant information of a historic and genealogical character, nowhere else recorded.

To our certain knowledge there are hundreds of American families descended from Cheshire ancestors. Scores of them have found difficulty in tracing old country records back to the ancestral homes of their progenitors. Available public data was found scarce and inconclusive, and, what is more important, neither authentic or informative.

But historical witnesses cannot be summoned to the bar of public scrutiny at the will of the people. They lie hidden from public ken in many a long forgotten shelf or closet, and often so remain for centuries, safe from the suppeana of the court of inquiry. When they are discovered, as in the case of this priceless volume, we experience all the thrills of the seeker after gold. We grasp our literary nugget and gloat over its superb value, glad that we were fortunate to rescue it for long forgotten dark recesses, happy to be able to share its precious evidence with others.

Harken ye genealogists, while we tell you the story.

### Daniel King — Traveler

Daniel King was born in 1592. He was proud of his native Chester, and spent many years studying her history and traditions. No part of ancient England is so rich in historical association. He was especially proud of the many splendid families who lived within the wide borders of the County Palatine, which was itself a separate and distinct kingdom, before the Norman invasion. These families were the source from which came the flower of English manhood. Their bones lie buried upon many a battlefield at home and abroad, and the seven seas has given last resting place to scores of gallant Chesterians. America has been enriched by their many descendants.

So, Daniel King, scholar and gentleman, decided to write a history of Ches-

ter. What he really did was to write a genealogical history of the families then resident in Chester, together with a colorful description of their ancestral homes. He approached his task in a very unusual manner. Records, except those of an ecclesiastical character, were rare. He wanted facts, and, trusting only to his own eyes and ears, he set out on a journey to visit all the homes of the families in the county, thereby to gather data at first hand. When we consider the difficulties of travel in his day and age, and the immensity of the ground covered and re-covered, we realize that this was no mean achievement. It took many years. His work was not published until 1656, and we have one of the original copies at our elbow as we write. If there is another copy in existence we would like to know of it.

And as we accompany Daniel King in his travels and in his visits to the homes of Cheshire families of that day, we feel as if we had always known him. After leaving one substantial domain on our way to another nearby residence, he regales with a description of the estate. No detail escapes his analytical mind. The name of the family we are about to visit is given, together with their historic background, their pedigree, and sometimes a little gossip about the present head of the family. The extent of their estates and the present condition of their fortune is not overlooked. Nor is the record of their armorial bearings allowed to escape us. Indeed, our scholarly Mr. King neglects to tell us little we would like to know about those Chester ancestors. Here is a sample:

### The Venables

"Holding our course then full west, we come next to Cotton, a seat of the family of the same name, of ancient descent . . . and next to that, the adjoining domain, great in extent,

is Kinderton, an ancient barony. Kinderton, since the Norman Conquest, has continued in a successive line of the Heirs Male; and even lately, when it was at the point of failing, and likely to have been transplanted, it pleased God in His providence to raise a successor of the same stem, who at this present, is a towardly young gentleman, Peter Venables, Esquire, Baron of Kinderton. It is hoped that this young gentleman, who, though scarce out of his minority, will be likely to replenish the same, with a fruitful increase of his race, already having an heir male by the daughter of Sir Richard Wilbraham . . . To speak of the large extent of this barony, and the knights, esquires and gentlemen who hold lands within it, would tend much to the dignity of the barony . . . We next visit the chapel, the peculiar burial place of the great race of the Venables."

We are then treated to a description of the Venable house and even informed of the material used in its structure. Abundant gossip of a historical, genealogical and social character is also offered by our observant traveler. And so he wanders on from one stately house to the next, giving us priceless knowledge of our ancestors.

### Familiar American Names

He visited hundreds of baronies, estates, and domains and the names of the families of whom he speaks, read like a roster of familiar American society. These visits to the Devanports, the Savages, the Booths, the Hattons, the Heaton, the Hadleys, the Kings, the Kents, the Lees, the Mannings, the Nortons, the Newtons, the Okes, the Pages, the Oldcastles, the Parrs, the Potters, the Suttons, the Smiths, the Uptons, the Warrens, the Wards, the Wooleys, and hundreds of others, too numerous to mention here.

Not content with giving us valuable genealogical facts he tells us much of their manner of living, and even refers to the climate. Here is an interesting extract:

"The ayr (air) is very wholesome, insomuch, as the people of the country

(Continued on Page 20)





## "WHAT IS THE USE OF HERALDY, ANYHOW?"

### A Review of its Value and Significance

(Continued from Page 7)

James. Hence it is that Scott refers to the women of the House of Douglas as "the Ladies of the Bleeding Heart."

#### An Inspiration

Could such a story do ought but inspire youth, all youth? And if it be an inspiration to the young regardless of nationality, how much more it must influence and inspire all by the name of Douglas. Indeed our own youthful admiration and reverence for the Douglas name was so intense that we felt we had a grievance with providence for not seeing to it that we ourselves were born a Douglas. If the coat of arms of the Douglas family served no other purpose than to inspire posterity it is of immeasurable and lasting value. Knowing the history of these arms who is he who would ask, "What good is heraldry, anyhow?"

The story of the Douglas escutcheon is not remarkable as a single example. The history of Coats-armour teem with scores of instances just as romantic and just as thrilling. Let us consider several others. The ancient arms of the Dodge family bear a unique heraldic charge on the shield. It depicts a woman's breast distilling drops of milk. The Dodge arms were granted in 1306, and the story of the escutcheon is as follows: During a bitter feudal war the family were besieged and surrounded by their enemies and in grave danger of utter starvation. No sacrifice was considered too great by the women of the Dodge family to sustain their fighting men-folk who battled valiantly against enemies who would show little mercy should they succeed in vanquishing the desperate defenders. So the nursing mothers of the Dodge family nourished their starving men during these desperate days till relief came. The curious charge on the Dodge arms is there to commemorate this deed.

#### Carlos and A King

The Spanish family of Carlos must find much to inspire their descendants in the Oak Tree which adorns their shield. It is there as a lasting memorial to the gallant and successful efforts of Colonel Carlos who helped King Charles to escape. In their flight they experienced



Duval

many narrow escapes from capture or even summary death. During one very close call Carlos hid with his royal master in an oak tree for long hours while the neighborhood ground was being scoured by their pursuers. Colonel Carlos never wavered in his determination to secure the escape of the king, and stayed by his side through their adventurous wanderings. The Carlos arms symbolize the devotion and faithful service of a distinguished ancestor.

And when we look upon the escutcheon of the Lake family with its sixteen in-escutcheons we are reminded of the brave Dr. Edward Lake who suffered no less than sixteen wounds at the Battle of Naseby. With his left arm useless he put the bridle of his horse between his teeth and still fought on. The presence of the figure of the Christian Slave supporting the Arms of the Pellew family recall to memory the chivalrous Edward Pellew who bombarded and destroyed the fort and arsenal of Algiers in order to rescue the slaves from their cruel oppressors.

#### Drake and Ross

Peace has its heraldic victories no less renowned than war. Drake, who circumnavigated the globe, left to his posterity a crest which will be a perpetual memorial to his feats of exploration. It is a ship, under reef, sailing round a terrestrial globe. The famous Arctic explorer, John Ross, has also had his early exploits commemorated in the heraldic insignia of his family. But the romance of heraldry would fill volumes, and at

this time we can only refer to a few instances. Certain it is that to each member of the families so honored, these armorial symbols mean much. They are emblems of achievement and honor, and as such deserve veneration and respect. By cherishing them we keep green the memory of our forbears. And what is more important, they inspire us to emulate their virtues.

Had the question, "What good is heraldry, anyhow?" been asked of George Washington, we rather imagine that the answer would have been more forcible than polite. The Washington arms were greatly cherished by the First President and every memorable family token at Mount Vernon is blazoned with his escutcheon. Indeed the majority of the founders of our country were proud of their family arms and more than half of the presidents of the United States of the United States have had their coats of arms preserved in some form or other.

#### The Wearing o' the GREEN

Louis Brodinski had no respect for his name and he was evidently under the mistaken impression that other people cared less. Brodinski petitioned the courts at Springfield, Mass., recently, to have his name changed to Brady. But a real Brady, one Louis, who believes that only those of true Irish ancestry should use the name, is going to make Brodinski fight for the privilege of assuming that distinguished Irish cognomen. While there are no doubt good and sufficient reasons, in some cases, to permit petitioners to change their names, such as the obvious unpronunciability of some, we think that Brodinski should have been satisfied with the mere elimination of the "ski." When these gentry change their name to such obviously gentile cognomens as Brady, etc., we suspect that there is a deeper and more commercial motive behind the request. Our courts have gravely encouraged this abuse too long. Mr. Brady is to be complimented on his determination to give battle to Brodinski's breed. We are reminded, in this connection, of an applicant in a New York court, who, when asked by the judge why he wanted to be rid of the name of Goldstein, answered that it was an impediment to his business and social success. The application was denied, and it was not until later that the applicant discovered that the name of the judge was Goldstein.





## BUREAU OF INFORMATION

*(Continued from Page 16)*

J. L. (Fresno, Cal.): The colonists were in New England twenty-five years before they discovered the White Mountains. They were forty years working as far westward as Worcester County, Mass. The Virginian Colonists were 100 years in making their first crossing of the Blue Ridge Mountains.

G. J. F. (Danville, Ill.): Splendid. You deserve high praise for the work and for the unselfish spirit you manifested.

R. T. (Fresno, Cal.): Very many thanks. We will try to justify your good opinion.

G. O. C. (Brooklyn, N. Y.): They were great Norman knights and landowners before being granted lands in Ireland by William. Sorry to upset the pleasing and romantic fabrication that they were kings in Erin when Caesar governed the Romans.

Mrs. C. R. F. (Rochester, N. Y.): Yes, she was indeed a great and a virtuous lady, withall a kind and understanding one.

J. L. T. (Baltimore, Md.): Splendid. What a tribute from a son. He that has such a father should climb a high mountain, turn his face to the sun, and thank God.

Miss G. L. (Newark, N. J.): The Annulet, in heraldry, is, as its name implies, a plain ring of metal or color. It is to be found in the arms of many families as well as the Huttons and the Lowthers.

N. W. S. (Boston, Mass.): The shape of the shield is a matter entirely for the artist. It may be depicted in any fashion that the imagination may suggest. There is no heraldic law upon the subject. This, however, does not apply to the heraldic charges on the shield. There are rigid rules that govern their design, shape and position.

Mrs. R. C. H. (Savannah, Ga.): (1) Yes. (2) Fairbairn's Crests. (3) Consult your local librarian. (4) It is hardly suitable as the subject matter is more eugenic than genealogical in character.

W. R. B. (Springfield, Ill.): It was first known as Hunting Creek, but Lawrence Washington named it Mount Vernon, after the English Admiral he had served under.

H. L. (Des Moines, Ia.): Glad you like it. Will write you the information later.

Mrs. J. D., Jr. (Hamilton, Ont.): Write your state or provincial historical department. He is Canadian born but of American parentage.

C. L. P. (Seattle, Wash.): It's a very quaint epitaph. If he himself wrote it, it reveals a sense of humor in one who was about to learn the great secret. Evidently he believed that he could laugh even in heaven, a hope which the ultra-puritanical killjoys would deny him.

Mrs. G. L. (Trenton, N. J.): The earliest Sunday law was passed in Virginia in 1610. Absence from church, first offense, a fine; second, a whipping; third, suffer death. We cannot blame New England for everything.

J. H. (New Orleans): The family of ancient German descent. Too little attention has been given in the past to German contribution to American progress. The same may be said of the Huguenots, the Scandinavians, and the French.

Miss G. C. T. (Cleveland, O.): Parson Weems' writings on Washington always succeeded in making us mad—at Parson Weems. His portrayal of the Great President classed him with those whom the Master indignantly refer to as Whited Sepulchres.

P. N. F. (Little Rock, Ark.): We bow, and blush. Many thanks.

Mrs. G. S. (Honolulu, T. H.): The ancestor of the gallant and royal Stewarts was a Breton noble named Alan, a cadet of the ancient Counts of Dol, in Brittany. Crossing to England he was appointed Sheriff of Shropshire by Henry I, and by his third son, Walter Fitz-Alan, was progenitor of the House of Stewart. Walter crossed the border into Scotland, and received from David I the office of Great Steward of that country. The office was subsequently made hereditary in that family, hence the assumption of the name Stewart. The change of the spelling to Stuart came about in Mary Queen of Scots time. The ill-fated queen was brought up in France and spoke French almost exclusively. She could not use the "w" of the English, preferring to write her name Stuart.

## TREASURE TROVE

## Genealogical El Dorado Uncovered

*(Continued from Page 18)*

are seldom infected with diseases and sickness, neither do they use the help of physicians, nothing so much as in other countries: For when any of them are sick, they make him a poffet, and tye a handkerchief on his head, and if that will not amend him, then God be merciful to him. The people live to they be very old; some are grandfathers, their fathers still living; and some are grandfathers before they be married."

And again, this, of the ladies:

"Likewise be the ladies very friendly and loving, virtuous wives and mothers, painful in labor, fruitful in bearing children after they be married. Rarely, but sometimes, before. . . ."

Nothing escaped the vigilant Daniel King.

We wish we could reproduce, in all its quaint simplicity, and scholarly observation, this very large and valuable work. To genealogists it is priceless, especially to those interested in the Chester ancestry of present day Americans. There are about five hundred families mentioned, and if any of our readers of Cheshire descent desire to know if their forbears are mentioned, they need but send to *The Ancestor* and we will gladly pass on to them, such reference to their family, as is contained in the work.

## NEALE OR NEILL

*(Continued from Page 15)*

all leaders of various clans, septs and tribes, and as surnames was not introduced until a much later age, they did not all answer to the same cognomen. The O'Neills of Ireland were long the bitter enemy of English dominion in Ireland and the history of the Emerald Isle teems with their great deeds and their powerful influence.





# The Jackson Family of England, Ireland and America

By Dr. William Cooper Ross

THE STUDENT of heredity will find much food for thought in an examination of the genealogy of the family from whence came "Old Hickory" Jackson, seventh President of the United States. The blood of many gallant historic personages flowed in the veins of the victor of New Orleans. Notable among the Jackson ancestral forbears was that daring and adventurous navigator and warrior, Admiral Sir Martin Frobisher, who was the first of his nation to seek a northwest passage to China, and who covered himself with glory when England destroyed the Spanish Armada.

Anthony Jackson, of Kelwolds Grove, Yorkshire, England, was born in 1540 and married Margaret Frobisher, sister of the great admiral, and their son, Richard, married Ursula Hildyard, by whom he had a son, Anthony Jackson. This Anthony Jackson, (1599-1666) was imprisoned in the Tower of London by Cromwell, because of his loyalty to the royal Charles. He survived this experience and acted as herald in 1651, to proclaim Charles, King of England.

His three sons were granted estates near Carrickfergus in Ireland, in 1648, and one of these sons, John Jackson, ardently espoused the Presbyterian form of worship. His youngest son, John Jackson, (1667-1725) achieved great prominence and acquired much wealth. He married Katherine McKinley, and lived in Dundonalds Parish, County Down, Ireland. Their eldest son, Dr. Joseph Jackson, born in 1690, practiced medicine at Carrickfergus, Londonderry, and Limavady, and he married Elizabeth Vance, a direct descendant of the Norman knight, Harold de Vaux, whose son, Hubert, came to England in 1066.

## A Fugitive

Their youngest son, Andrew Jackson, (1793-67) became active in an organization known as "The United Men." Those familiar with the troubled political and religious history of that period, especially in the north of Ireland, will readily appreciate that an organization of that name would have the flavor of revolt in it. There was much in Ireland at that time that fostered rebellion, especially among the Presbyterians and other non-conformist communities. The

"United Men" were proscribed and the penalty of death decreed for all who had been members of the organization.

Andrew Jackson's identification with the "United Men" was discovered, and with only a few hours warning he succeeded in escaping with his wife and children. His property was confiscated and he dared not communicate with his relatives still remaining in Ulster. Contrary to accepted history, the Jacksons, arriving in America, landed at an obscure point south of Philadelphia, Pa. They made their way to the home of Andrew's brother, (David Jackson) who resided in Chester County. Remaining there for a short time, they then journeyed overland to the Wax Haw settlement in North Carolina.

Andrew Jackson bought a small tract of land, going into debt for it, and one day, in lifting a log, he injured himself seriously, and died in a few hours, and within a few days of the birth of his son, Andrew Jackson, who became the seventh President of the United States.

Elizabeth Hutchinson, mother of Old Hickory, was one of the six noted and popular daughters of Cyrus Hutchlinson, a soldier who fought at the battle of Carrickfergus in Ireland. She succumbed to the hardships of the War of the Revolution.

Dr. Joseph Jackson, of Ireland, referred to above, had four sons and a daughter who came to America. His second wife, Mary (Carr) Jackson, was a sister of Lord James Carr, whose father was evidently one of the signers of the address to King William, for aid at the celebrated siege of Londonderry, (1688-1690).

## Virginia Jacksons

The early Jackson settlers of Virginia apparently came from the English branch of the family. Two of Anthony Jackson's sons joined the Irish Quaker church, and a branch of those families settled near London Grove, Chester County, Pennsylvania, about 1725. They were known as the Quaker Jacksons.

The armorial bearings of the Jacksons deserve mention. Anthony Jackson, who was knighted by King Charles II., at Breda, Holland, in 1650, assumed arms, almost exactly the same, in heraldic detail, as those borne by the Scottish Jack-

sons in the time of Bruce and Douglas. Evidently the heralds had proof that the Yorkshire Jacksons, the ancestors of the Irish Jacksons, and the progenitors of the American Jacksons, were kin of the more ancient Scottish Jacksons, thereby permitting them to assume almost similar armorial bearings.

*ARMS: Gules, three suns in splendor, or, a bordure argent.*

*CREST: A naked arm embowed, grasping a poniard, all proper.*

The migration of the Scotch families to the Ulster plantations in Northern Ireland began about 1605. For several generations before this date, Scottish Presbyterians had acquired much strength and endured great persecution. Southwestern Scotland became overwhelmingly Presbyterian and it was but natural that the Ulster plantation beckoned them to a measure of liberty, for they could see the shores of Ulster, in clear weather, across the narrow neck of ocean which separated the two countries.

## The Scotch-Irish

These Scotch forbears of the Scotch-Irish were the heroes of Bothwell Bridge and the martyrs of Wigtown and Galloway. They moved in large numbers across the strait to Ulster, hoping there to find a measure of religious liberty and political freedom. A hardy frugal aggressive race, they, by 1641, numbered nearly 100,000 in the land of their adoption. But, alas, for their hopes of freedom, for, by the year 1660, they were deprived of their right to own ships and to engage in maritime trade. Commerce with the American colonies was prohibited. In 1665 laws were passed forbidding them to ship dairy products, their chief industry, to England, on the grounds that the English trade suffered thereby. In 1696 a law was passed forbidding the importation of American goods into Ulster, and in 1699 monstrous legal encumbrances destroyed their linen and woollen industries.

The law of the Test Oath stipulated that only members of the Church of England could inherit property from their parents. All other churches were

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## THE JACKSON FAMILY OF ENGLAND, IRELAND AND AMERICA

(Continued from Page 21)

prohibited from establishing schools. They were denied rights under the Act of Toleration. They could hold no office or be employed on any public work.

### In the Rebellion

Consequently, as early as 1718 the Scotch families of Ulster began migrating to America. Some were exiled, others escaped with a sentence of death upon their heads. Thousands of them settled in Pennsylvania. They, as a result of their experience in Ulster, were naturally unfavorable to English rule in America. As early as 1760 these Scotch-Irish families of Pennsylvania began to agitate for separation from England. They were bitterly assailed for their stand. All the organized churches, except the Presbyterians and Separatists (Congregationists) were loud and lavish in proclaiming their loyalty to the King. The Presbyterians were, practically to a man, ardent whigs and soldiers in the revolution cause.

Captain Heinrichs of the Hessians, wrote, on January 18, 1778, from Philadelphia: "Call this war, my dearest friend, only not call it an American Rebellion. It is nothing but an Irish Presbyterian rebellion." Evidently the captain knew who he was fighting. The causes customarily ascribed to the Revolution were just a repetition of the causes under which the Scotch, and later, the Scotch-Irish, had suffered for centuries, and which had driven them from their native land. They represented the noblest blood of Scotland.

In America they fought for American liberty. They founded schools and colleges. They built churches, factories and mills. They became famous as statesmen, teachers, and soldiers, and they have adorned the ranks of the learned professions. They intermarried with other American groups and available records place their families among the most notable in the country.

## Anne Hutchinson

—Mother and Martyr

THE MOST INTERESTING prey of the howling heresy hunters of Massachusetts was Mistress Anna Hutchinson. When that pioneer Boston bluestocking stepped out of woman's sphere nearly three hundred years ago, that sphere was still very much like a harem. Roger Williams, liberal though he was, contended that the Bible required a woman to remain veiled while at worship. Rev. John Cotton graciously conceded that she might sing the Psalms, but he insisted that she must not speak lest she violate St. Paul's law of silence for the sex. Before she arrived in Massachusetts Anne Hutchinson had brought fourteen children into the world, one of whom was the forebear of Governor Hutchinson, the historian of the colony. She still had ten children to look after when she settled down in Boston. Nevertheless she found time to visit and minister to the sick among her neighbors. Also she took time to form and express convictions of her own on the one topic of general conversation—theology.

### The Superior Sex?

Twice a week, half a hundred women or more hurried along the twisting cowpaths of Boston to Mrs. Hutchinson's home at the corner of Washington and School Streets, to nod their Puritan caps in approval of the theological wisdom that dropped from her eloquent lips. Such an outburst of feminism on the part of the colonial dames was viewed with alarm by the superior sex. This strange goings-on were watched by John Winthrop from his house across the street, and he shook his head at Anne's conduct as "not fitting of her sex." A synod of the clergy gravely deliberated and resolved that while women might meet "to pray and edify one another," it was not for them to expound the scriptures. Anne was hailed to the bar of the Great and General Court and arraigned as "an antinomian," whatever that may mean. Even Governor Winthrop, who presided at her mockery of a trial, owned up that no man could tell the clear meaning of that hair-splitting term, "except some few who know the bottom of the matter." The bottom of the matter, in part, seems to have been that the culprit in the dock was the first woman in America to speak out at meeting.

Nevertheless, even a man could not have been permitted to do what this woman did. Anne ripped to pieces the sermons of the pontiffs of Puritanism, and spared not the sermonizers. She even had the effrontery to walk out on the Rev. Wilson when he rose in his pulpit, and some of her women partisans followed her down the aisle. After the General Court had condemned Anne to banishment "for the troubleness of her spirit," she was "cast out" by the Boston Church, "in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ," and delivered "up to Satan" as a "heathen, a publican and a leper."

### Exile and Vindication

Entering the wilderness with her husband, her children and a few adherents, the excommunicate settled for a while at Portsmouth, on Rhode Island. It is small wonder that the ordeal through which she passed should have resulted in her disappointment of her expectation of a fifteenth child. But those who had tortured her welcomed the news as evidence that their judgment was also the Lord's. When at last she and several of her children were butchered by Indians, at least one Massachusetts pulpit eagerly accepted her fate as proof positive that her persecutors had been sustained in the court of last resort.

Nevertheless Massachusetts herself was to reverse the verdict against Anne Hutchinson. After almost three centuries, the prophetess that the Puritans stoned was recalled from banishment.

Under the very eaves of the State House on Beacon Hill, she now stands vindicated, not in her opinions, but in the right of a woman to have opinions.

The Ancestor would like to hear from persons interested in genealogical research and history who would consider acting as local, city and state correspondents for this journal. Address communications to the General Manager in care of The Ancestor.





## THE SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION, WHENCE CAME THEY? AND FROM WHOM?

(Continued from Page 3)

John Knox feared no one, and even the ill-fated Mary Queen of Scots said of him, that she was more afraid of his prayers than of an army of ten thousand. The integrity of John Knox could not be corrupted by an offer to make him a lord bishop in the English Episcopacy. His character and incorruptability was inherited by his lineal descendant, Dr. John Witherspoon, also a clergyman. John Witherspoon was born near Edinburgh, and he was co-laterally descended from the great baronial house of Montgomery. He emigrated to America in 1766 to become the president of the College of New Jersey, now known as Princeton University. He was a member of the New Jersey delegation and signed the Declaration of Independence.

Space does not permit of a complete review of the genealogical record of all of them in this issue. These records will be dealt with later. It is interesting to note, however, that of the fifty-six men who signed the Declaration, ten were not even born in America. Four were born in Ireland, three in Scotland, two in England, and one in Wales. Eleven were of Scotch and Scotch-Irish descent, one of pure Irish descent, two of Welsh descent, one of Swedish descent, and forty-one of English descent. Four of the signers were descended from families whose pedigree could not be traced farther back than one century, but fifty-one were descended from very ancient and historic families. Only one was of indefinite origin, in the person of Walton, of the Georgia delegation, and if Walton could not claim ancient pedigree he had the joy and satisfaction of leaving to posterity a distinguished and honored name.

### They Hang — Together

The world has seldom witnessed a train of events of more novel and interesting character than those that lead to the American Revolution and the Declaration of Independence. Nor has it seen a body of men placed in a more difficult and responsible position than were the framers of that historic instrument. Certainly the world never witnessed a more brilliant exhibition of political sagacity, or a brighter example of fortitude and courage. These men knew well the fate that awaited themselves, their families,

and their country, should their experiment fail. A signature to the Declaration was to each one of them a personal consideration of the most momentous importance. It would be regarded as treason and expose each and all of them to the halter or the block should they fail. The only signature which exhibits evidence of a trembling hand is that of Stephen Hopkins, and he for many years was afflicted with partial paralysis. John Hancock led the way as president of the Congress, and by the force with which he wrote he seemed to have been determined that his name would never be erased.

These very gallant gentlemen came, therefore, to the signing of the Declaration like men who had counted the cost. Men of such inherent ideas of right and wrong could be depended upon, under any circumstances, to manifest the courage and nobility of character which was their heritage. They were prepared to rejoice if fortune favored the venture, and they were prepared, too, if defeat should follow, to lead in the way to martyrdom. So long as America can produce such men the wail of the calamity-howlers will be like a voice crying in the wilderness.

### Oriental Ancestry

Cable dispatches state that China is ripe for the ideas of Red Russian Communism. If so, the Chinese soul, religion and philosophy must have experienced a very drastic and complete change overnight. Chinese religious, social and political life is founded on the family. No one generation matters. As a Chinese you are only important in that you are a link in a long chain. You are the earthly tie to a long line of ancestors, to whose memories and in whose honor you meditate and burn incense. That you are rich or poor, distinguished or obscure, matters not at all. All that matters is that you have kept the honor of your link in the chain undefiled. This that your ancestors in heaven may have "face."

## "ON THE RAPIDAN"

(Continued from Page 15)

the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad now passes. When they reached the summit of the range and looked out to the west they saw before them a wild but lovely landscape, a broad valley through whose midst ran a beautiful river, the Shenandoah, an Indian name that means "Daughter of the Stars." To the right and left the mountain range extended as far as the eye could see. Everywhere verdant forest abounded. Before them, far off across the valley, rose the long blue line of the Alleghenies, concealing new mysteries beyond.

### A New "Order"

The expedition gazed around in delight and many carved their names on the rocks to mark the spot. A nearby peak they named Mount George, in honor of George I, and another they named Mount Alexander, in honor of the governor, and they drank the health of both. Descending the western slope they followed the valley for some distance. No war-like adventures attended their progress. The fabled accounts of swarming Indians and wild beasts was not evidenced. They in time recrossed the ridge to their home on the seaboard.

Governor Spotswood, desirous of having the expedition bear fitting token of their adventure, made them, out of his chivalrous imagination, the basis for the first order of knighthood instituted in Virginia. Remembering the incident of the horseshoes he named it the Order of the Golden Horseshoe, and sent to England for a number of small golden horseshoes, one of which he gave to each of his companions. It was a gesture characteristic of a man whose whole life had been one of adventure.

## THE SCARRITTS

(Continued from Page 6)

occupied by Kansas City. Nathan Scarritt, founder of the Kansas City branch of the family, was born on his father's farm in Godfrey Township, Illinois, now the site of Monticelli Seminary for Young Women. At sixteen Nathan entered McKendree College at Lebanon, Illinois, and contracted to clear the timber from the campus in order to pay his expenses for the first year. His land holdings in Kansas City later became very valuable. He married, in 1850, Martha Matilda Chick, daughter of Colonel Chick.





## THOMAS A. EDISON Benefactor of Mankind

(Continued from Page 13)

from Staten Island on the New Jersey coast where Elizabethport now stands. They were firmly established among the "First Americans" when the American Revolution broke out. Among the staunchest of patriots in the fight for Independence was one Thomas Edison, the great grandfather of Thomas A. Edison who was to make the name distinguished for posterity. He was a stalwart figure, over six feet tall, defying time even to his last days at one hundred and four years of age.

Thomas Edison had a son John who did not share his father's views on independence. The convictions of both were founded on what each believed to be principles and conscience, according to the ground on which they stood. Thomas was appending his signature to the Continental currency which helped to finance the Revolution, while his son John was numbered among the Tories. This dispute between father and son created a tragic breach in the Edison family. When the British evacuated New York in 1783, the Tories found themselves in a difficult position. The new republic found it necessary to protect itself against all possible dissension within its ranks; moreover many of the Tories were "animated by a feeling of bitter animosity" against the new nation.

What is known as the "Great Exile" resulted. Between forty and fifty thousand people found refuge in Canada in the exodus following the Revolution. The Tory evacuation began in 1783. Thousands of men, women and children embarked at the city of New York for Nova Scotia and the Bahamas. Neighbors were arrayed against neighbors and families were divided. Of such is the aftermath of war.

John Edison was among these exiles. His patriot father's devotion to American Independence had been at the cost of his son. While Thomas Edison lived on through the birth of a nation, with increasing devotion to its steady development, his son John cast his future in the development of the Great Dominion. Love and courtship went on in the forest primeval, until he was happily married and housed in a thatch-roofed cottage in the quaint little village of Digby, a seaport in Nova Scotia. Here a son was born in 1804—Samuel Edison, who became the father of the great inventor.

Here, too, begins another tale of love in Arcadia, for, over the trail in Ontario, Samuel Edison was to meet and marry the girl who became the mother of Thomas Edison. And here, in Ontario, the boy Thomas was to begin his career as a telegraph operator at Stratford Junction, from which he rose to world fame. John Edison was a familiar figure in the streets of the village of Vienna, Ontario, where he subsequently settled down and remained the rest of his long life. His famous grandson, at five years of age, went to Vienna to visit him. "It was the only time I ever saw my grandfather," he said in later years. "His head was covered with snow-white hair as shaggy as a lion's mane. He walked with a heavy cane and resented my efforts to assist him. He would sit for hours under a great tree in front of his house and nod to every passer-by as he chewed tobacco incessantly. I stood at a distance and looked at him with great admiration. He seemed to me to be as old as Methuselah. That year he died. He had one ambition, and that was to live to be 104, so that he could equal and beat the record of my great-grandfather, with whom he had the violent dispute in the American Revolution—but he was beaten by two years." Thus the man of iron who had lived through the Revolution, who had followed eagerly the news of the Napoleonic Wars, who cheered when he heard of the fall of Napoleon at Waterloo, went out like a warrior himself on the frontiers of Canada.

Thomas Edison's mother, Nancy Elliot, had come to Canada from Chenago County, New York, where she was born in 1810. She was the daughter of Rev. John Elliot, an early Baptist minister and her grandfather was an old Revolutionary soldier of Scottish descent, Captain Ebenezer Elliot, who had fought seven years throughout the war, and then settled down in Stonington, Connecticut.

Epoch-making events were now stirring in Canada. It was in the throes of a crisis into which Samuel Elliot was being swept. He was the young keeper of a hotel in Vienna when the Canadian Rebellion was brewing. In 1837—the year Victoria ascended the Throne—the Canadian Rebellion was raging, and we see Samuel Edison a captain in the ranks of MacKenzie's insurgents. The Edisons were again divided. Old John, at this time eighty-seven years of age, was living in Vienna and stood for the cause of the British Crown more ardently than ever. His son, Samuel, was fired with the old spirit of his grandfather, Thomas, back

in the States. These incidents prove the strong individuality and adamant convictions of the Edison mind. They were men of iron will and determination. The coincidence which now took place has seldom been paralleled in history. The "cause" of John Edison was this time victorious—and the "cause" of Samuel Edison, the son, met with defeat.

Samuel Edison found himself, as his father had before him, a man without a country. Exile to Bermuda was facing the more violent of the insurgents. Without waiting for official orders, Samuel, with his wife, decided to seek refuge in the United States, to which they secretly and hurriedly departed. It was with a feeling of intense relief that they found themselves safely across the border. Wandering through the various towns along the shores of Lake Erie, seeking a spot for a new home, for a period of nearly two years, they finally came to the thriving little hamlet of Milan, Ohio, in 1842, where the event took place—five years later—that was to establish the name of Edison through the world. Here Thomas Alva Edison was born on February 11th, 1847.

### TO OUR READERS

The publishers of *The Ancestor* did not depend on a noisy blare of preliminary trumpets to introduce *The Ancestor* to the American people.

They judiciously selected many thousands of names of prominent men and women of known historical and genealogical interests, to whom they addressed a letter offering to them FREE the First Number of the *Ancestor*. It was the publisher's intent that *The Ancestor* would thus speak for itself.

The response to our request was gratifying beyond our highest hopes.

Secretaries and officers of Family Associations, Genealogical Societies and kindred groups are also invited to send us the names of their members to whom they would desire us to send free copies of the *Ancestor*.





**WHITEHEAD**—This family was represented among the earliest Virginia settlers. The name doubtless originated as being descriptive of one with "Hoary locks." A distinguished Irishman was called "Colgan of the White Head."

**ANSONIA**, Conn., was named after the philanthropist, Anson Green Phelps (1781-1853). He was a great benefactor to the education of the blind and to foreign missions.

**AT YALE**—Until 1767 the names of the members of each class were arranged, not alphabetically, but in the order indicating the social rank of the families represented.

**DAVID PORTER** (1780-1843) — American naval officer, resigned in 1826, and became head of the Mexican Navy.

**NOTE:** The article by Margaret Lee on "American Wives—and Sweethearts" will appear in the December issue.

"The Practice and Purpose of Genealogy" will be the subject of an article by Dr. Louis Piers de Boer, LL.D., M.A., in the next issue.

**POWHATON**—Father of the famed Pocahontas, was really named Wahunsonacock.

### ARMORIAL BEARINGS

EXQUISITE HAND CARVINGS  
IN WOOD—BRONZE REPRODUCTIONS.  
ELEANOR RATHBORNE, *Sculptor*  
1725 BEDFORD ROAD  
SAN MARINO, CALIF.

### LEOTA WOY

DESIGNER OF  
BOOK PLATES  
AND CHRISTMAS CARDS  
308 South Gramercy Place  
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA  
FITZROY 4598

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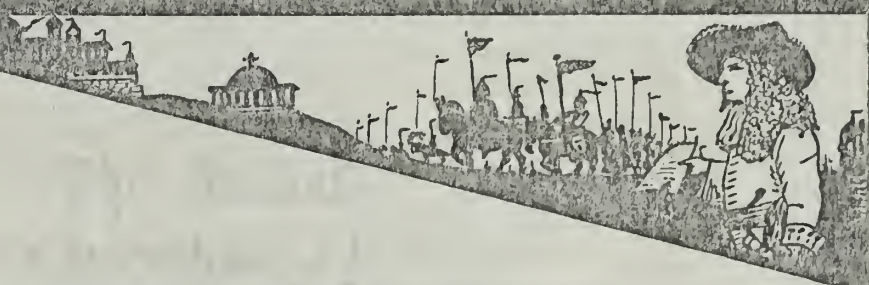


A. G. S

# The Ancestor



Vol. 1      No. 3  
DECEMBER 1, 1932



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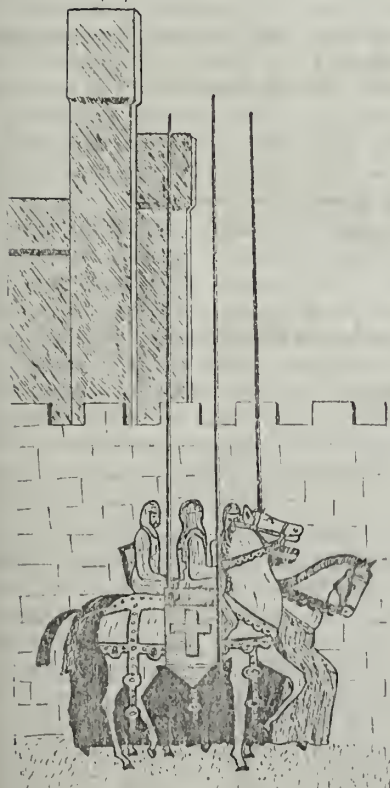


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# The Ancestor

Vol. 1 No. 3

1932—DECEMBER—1932

Four Dollars Per Annum

## The Practice and Purpose of Genealogy

By Louis Piers de Boer, LL.B., M.A.

Editor's Note—The author is an authority on genealogical history and research. His inquiry into the heraldry and genealogy of William Gardiner's family, were among the factors which enabled him to determine the exact date of the first producing of Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor." In this article, Dr. de Boer critically examines the objective of certain genealogical pretensions.

GENEALOGY has been practiced in all countries in all ages. The motives of many pedigree hunters, then and now, were not entirely altruistic. Too often they were actuated with the sole desire to establish a certain social superiority, and to gain material benefit from such class distinction. With this purpose in view, the compilers of genealogy, whether in ancient China, or Egypt, or in medieval Europe or modern America, did not hesitate to commit fraud or forgery, in order to gain benefit and privilege from an awe-inspiring pedigree. To prove descent from some historic figure, and to claim on that ground, dynastic rights of succession, or some form of authority, has long been recognized as an old practice. Many biblical genealogies are no exception.

In Feudal days, where descent so sharply decided the right of succession from the highest to the lowest rank of the social structure, large and petty wars and prolonged feuds have arisen which had no other basis for their existence than some true or fictitious genealogical pretense. A social, and in certain countries, a large land-owning nobility and gentry, gave the chief stimulus to genealogical studies for the same reason.

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"Better" Christmas  
and a more prosperous  
New Year.

This reason has also caused extensive genealogical research in important commercial communities on behalf of great merchant families, such as in Venice in the middle ages, and in Amsterdam in the 17th and 18th centuries.

### The French Revolution

The French Revolution was not merely a political upheaval, it had social considerations more pronounced than the American Revolution. It gave a severe blow to genealogical research toward the named ends. The voice, however, against genealogy and heraldry as a social scaling-ladder was not entirely absent in the American Revolution. Some thirty years ago, an aged person from Poughkeepsie told the author, how her mother had known an old woman there, who in her earlier years, immediately after the Revolution had said, "If they don't take these coats-of-arms down from above the pews in the Dutch

Church at Albany, I will go and chop them down with an axe."

The Stuart restoration in England, and the Bourbon restoration in France caused a revival of genealogical studies for the sake of privilege. After 1815, genealogical revival was strong in the Austrian empire. The rule that no person could be presented to the Imperial court unless possessed of well established lineage and authentic heraldic evidence, held good for a whole century prior to 1914, greatly stimulating genealogical research. In Scandinavian and Netherland countries and in England, genealogical studies flourished more for the sake of succession, land-inheritance and privilege, than for any other object.

It was the German pietist, theologian and philosopher, Johann Philip Spencer, who first began to treat genealogy as a science for science sake, about the year 1680. His work on genealogy and heraldry has seen two editions and copies are in the Library of Congress and in New York City public library. He treats families of all walks of life of different countries systematically, as far as available material would allow. But it is a far step from Spencer's book and the "Genealogisches Handbuch" of 1926 and other post-war German works on genealogy, which, by their object philological method, may finally secure for genealogy the place it deserves in the ranks of historical studies.

### Colonial American Families

In the United States genealogy has  
(Continued on Page 19)





# Extracts From the Diary of An American Pepys

**Editor's Note**—William Maclay was United States Senator from Pennsylvania, 1789-1791, and attended the First Session of Congress in New York. He kept a diary during those two eventful years which was strictly private in its nature, and doubtless never intended to be published. Over forty years ago the diary was edited by Edgar S. Maclay, a descendant of the Senator and was published by Appleton of New York. Senator Maclay knew all the great figures of the period. His descriptions of dinners with George Washington's family and his estimates of his contemporaries are distinctly illuminating. Here is a diary teeming with intimacies of the national leaders of his times. Ancestors of American families are mentioned with a freedom and familiarity which makes us feel we knew them personally. While the journal devotes much space to the political activities of the period, we have selected parts which refer to personalities, believing that these pen portraits will afford our readers as much delight as they did ourselves. Edgar Maclay, in preserving this diary for posterity, has rendered a signal service to history.

## Dined with George Washington

New York, May 11th, 1789—I received a ticket from the President, (George Washington) to use his box this evening at the theatre, being the first of his appearance at the playhouse since his entering on his office. Went. The President, Governor of the State, (New York) foreign ministers, Senators from New Hampshire, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, M. (Maryland or Massachusetts), and South Carolina; and some ladies in the same box. I am old, and notices or attentions are lost upon me. I could have wished some of my dear children in my place; they are young and would have enjoyed it. Long might they live to boast of having been seated in the same box with the first Character in the world. The play was the "School for Scandal." I never liked it; indeed, I think it an indecent representation, before ladies of character and virtue. . . . I wish we had seen the "Conscious Lovers," or someone that inculcated more prudential manners.

May 12th—I felt a great joy on the coming of Mr. Morris, for now I shall have one in whom I can confide. (William Morris, long term Senator from Pennsylvania. Maclay was short term Senator.)

May 21st—Our Vice-President is pro-

gressive in reformation. He used to keep us (the Senate) until half after eleven, or a quarter at least. He was here this day at eight or ten minutes before eleven, and, strange to tell, he was without a sword. (Vice-President John Adams.)

May 24th—Mr. Morris proposed a jaunt to the Narrows, but no boat could be got. We then walked up the North River to one Brannon's. Mr. Morris often touched me on the subject of my dislike for the Vice-President. After dinner I gave them one of his (the Vice-President's) speeches in the Senate. Was this prudent? No. But I never was a prudent man.

May 25th—Here an observation forces itself upon me; that, in general, the further away any measure is carried from the people, the less their interests are attended to.

## Visits and Gossip

June 6th—It was half past ten when Mr. Bell called to see me. He represented Mrs. Baxter's situation to be so low that I might never see her if I did not do so soon. He seemed so earnest that I should go with him that I agreed to meet him in half an hour at the ferry house. It was five when we reached Elizabethtown Point. Here was Governor Livingston and a dinner party. They had eaten their fish and were sauntering on the porch. Mr. Bell introduced me to the Governor, a plain man, rather rustic in his dress and appearance. I had often heard of his being a man of uncommon ability, and was all attention; but the occasion offered nothing but remarks of a convivial kind. But we learned that the old gentleman, in returning late in his (sedan) chair was much bruised. 'Twas near night when we came to Mr. Bell's. Poor Mrs. Baxter lay a skeleton. She, too, was gay, and she yet is young. Useful lesson to the fluttering females of the neighborhood, if lesson were of any service in these giddy times. There is in this vicinity a Mrs. Ricketts. This lady leads the business in this quarter. She enters it with a spirit that risks reputation and sets censure at defiance; indeed, the volume of conversation poured out on this subject might be styled with propriety the

"Campaign of Mrs. Ricketts." But while she is characterized as the mere flash of frivolity, her husband is represented as a pattern of industry and economy.

June 9th—Pierce Butler, from Carolina, had taken his seat and flamed like a meteor. He arranged the whole Impost law and then charged, indirectly, the whole Congress with a design of oppressing South Carolina. In fact, he was for a Navigation act reversed. Elsworth, Morris, Carrol, Dalton Langdon, for the report; Izard, Few, Butler, Lee against it. And until four o'clock was it battled with less order, less sense, and less decency, than any question I have ever heard debated in the Senate.

## Mrs. Morris as Hostess

June 11th—Dined this day with Mr. Morris. Mr. Fitzsimmons and Mr. Clymer, all the company, except Mrs. Morris and three children. Mrs. Morris talked a great deal after dinner. She did it gracefully enough, this being a gayer place, and she being at least considered the second female character at court. As to taste, etiquette, etc., she is certainly first. She told many anecdotes, particularly how two days ago she dined at the President's. A large, fine-looking trifle was brought to table, and appeared exceedingly well indeed. She was helped by the President, but on taking some of it she had to pass her handkerchief to her mouth and rid herself of the morsel; on which she whispered to the President, that the cream of which it is made had been exceeding stale and rancid, on which the President changed his plate immediately. "But," she added with a titter, "Mrs. Washington ate a whole heap of it."

June 12th—Adjourned and went to the levee. I was rather late . . . spoke to Colonel Humphreys and asked when I should call on him. In the evening Mr. White of Virginia called on me. We walked after tea; and had much discourse on the subject of moving Congress. He declared for staying here (New York) rather than agree to the Falls of the Delaware. As we

(Continued on Page 21)





# The Unfortunate Margaret Shippen Arnold

By William Ross Cooper

**Editor's Note**—Was the wife of Benedict Arnold cognizant of her husband's betrayal of his country? . . . Was she favorable to his disloyalty? . . . Did she deserve the odium heaped upon her? . . . How far was Aaron Burr responsible for the cruel innuendoes and slander which pursued her? These interesting questions are dealt with in the following article by Dr. Cooper who has devoted much time and labor in this work of research.

THE SHIPPEN family was one of note and position for generations before the American Revolution. Edward Shippen, born in England in 1639, was a Quaker who had endured the persecution directed against his sect at that time. He moved to Philadelphia in 1693 and at that time was reputed to be worth ten thousand pounds sterling. In the same year he was elected to be Speaker of the Assembly, and on October 25, 1701, he became Mayor of Philadelphia.

His son, Joseph, born in Boston, Mass., in 1678, was, in later life, associated with Benjamin Franklin in various business enterprises. Joseph Shippen's eldest son, Edward, became a lawyer of note, and was identified with the celebrated Rev. Robert Cooper in many matters of civic interest. Cooper founded several schools and seminaries and was also one of the founders of Princeton University. Edward Shippen married Sarah Plumley, September 20, 1725, and their son, Edwards Shippen III, was born February 16, 1729.

## Shippen Genealogy

Edward Shippen III became a noted lawyer and was appointed Chief Justice of Pennsylvania. He married Margaret, daughter of Tench Francis of Philadelphia. As early as 1750 he censured the King for persecuting the colonists, and he predicted rebellion should the royal practices continue. Their daughter, the youngest of five, was Margaret Shippen, who became the wife of the notorious Benedict Arnold. She was born June 11, 1760. Margaret had been highly educated, and was wholly in sympathy with the colonists. She regarded General Washington as an ideal knight errant and a veritable paladin. Her cousin, Tench Tilghman, was Washington's aide-de-camp, and she was related to many officers of high rank in Washington's army. Margaret's father,

while officially neutral, was favorable to the Whigs and he gave liberal financial help to the colonists. He forbade his daughters to attend the infamous "Mechianza," a fete in honor of General Howe, promoted by Andre and others. Nor did Andre include them as "among those present" in his report, all recent references thereto, notwithstanding. Indeed, it is positively stated by Keith's Provincial Councillors of Pennsylvania that the Shippen sisters were not there.

## Arnold Marries Margaret

General Benedict Arnold, a widower, twice the age of Margaret, wooed her against the bitter opposition of her parents. They were married in 1778. Arnold's haughty overbearing manner enraged his people against him and his extravagance increased their anger. He obtained command at West Point, and years later Burr claimed that Arnold had been sending secret letters to General Howe. When Margaret's son was about six months old, she started from the home of her father in Philadelphia, to visit her husband at West Point. Among the instructions sent to her was one that she might stop en route at the home of Mrs. Prevost, who at that time she had never met before.

She reached West Point September 15, 1780, and five days thereafter Andre was captured and Arnold fled to New York. Arnold had received a note informing him of Andre's arrest very early that morning. He rushed into his wife's room and told her certain factors had come to light that necessitated his banishment of himself from her and the country forever. He fled without calling anyone to care for her and before the full purport of his intent was understood.

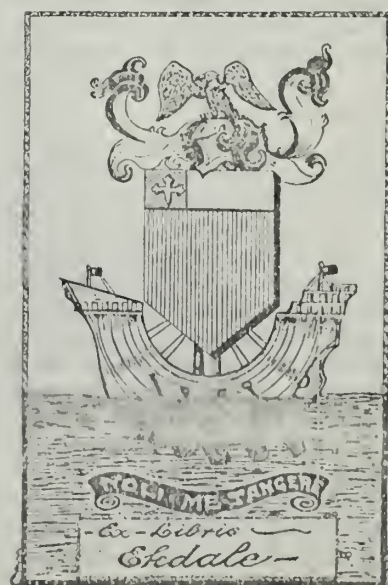
Just twenty years of age, this young wife and mother was immediately convulsed with grief. Almost hysterical, she wept bitterly. Dr. Eustis, General Hamilton and others arrived almost at once, but were unable to quiet her. Washington, Lafayette, and Major James McHenry also came and endeavored to console her, without success. When the full significance of Arnold's act of treason became clear to her, she was greatly depressed and feared the public would

vent its wrath upon her and her child and relatives. Washington, Lafayette, Hamilton, Major Franks, Irving and others completely absolved her from any previous knowledge of Arnold's treasonable intentions or plans. Washington gave her the privilege of returning to her father or going to Arnold in New York. She chose her father, and in all her statements said she would never see Arnold again. She immediately arranged to leave for her father's home in Philadelphia.

## Enter Aaron Burr

At this stage of the affairs, Aaron Burr entered upon the scene. He claimed friendship to the family, because, at the death of his parents, Margaret's grand-uncle, Dr. William Shippen, had taken Burr and his sister, Sarah, and given them a home. How that magnanimous act was repaid by Burr we shall soon see. Burr was lavish in his sympathy and stated that he was going to Philadelphia and would act as escort and protector to the young wife on her journey. Instead of going direct to Philadelphia, he took her to the home of Mrs. Prevost, the widow of a tory officer to whom he, Burr, was paying court, and whom he married two years later. They stayed there that night, and during that stay Burr made overtures to Margaret Ar-

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# Ancient War Cries of Famous Families

By Eleanor Rathborne

WAR CRIES, or watch words, are closely identified with the ancient history of feudal families. They were peculiar to tribes and districts. The remarkable shouting and chanting of clans and nations about to engage in war, is an ancient rite used by man in all ages in history. Biblical records abound with reference to this practice.

The ancient Welsh exclamation, "Ubab," and the Irish "Ullulu" is not unlike the Greek "Eleleu" and the Scriptural "Alleluia." One of the Cimbric nations in the invasion of Italy advanced shouting "Ambrones, Ambrones," and the Scots at the Battle of the Standard, 1138, cried loudly, "Albani, "Albani."

The names of great leaders seemed well adapted for incentives to battle or rallying war cries for combatants. Feudal clans called loud "A Douglas, a Douglas" or "A Gordon, a Gordon" or they were accompanied by appellations as "Hainault the Valiant" or "Milan the Noble." To some again were added expressions of excitement as "Avant Darnley." War Cries were often some reference to the armorial bearings of the family, as with the Count of Flanders, whose followers shouted "au Lion." Some, from piety, called upon the name of their patron saints, and many from the cause of strife, made use of particular cries.

Among the ancient Scottish clans cries are those of the Buchanan family which is "Clareinnis" and refers to an island in Loch Lomond, an ancient stronghold of the clan.

## "The Campbell's are Coming"

The Campbell's war cry, "Ben Cruachan" referred to a noted mountain in their ancestral lands. The Fraser family anciently used "Morfhaich," but later changed it to "Castle Downie" the name of the old family stronghold. The Grant clan, from time immemorial, shouted "Craig Elachaidh" meaning the "Rock of Alarm" which refers to the family crest, a Burning Mountain, the ancient telegraph system used to warn the clan that danger was near, or to summons them to muster for war. The Grant clan divided, and one of these branches added "Stand Sure" to the war cry, while the other used "Stand Fast."

The MacIntosh clan call was "Lochmoy," a lake near the feudal home of the Chief, in Inverness. The MacKenzies, "Tulach ard" reminded them of a mountain near Castle Donnan, the ancient ancestral home of the family, which was the scene of bitter feuds. But war cries were not confined to the Highlands. The great lowland families had historic calls to arms. Notably the Maxwell family, which was "I Bid Ye Bide Ward Law," meaning, a command to attend the clan meeting.

The cry of the Seton family was "Set On" which is also the motto of the house. The Camerons had a very awe-inspiring call which was in Gaelic but freely translated means, "Sons of the hound, come here and get flesh." The MacDougalls, "Victory or Death," the MacKays, "The White Banner of the MacKays," and the MacKinnons, "Remember the death of Alpin."

## O'Neal's Red Hand

The French "Monte Joye, St. Denis," reminded them of much to avenge. The Irish "Farrah, Farrah," counsels them to be watchful. In Ireland, war cries usually had the interjection "Bua or Abu," added to their particular cries, which referred to a cause, as "Butler, Abu," meaning the cause of the Butlers.

The O'Neal's had "Lamh Dearg, Abu," meaning the red hand of victory, the sign on the O'Neal escutcheon. The O'Brien's, MacCarthy's and the Fitzmaurice's, had "Lamh Laidir Abu," the strong hand of victory. The Bourke's, "Galraigh Abu," which calls for victory to the Red Englishman, the second earl of Ulster, Richard de Burgo or Bourke, named the Red Earl.

War cries were anciently used by none but princes and great commanders or clan chiefs. They were proclaimed at



GRANT

## The Swedes in America

A generation before William Penn received his Charter, Johan Printz, Governor of New Sweden, had built an establishment on Tinicum Island in the Delaware River, which was the first seat of government for a part of the country which is now Pennsylvania. Governor Printz was the first Judge among settlers on the Delaware, and the hall he built was the first seat of justice.

The "Instruction" of Johan Printz, issued to the governor by the royal Swedish ruler, was the first Constitution or Supreme Law of the States of Pennsylvania and Delaware, and "The Instruction of Johan Printz" is the intriguing title of a recent volume dealing with the history of New Sweden, published by the Swedish Colonial Society.

This volume, which Dr. Amandus Johnson has placed within reach of English readers by translating it from the original Swedish, is a valuable and instructive work. It is also a splendid and scholarly contribution to historical literature. To the student of Pennsylvania and Delaware history, this record is of immense interest, and to the descendants of those early American vikings, it is a veritable inspiration. We shall have occasion to quote from its pages in subsequent issues of *The Ancestor*, but in the meantime we desire to register our appreciation to Dr. Johnson, the author; Dr. John Frederiek Lewis, President of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; Colonel Henry D. Paxson, President of the Swedish Colonial Society, and to all the other distinguished individuals and organizations that made possible the compilation of this notable record of early colonial history.

tournaments by the heralds, and became the mottoes of families. Even today, the war cry of clans and families will, in their native heaths, rouse the whole population. James Logan, a distinguished member of the Scottish Society of Antiquaries, told a friend of his, that, on one occasion, while passing through the Braes of Moray, he suddenly heard a shout, "Stand Fast! Craigelachie," resound through the mountain glens. He could perceive people hurrying to a certain point, and on inquiry, he learned that a fair was being held at a little distance from a historic place where the Grants had been involved in a bitter feud with their neighbors, generations earlier.





# THE BOOKPLATE

by LEOTA WOY

THE BOOKPLATE can boast of respectable antiquity. It harkens back to the heraldic day of long ago and claims as an illustrious ancestor the Coat of Arms.

In bygone times armorial bearings were as well known as the family name; in fact it was the family name heraldically expressed and a coat of arms stamped on the side or back of a book or printed on a piece of paper and pasted therein served as a convenient and ornamental way of indicating book ownership.

David Loggan, an early engraver of distinction, in return for many favors, had sent to Sir Thomas Isham a bookplate designed and executed by himself. "Sir," he says in the letter, "I send you hier a print of your Cote-of-arms, and beg the favor of your kind exceptans of it as a small Niew Year's gift. . . I have taken the Heralds printer direction in it. It is very much used among persons of quality to paste ther Cotes-of arms before ther bookes instead of wreithing ther names."

In early days Bookplates were owned principally by nobles and ecclesiastics and were chiefly for the purpose of recording book legacies and manuscripts.

Albert Dürer, sometimes spoken of as "Father of the Bookplate," was one of the first artists to give attention to the Bookplate and first to recognize its artistic possibilities. He is known to have designed and engraved twenty Bookplates, among them an heraldic plate for his friend, Bilibald Pirkheinier, the Nuremburg jurist, now of great interest and rarity.

From Germany the Bookplate habit spread to France and finally to all continental countries. England was slow in accepting the Bookplate idea but when once started it spread rapidly with the result of making English Bookplates outnumber those of all other countries. Prominent artists such as Hogarth, Marshall, Bartolozzi and the Bewicks deigned to engage in the little art of Bookplate making.

## Early Book Plates

The earliest mention of the Bookplate in English literature is in the diary of Samuel Pepys under date of July 16, 1688, who speaks of going to his plate-

maker's and there "spending an hour about contriving his little plate for his books." The plate still exists and shows us the initials SP and two anchors with ropes entwined. The first article actually written about Bookplates of which there is any record appeared in "The Gentleman's Magazine" of London (1822) and is entitled "Remarks on the Invention of Bookplates."

It is not probable that we shall ever know which was the first Bookplate used in America, but it undoubtedly came over-seas already pasted into a book of some English or Dutch colonist.

What is thought to be the very first American Bookplate and incidentally the second piece of printing in America now extant, is the typographical label of Steven Day, printer of the "Day Psalm Book," and bears the date of 11 January, 1642. Only one copy is known and it is to be found in the American Antiquarian Society. The earliest date on

a "made in America" plate is 1749 and is the work of Nathaniel Hurd.

Other early American engravers were Paul Revere, Amos Doolittle and Alexander Anderson.

The Bookplate of George Washington, although engraved in England, is a highly valued American plate and has the distinction, by the way, of being the only Bookplate ever counterfeited. Those made by Paul Revere rank next in value.

## Rare Examples

The rarest Bookplate in America is probably that of John Franklin, brother of Benjamin of greater fame. The plate was engraved by Turner and only one print has been discovered.

So many men and women of letters; of eminence in various fields of art; members of noble and royal families of England and on the continent; families of importance in Colonial and Revolutionary times have owned Bookplates that it may be safely stated that the Bird, Jay Chambers, Hopson, Spencley and Carl S. Yunge are outstanding in the list of past and present workers in

(Continued on Page 19)



Coats-of-Arms of Wicks, Sturtevant, Gunn and Davis, are shown in Bookplate designed by Leota Woy.





# That Washington Pedigree

IN 1791 Sir Isaac Heard, Garter King of Arms in England, and therefore an official authority, wrote to Washington asking about his ancestry. Washington replied: "Our ancestors who first settled in this Country came from some one of the Northern Countries of England, but whether from Lancashire, Yorkshire or one still more northerly I do not precisely remember."

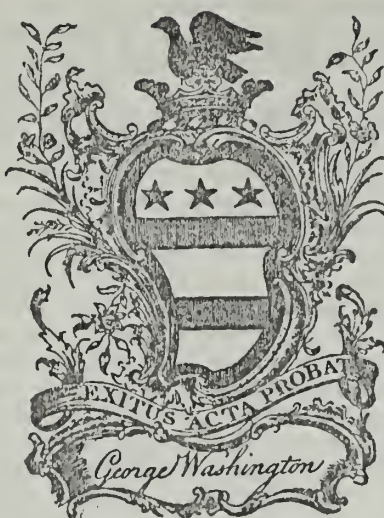
This tradition is powerfully supported by a memorial tablet in Maidstone Church, England, evidently written by Lawrence Washington, son of Lawrence of Sulgrave, before his death in 1619. It runs as follows: "Here resteth the body of Lawrence Washington Esquire of the Family of the Washingtons antientlie of Washington in the Countie Palatinate of Durham." This is absolute proof that in 1619, a century before George Washington was born, the Palatinate of Durham was recognized as the original home of the Washingtons.

Soon after Washington's death investigations began into his family history. Washington Irving visited Durham and was the first American to take account of the fact that in 1183 a manuscript volume was drawn up called the Bolden Buke in which was an entry to the effect that William de Hepburn held certain lands in the town of Wessyngton (a few miles north of Durham), which he had received by exchange for lands in Hertburn; and that he thereby held the title of Sir William de Wessyngton. Hertburn was an outlying district of what is now the city of Stockton on Tees. The site of the ancient manor house at the village of Washington can still be traced.

## Hilton Castle

In the neighborhood of that town is Hilton Castle, upon the front of which are displayed the arms of the Washington family, perhaps derived from a female descendant of William de Wessyngton—namely the Lady Dionysia de Tempest.

For several generations the descendants of William de Wessyngton can be traced in Durham and the nearby countries. They took advantage of the widespread practice of marrying heiresses. After three or four generations the direct descent becomes less clear. A writer named Plantagenet Harrison was sure that the cradle of the race was



the present insignificant village of Washton (perhaps derived from Washington), near Richmond. An ingenious but highly imaginative author not many years ago made up a genealogy which completely satisfied him, leading straight back from George Washington of Mount Vernon to the God Odin of supernal regions.

About the year 1300 members of the family are found sixty or seventy miles west in what are now the counties of Lancaster and Westmoreland. The first very distinct western Washington is Sir Robert, Lord of Milbourne, which is probably the Milbourne in Westmoreland not far from Appleby. At Appleby George Washington's father and his two half brothers went to school several centuries later. The neighboring castle of Howgill was very likely one of the cradles of the Washington race. The Washingtons were landed people and at least thirty places in that region can be identified as having been owned by members of the family, particularly in the neighborhood of Kendall and the present Carnforth, then called Kernford.

A few miles from Kernford lies the present town of Warton, which is very near the coast of Morecambe Bay. Here the arms of the Washington family such as George Washington bore, have been discovered on the church wall.

## Diligent Research

Several English writers have attempted to find the missing link between the eastern and western Washingtons of

England. More important are Mr. T. Pape, the Rev. Isham Longden, and Canon John Solloway of Selby Abbey, a church in which an American flag floats alongside a magnificent glass escutcheon of the Washington arms, which has been there probably five hundred years. Canon Solloway, whose work is yet unpublished, comes nearer to bridging the chasm between eastern and western English Washingtons than any previous writer.

At present the first safely identified direct ancestor of Washington is Robert de Wessyngton (possibly Robert of Milburne). A century later we find John Washington of Tewitfield (named from the tewit, a bird) near Warton on the west coast, and Warton may be a shorter form of Washington. From Robert, who married Joan of Strickland, the genealogical line is probably as follows:

- I. ROBERT DE WESSYNGTON (1). (Died, 1324.) Married Joan de Strickland.
- II. ROBERT DE WASHINGTON (2). (Died about 1348.) Married Agnes de Gentyl.
- III. JOHN DE WASHINGTON (1). (Died about 1380.) Married Alianora de Warton.
- IV. JOHN WASHINGTON (2). (Died about 1408.) Married Joan Croft.
- V. JOHN WASHINGTON (3), of Whitfield. Wounded at the battle of Agincourt with King Henry V (1415).
- VI. ROBERT WASHINGTON (3), of Intwhytefeld. (Died, 1483.)
- VII. ROBERT WASHINGTON (4), of Warton. (Died about 1520.) Married Elizabeth Westfield.
- VIII. JOHN WASHINGTON (4), of Warton. (Died about 1560.) Married Margaret Kytson.
- IX. LAWRENCE WASHINGTON (1), of grave. (1538-1584.) Married Amy Northampton, Gray's Inn, and Sul-Pargiter.
- X. ROBERT WASHINGTON (5), of Sulgrave. (1544-1619.) Married Elizabeth Light.
- XI. LAWRENCE WASHINGTON (2), of Sulgrave, Brington, and Wicken. (Died, 1616.) Married Margaret Butler.

(Continued on Page 22)





# How Newbury, Mass., Rescues Vanishing Shrine

HERE is the story of a group of patriotic Americans who believed that the traditions of our early colonial settlements should be preserved, and went quietly to work to do just that. Here is no record of loud proclamation accompanied by a powerful blast of preliminary trumpets, or noisy blare of announcements of what they "intend" to do. It is just a simple statement of what they did do, and are doing.

In the forward march to material conquest, we are too apt, in this great, new country of ours, to brush aside ancient historic landmarks to make way for newer and less interesting structures. Unmindful, or deliberately forgetful, of the splendid historical associations surrounding these old places and things, we callously ignore them until their historic significance is obscured, and then we brutally sacrifice them on the altar of progress, without stopping to ask if it is progress.

## Combined Action

Fortunately many of our historic shrines, through the commendable efforts of patriotic societies, have been rescued from obscurity. Others, many others, have been buried in the graveyard of commercial vandalism. With this thought in mind, Mrs. Arthur W. Moody, of Newbury, Mass., decided to do something to preserve the historic and ancestral traditions of that old town. So one July evening in 1927, she invited a number of people to meet at her home to discuss the plan. Included in the group were Mr. and Mrs. John Stanley, Mr. and Mrs. Bertram Savage, Mrs. Arthur E. McLaren, Miss Harriet Little Ilsley, Miss Elizabeth Hale Ilsley, Mr. Paul Adams Perkins, Miss Annie B. Titcomb, Miss Helen M. Moody, and Miss Grace Carleton Moody, and that evening was founded a society of "The Sons and Daughters of the First Settlers of Newbury, Massachusetts." Mr. Russell Leigh Jackson, of the Salem News, gave adequate publicity to the society's objects, and Mrs. Agnes Lidstone, the owner of the old Dr. Peter Toppin house, offered this place for the society's meetings. In less than six months the membership was represented in seventeen states, in Cuba and England; and in twenty cities and towns of Massachusetts.

The following years were busy ones

for the new society. They interested themselves in the history of the early seventeenth century settlers and their descendants. They sought out and took steps to preserve the ancient historic landmarks of Old Newbury, and in spite of the recent depression, help and support for their plans came from many sources. In this connection notable aid was received from Mr. and Mrs. William T. Morse of New York, who restored the first burying ground of the settlers. These sacred acres had been sadly neglected for two hundred years, but the help of the Morse family enabled the society to clear the debris and to mark boundaries and to erect granite posts. Included in these last resting places was that of the Dole family, Mrs. Morse's own ancestors.

## Morse Generosity

The society purchased land close to the old burying ground which they had done so much to preserve and to tend with respect and dignity. From a quarter-mile distance they removed the only ancient settler house, built in 1696, and proceeded to restore and preserve this splendid example of early home construction. The Morse family commissioned Gifford to execute a portrait of Mrs. Arthur Moody, the society's founder, and it now hangs in the old house as a reminder of her efforts to preserve the Newbury ancestral landmarks. Others have donated and loaned specimens of the domestic and industrial life of the colonies including the following: Kitchen specimens from the Rev. and Mrs. William G. Poor; old bricks from the first pit from Mr. Frank Rollins; others from Mr. A. W. Poor, and a great quantity of early tools and utensils from Mr. Arthur W. Moody, who, by the way, is the ninth generation on the William Moody grant in the town of Newbury.

So the relics and shrines of Old Newbury were rescued from oblivion and desecration by the noble and patriotic efforts of a group of fine American men and women. Here is an example of patriotism and unselfish service which deserves the highest commendation. It is an inspiration to other groups to do likewise, in places where the national historic shrines are slowly disappearing from neglect and decay. From a morass of wanton neglect these Newbury sons

and daughters rescued the vanishing landmarks and erected a memorial which it is the duty of future generations to preserve. Old Newbury, instead of being just another town, has thus become a historic landmark.



Bassett

This family is of very definite Norman-French origin. They are descended from Turstin Bassett, grand falconer of William the Conqueror. They acquired lands in England as a reward for service during the Norman invasion, and such place-names in that country as "Drayton Bassett" and "Winterbourne Bassett" recall their ancient ancestral homes. The first of the name to arrive in America was Colonel William Bassett, son of William Bassett of the Isle of Wight. He came to Virginia, prior to 1665, in which year he superintended the erection of a fort at Jamestown. William Bassett lived on his estate, Elthorn, and was a burgess for New Kent county in 1692. In 1707-11, he was appointed to the council. He also served as county lieutenant for New Kent county in 1715. His tomb in Hollywood cemetery, Richmond, bears the arms of the family. Bassetts, who established the name in the New England states, were represented by Thomas Bassett, who came from England to Windsor, Conn., in 1641, but later removed to Fairfield; William Bassett, who came to Plymouth in 1621, was an original land proprietor in Bridgewater, Mass., and later removed to Duxbury, and John, who was a resident in New Haven, Conn., in 1647.





# Society of the Cincinnati

First American Patriotic Society—Bitterly assailed by Adams and Jefferson—Washington First President—Tammany created as counter organization—Distinguished American families represented on Society's roster.

THE SOCIETY of the Cincinnati is the oldest and most distinguished of the hereditary societies in the United States. Its history is rich with all of the associations of the years that have come and gone since the days of the war of the Revolution and it is richer still in the memories of those brave ancestors who fought that we might be free, but richest of all is it in the glory of the consummation of the principles laid down by our forefathers in the Declaration of Independence. To become the proud possessor of an hereditary eagle is indeed the greatest honor that any loyal American can hope to inherit. It is eminently proper, therefore, that this series of articles on the hereditary patriotic societies of our country should begin with a description of the oldest of these organizations.

The eight years of incessant struggle that formed the war of the Revolution were at a close. Old comrades who had fought and bled side by side for the sacred cause of liberty during these years were about to part. They had suffered hunger and poverty, and now, not knowing if they should ever meet again, were soon to bid each other farewell. It was under such conditions that the officers of the American army who were then considered to be "the most renowned band of men that walked upon the face of the globe," gathered in the south room of the Verplanck house near Fishkill on the Hudson, on May 13, 1783, and adopted the following preamble:

To perpetuate, therefore, as well the remembrance of this vast event as the mutual friendships which have been formed under the pressure of common danger, and, in many instances, cemented by the blood of the parties, the officers of the American Army do hereby, in the most solemn manner, associate, constitute and combine themselves into one Society of Friends to endure as long as they shall endure, or any of their oldest male posterity, and in failure thereof the collateral branches who may be judged worthy of becoming its supporters and members.

The selection of the name for the new organization is clearly explained by the succeeding clause, which is therefore quoted in full:

The officers of the American Army, having generally been taken from the citizens of America, possess high veneration for the character of that illustrious Roman, Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus; and being resolved to follow his example by returning to their citizenship, they think that they may with propriety denominate themselves "The Society of the Cincinnati."

It was provided at this meeting that the General Society and State Societies should meet annually on July 4. Societies were organized in the thirteen original states, beginning with Massachusetts and New York, on June 9, 1783, and in France on January 7, 1784.

The Cincinnati was soon attacked on the ground that it "created a race of hereditary patricians or nobility." It provoked the trenchant satire of Benjamin Franklin, and Samuel Adams denounced it as a "step towards a military nobility as rapid as ever was made in so short a time." Thomas Jefferson demanded that "the order be annihilated," and John Adams wrote from Paris that "the formation of the society was the first step taken to deface the beauty of our Temple of Liberty." In time, however, the opposition ceased and Benjamin Franklin and John Adams became honorary members of the Cincinnati, esteeming it a high privilege.

Among the principles adopted by the Society of the Cincinnati at its original meeting was the following:

To render permanent the cordial affection subsisting among the officers. This spirit will dictate brotherly kindness in all things and particularly extend to the most substantial acts of beneficence, according to the ability of the society towards those officers and their families who unfortunately may be under the necessity of receiving it.

And this has ever since continued to be its chief purpose.

It is interesting to recall, in this connection, that the opposition in New York manifested itself conspicuously by the formation of a society in 1789 called the Columbian Order, which had for its general purpose the antagonizing of the so-called "aristocratic Society of the Cincinnati." This organization, originally formed for charitable purposes, is now best known as the Society of Tammany, which has exerted so powerful an influence in New York City politics.

As the veteran soldier of the war of the Revolution grew older and attendance upon meetings grew more and more difficult, many of the State societies

gave up their existence, and for some years no general meetings were held. During the visit of Lafayette to the United States in 1824, activity in the society was revived, and among those who greeted their old brother in arms most cordially were his fellow officers in the Cincinnati. The interest again soon waned, and with the exception of those in Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and South Carolina, the other State societies ceased entirely to exist.

With the revival of the interest in patriotic organizations that began with the centennial celebrations in 1875, efforts were made to reorganize the dormant State societies of the Cincinnati, so that at the present time there are again Societies in each of the original thirteen States.

At a second meeting of the Cincinnati, held on June 19, 1783, a resolution was adopted, requesting his "Excellency," the Commander-in-Chief, to officiate as President-General till the first general meeting. At the same time, Major-General Alexander McDougall, of New York, was chosen treasurer-general, and Major-General Henry Knox, of Massachusetts, secretary-general.

The first general meeting was held in Philadelphia in May, 1784, on which occasion General Washington presided and he continued as President-General until his death. In 1800, a meeting was held to adopt "a testimonial of respect to the memory of George Washington," and at that meeting Major-General Alexander Hamilton, of New York, was chosen to succeed him. He continued in office until his unfortunate death in a duel with Aaron Burr, in 1804. A year later, Major-General Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, of South Carolina, became the third President-General of the Cincinnati, and held that high office for twenty years, when he was succeeded by his brother, Major-General Thomas Pinckney, also of South Carolina, who was then President-General for four years. In 1829, Major-General Aaron Ogden, of New Jersey, was chosen to preside over the fortunes of the society, and ten years later he was succeeded by Major-General Morgan Lewis, of New York. The seventh President-General was William Popham, of New York, who possessed the modest military rank of Brevet Major Continental Line, and held office from 1844 till 1848. He was the last of the President-Generals who

(Continued on Page 23)





## PRESIDENT FOR A DAY

The Editor,  
*The Ancestor.*  
 Dear Sir:

MY HUSBAND, John Hanahan, is a direct descendant of John Gaillard, and we have an illustrated news article from the "Sunday Star," Washington, D.C., March 4, 1917, entitled "When March 4 Inauguration Day falls on Sunday," which claims that John Gaillard is the only person able to claim the distinction of President for a Day, but that Millard Fillmore was President for two hours in 1849. I have no authority for these statements, so shall quote from the paper, but it should be easily verified:

"Today is the fourth time in 141 years that March 4th has fallen on Sunday. In 1821 and 1849 no attempt was made by President Monroe or President-elect Taylor to take their oaths until the following day. In 1821 John Gaillard, president pro-tempore of the Senate, had the distinction of being "President for a day"—the only instance of this nature in our history; and in 1849 the country was without a President for nearly twenty-four hours, as it was again in 1877 at the expiration of President Grant's term. At the expiration of the first term of President Monroe and Vice-President Tompkins in 1821, John Gaillard of South Carolina was president pro tempore of the Sixteenth Congress, and was duly qualified to have been the "acting President of the United States" from noon on March 4—the expiration of President Monroe's first term—until about one o'clock the next day, when Mr. Monroe commenced his second term. Senator Gaillard's term did not expire with the end of the Sixteenth Congress. The records of Congress show that Senator Gaillard's formal re-election as president pro tempore of the Seventeenth Congress did not take place until February 20, 1882, thus giving proof of his ability to serve as "President for a day." The importance of this distinction will be seen in connection with the other two men to whom some histories give credit for the same honor.

"In 1849 the United States experienced a most peculiar technical situation. In that year March 4 again fell on Sunday, which would have made David R. Atchison, Senator from Missouri and president pro tempore of the Thirtieth Congress "President for a day," an honor which the Biographical Congressional Dictionary and Lamb's Biographi-

cal Dictionary accord him. But the records of Congress show that Senator Atchison's term of office as Senator expired with the Thirtieth Congress, March 3, 1849, and that the oath of office was not again administered to him until the opening day of the extraordinary session of the Thirty-first Congress on March 5, 1849. Not having taken a new oath of office as Senator or as president pro tempore, he was under the same disability as President-elect Taylor, who had not taken the oath on March 4." The article goes on to say that on March 3 the Senate tendered Mr. Atchison a vote of thanks for his performance of his duties as president pro tempore, and when on March 5 the next Congress was called to order, the Secretary presided, until Mr. Atchison was again elected to serve as president pro tempore.

According to said article, the president pro tempore will scarcely have another chance at this dignity.

Wishing your magazine every success,  
 I am,

Sincerely,  
 HARDIN DAVAUT HANAHAN  
 (Mrs. John Hanahan)

Charlestown, S. C.

## The Cossairt Family

Joseph Arthur Cossairt was born in Dexter City, Mo., in 1887. He joined the U. S. Army when he was eighteen years of age. After six years service in the army he joined the United States Navy and served with the destroyer squadrons overseas during the World War. He was steadily promoted and at the present time is Commissioned Warrant Officer in the Supply Corps of the Navy, stationed on the U.S.S. Lexington, San Pedro, California. He married (1916) Miss Ella Emma Thompson of Nicollett, Minn., and their son Joseph, born September 18, 1917, had the distinction of being Los Angeles' first "War Baby," he being born while his father was overseas on duty. Surely a good start for a future admiral of Uncle Sam's Navy. But Warrant Officer Cossairt has done other notable things besides serving with the Navy. He has compiled a Cossairt Family Genealogy which is a most comprehensive and valuable historic record. This work represents great labor and research and it is a monumental contribution to French Huguenot genealogy. The work traces the Cossairts from 1662 to 1932 and every one of the name should know of this record. It is a very commendable historical achievement.



Bissell

The authentic blazon of the coat-of-arms of the Bissell family, shown above, is as follows: "Gules, on a bend argent, three escallops sable. Crest: A demi-eagle with wings displayed sable, charged on the neck with an escallop shell, or." This description of the Bissell arms is given in Burke's Armory, page 85. The Bissell family name has long been identified with the early history of England. A race of ardent loyalists and strong adherents of the church, they rendered great service to the country of their origin. Dissatisfied with political and ecclesiastical conditions in England in the early seventeenth century, they sought liberty and fortune in other lands. The first of the name to come to America was one John Bissell (1591-1677) who arrived in Plymouth in 1628 and established Bissell's ferry across the Connecticut river under charter granted by King Charles. After the Revolution, others of the name of Bissell came to America to settle and their many descendants are to be found throughout the union.

## TO OUR READERS

Secretaries and officers of  
 Family Associations, Genealogical  
 Societies and kindred  
 groups are invited to send  
 us the names of their members  
 to whom they would desire us  
 to send free copies of the  
 Ancestor.





# The Ancestor

Edited by VICTOR BRUCE GRANT

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## NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS

*The Editor will consider contributions of a genealogical, historical and heraldic nature. Authentic historical incidents in the lives and times of the progenitors of American families are desirable, as are also extracts from old letters, legal documents and family records. Photographs, old prints and illustrations of our ancestors, ancient American homes, and memorable family tokens, will be welcome.*

## Descent From the Gods

Not a few genealogists, we have observed, allow their imagination to interfere with their discretion. In their zeal for dramatic effect, they disregard historical evidence. Not content with research work well done they become so enamoured with their subject, that they endeavor to trace descent back through the mists of antiquity to the pagan gods. Such genealogical assumption is a serious libel on the intelligence of normal people. Nor does it afford any comfort to the descendants whom it is intended to compliment. It can only contribute to their embarrassment. This departure from well authenticated evidence into the realms of legends and fables, is a factor which tends to discredit the profession of the genealogists, and greatly impairs the historical value of their work.

## Evolution and Ancestry

Without conceding anything to the argument of those biologists who assert that mankind descended from the monkey, we would, nevertheless, esteem it a great favor if they would henceforth state that we have AS-cended from that gibbering creature. It might help to soften the blow.

## History and Genealogy

Genealogy, the science whereby the history of the origin and descent of a family or race may be ascertained, is receiving belated but merited recognition. There has been a growing interest in matters pertaining to genealogical research, and although it has not heretofore been considered of sufficient importance to rank as an independent science it has always formed a very important part of history.

Additional evidence of the value of genealogical research to historical record is forthcoming every day. Most of the recent biographies of notable men and women, contain lengthy accounts of the ancestral record of the persons who are the subjects of these volumes. Not a few of the biographies have had to depend upon the genealogist to aid them in compiling the facts, and in many cases the biographer, because of valuable documentary evidence made available to him, materially aided the genealogist.

The fact that pedigree data is becoming a recognized part of biography is a compliment, and a belated recognition of the value of the science of genealogy as a part of history. And the modern interest in genealogy, lest we forget, is largely due to the growth of patriotic hereditary societies which have flourished in the United States since 1890.

## The Griswolds

The Third Annual meeting of the Griswold Family Association attended by about three hundred members, met at Guilford, Conn., on September first of this year. At the place of meeting were collected rare family relics, including miniature portraits of Griswold forbears, valuable historic documents, and precious heirlooms. The motto of the Griswolds, which is "Strongly and Swiftly" has inspired more than five hundred of their men, through many generations, to serve under arms. Next year's meeting will be held at Old Lyme, Conn., with headquarters at the house that was the home of Governor Matthew Griswold and his grandson, Governor Roger Griswold. Here indeed is an example of splendid work to keep green the history and traditions of a very ancient and a very distinguished family. Henry S. Griswold, of Wethersfield, Conn., is the president of the association.

## All Quiet on the National Front

Now that the smoke of political campaign battles has cleared, adherents of both parties may decide to get back to work. Regardless of the issues, a national election has a tendency to arrest natural progress. We are too apt to stand still and console ourselves with the thought that the settlement of great partisan battles will likewise settle all our problems. We forget that the forward march of a nation is little effected by political disagreements or partisan alignments. They may temporarily disarrange or delay the steady trend of advancement, but in the final analysis they have little influence in the ultimate splendid destiny of the nation. The salient fact is that the country thought fit to appoint a new pilot on the ship of state, let us respect that appointment, and, regardless of political differences, line up like good Americans to keep America in the front rank of the nations of the earth. This we can do by a determined effort to emulate the loyal and patriotic example set by our forebears. By sympathetic understanding of the difficulties confronting our leaders, and by unusual patience and prodigious industry, we can and will retain our national prestige and march on, unafraid, to the goal of our national destiny.

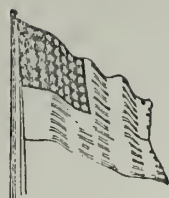
## Washington and Heraldry

After the Revolution George Washington expressed this opinion regarding coats-armour: "It is far from my design to intimate any opinion that heraldry, coats-armour, etc., might not be rendered conducive to public and private use with us, or that they have any tendency unfriendly to the present spirit of republicanism. On the contrary, a different conclusion is deducible from the practice of Congress and the States, all of which have established some kind of armorial device to authenticate their official instruments."

**The Ancestor would like to hear from persons interested in genealogical research and history who would consider acting as local, city and state correspondents for this journal. Address communications to the General Manager in care of The Ancestor.**







# Builders of America

ORRA EUGENE MONNETTE

IN THE WHOLE range of national biography, it would be difficult to uncover a more colorful or versatile subject than that of the man named in the sub-title of this article. Examination of the manifold and varied interests of Orra Eugene Monnette leaves one not only impressed, but utterly bewildered at the extent of his activities, and the diversified character of his achievements. Banker, lawyer, writer, poet, genealogist and historian, he has done all these things well, and, while doing them, found time to participate in the councils of national, fraternal and patriotic societies. His executive ability, energy, perseverance and public spirit have made him an outstanding leader in the cultural and commercial life of the nation.

It is outside the purpose of this article to give a complete biographical outline of Dr. Monnette's career. The interested reader will find abundant reference to that in "Who's Who in America" and in the National Cyclopaedia of American Biography. Let us here say, however, that when Orra Monnette is not giving council to a bank, he may be found helping to plan the great city of Los Angeles; if he is not directing the destinies of a great financial institution, he will probably be engaged conferring with civic leaders; if he is not consolidating powerful financial organizations, he will doubtless be discussing educational and cultural matters with authoritative groups; if he is not writing books on history and genealogy, he will be presiding at patriotic society gatherings. In his spare time—some day we are going to take Mrs. Monnette aside and ask her, very confidentially, what her husband does with his spare time.

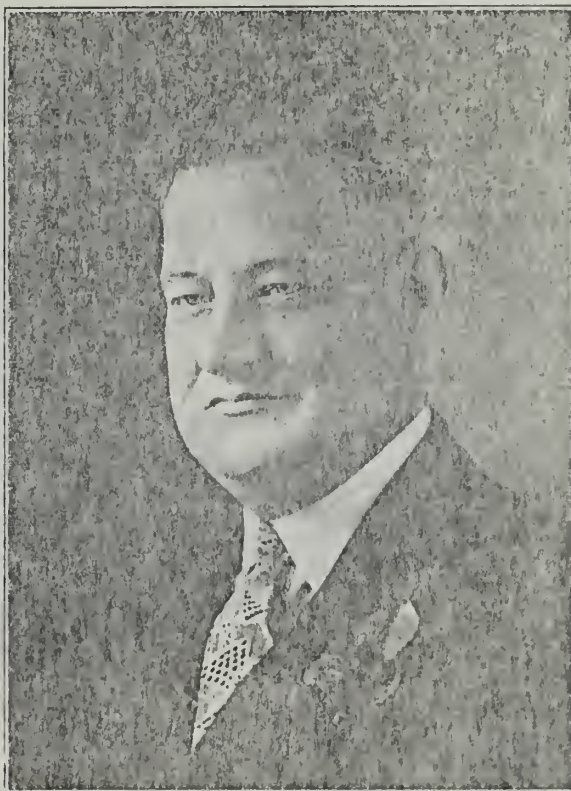
## Monnette and Genealogical History

But it is his literary efforts in the field of historical genealogy which interests us most, at present. Genealogy, with Dr. Monnette, is an exciting and pleasurable pursuit to which he has given unselfishly of his time and substance, without hope or expectancy of reward. It is a pursuit by which he finds outlet for his taste for scholarly research. The many volumes he has written dealing with the subject are all valu-

able contributions to genealogical literature.

The most notable of his recent literary efforts is a series on Colonial and Provincial history and genealogy, entitled, "First Settlers of Ye Plantations of Piscataway and Woodbridge, Olde East New Jersey," the fourth part of which has just been issued. To those numerous present-day Americans whose forbears pioneered this historic territory, Dr. Monnette's work is a priceless record. It is, too, of immeasurable value to all historians.

Only by careful perusal of this monumental contribution to family history can one fully comprehend the magnitude of the task, or the historic significance of this literary achievement. Valuable vital statistics of the pedigree of the First Settlers are revealed, and source records produced of those early pioneers. Yet there is nothing cold or impersonal in the method of presentation. The work is



DR. ORRA EUGENE MONNETTE, B.A., LL.D.

ALIVE and brimful of descriptive incident and enthralling historical narrative. Withal, the reader is impressed by the extraordinary care exercised in the compilation of the genealogical data.

Remarkable, too, are the court records therein reproduced. These, together with other valuable evidence, reflect the social customs of the times. They enable us, also, to learn something of the trials and tribulations of these early settlers whose strong hearts and willing hands helped them to conquer primeval land and hostile neighbors. Viewed from this angle the work is an inspiration. "There is nothing in the present difficult period of depression," said Dr. Monnette in a recent speech, "which has not been encountered, and overcome by our early American ancestors." This is exactly the impression derived from his work on the "First Settlers," and it is indeed a valuable thought to carry with

(Continued on Page 16)





# At the Cross Roads



Washington Statue and Headquarters  
Morristown, N. J.



Reproduction of a hut  
erected on site of



The only building still standing of the old Speedwell Iron Works, which contributed  
supplies to the Continental Army. Here Stephen Vaie and S. F. B. Morse  
later perfected and tested the telegraphic instrument.

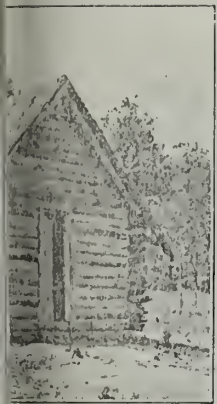


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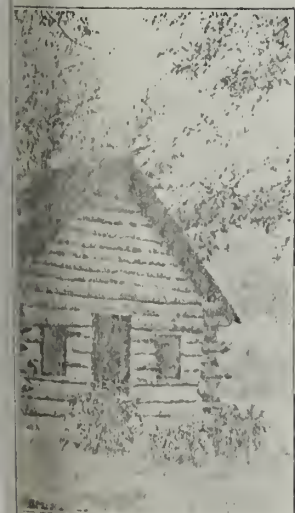




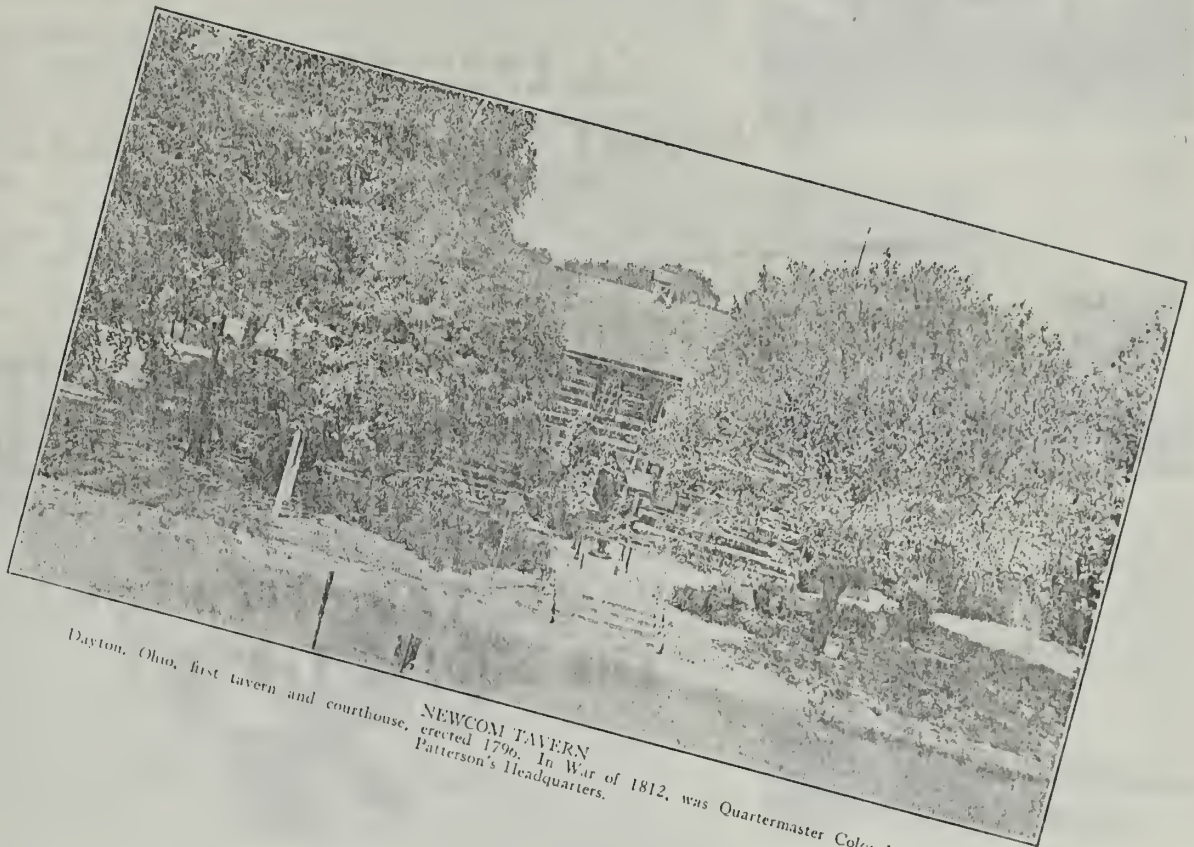
# n Revolutionary Days



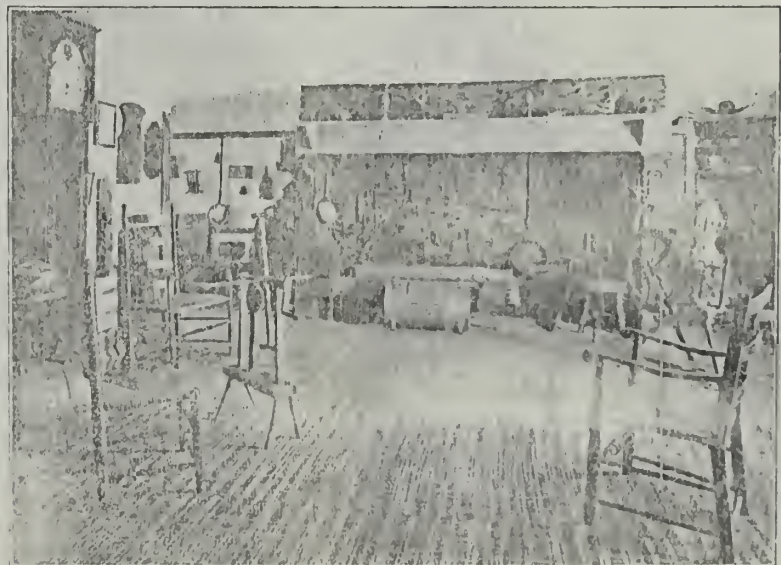
sixteen continental soldiers.  
Brigade embarkment.



pital hut



Dayton, Ohio, first tavern and courthouse, erected 1796. In War of 1812, was Quartermaster Colonel Robert Patterson's Headquarters.



The kitchen of Washington's headquarters, Morristown, N. J. Around this fireplace the General, Mrs. Washington, and the official family gathered during the winter of 1779-1780.

# Revolutionary Days

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR LENOX AND TILDEN FOUNDATIONS



WE DON'T WANT TO BE  
THE ONLY ONE





## BUILDERS OF AMERICA

Orra Eugene Monnette

(Continued from Page 13)

us when we bemoan present day conditions.

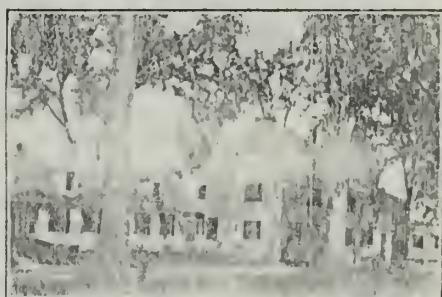
As a leader in large enterprise, Orra Monnette has had an unusual and valuable experience, which he advantageously applies to his work on "The First Settlers." He is able to separate the real from the un-real. His penetration and keenly analytical mind is quick to detect that which is of historic value, and his commercial training just as

readily prompts him to discard ruthlessly that which is immaterial. The reader is amazed at the skillful selection of vital facts presented in "First Settlers," for every fragment of documentary evidence has been carefully examined and every history source explored. The net result is a work of abounding merit, a veritable genealogical encyclopedia.

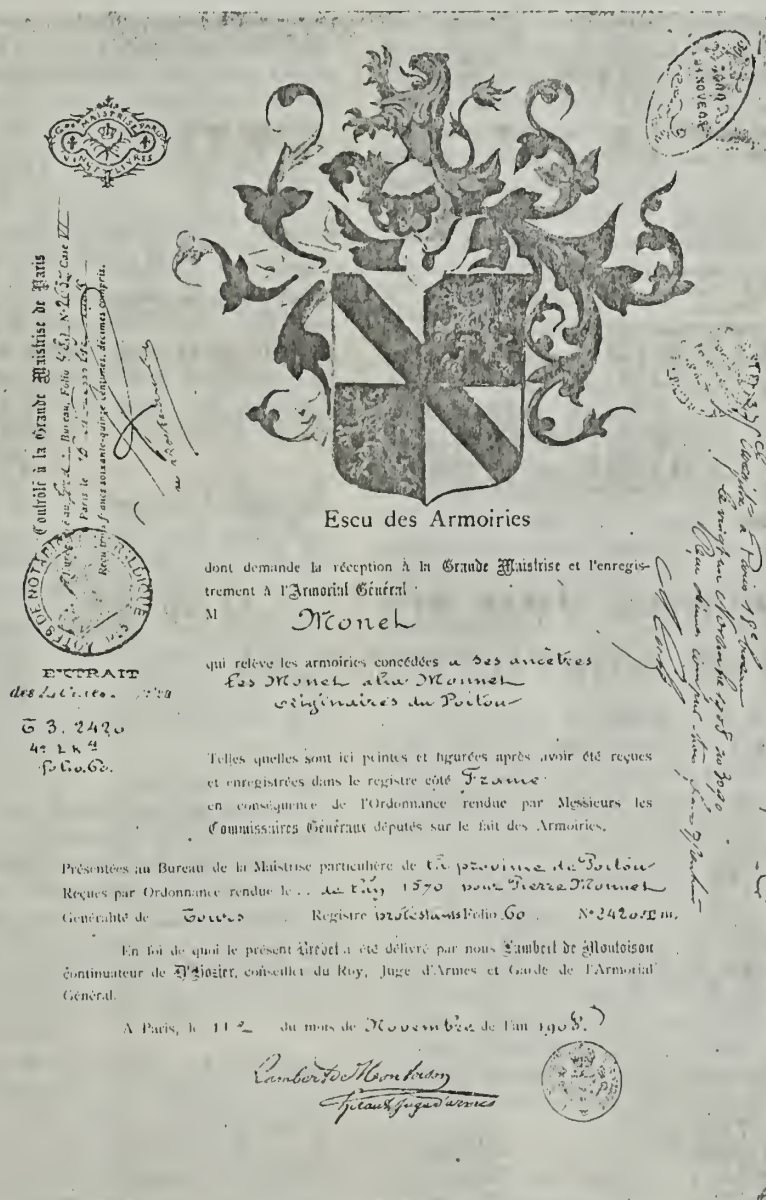
## Monnette, the Man

There is much of the character of the author in his writings. His impatience of the pontifical utterances of self-elected "authorities" bespeaks the robust directness of the man. When he aims a

(Continued on Page 24)



Views of Hilcon Hall, home of the Hilcon Family at Old Dover Point, N. H.







## More Letters of Praise

From Governor James Rolph, Jr., of California:

"... I see great value in the continuation of such a publication since it should do much to precipitate national spirit. Every American must feel better for the reading of the history of our early American families and the stories of the deeds and achievements..."

From Mrs. John J. Reimers, Genoa, Nebraska:

"... The people need a magazine that will be helpful along genealogical lines and I am delighted to have one of this kind. Your first issue was wonderful and I enjoyed reading every word in it... I hope you will have many subscribers and that your efforts to give the public a magazine of this nature will meet with great success."

From Miss M. Louise Titus, Washington, Connecticut:

"... It is splendid, and I enjoyed reading every page of it."

"... The first number of *The Ancestor* was so interesting that I feel compelled to subscribe so as not to miss the following numbers. Enclosed find my check for one year's subscription."

From Edward M. Hussong, Medford, Oregon:

"... It is a memorable contribution to American history and genealogy, and one much needed in our Pacific coast country."

From Ormond Rambo, Jr., Treasurer-General "The General Court of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America," Merion Sta., Pennsylvania:

From Mrs. S. L. Jeter, Bonifay, Fla.:

"... Your New National Illustrated Monthly Journal, *The Ancestor*, meets every need that one wishes in the way of genealogy information as well as instructive and enjoyable, to those seeking light on Personal and Family History which deal with the lives, the deeds and achievements of our ancestors."

From Mrs. William Edward Callender, President Virginia Chapter Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America, Norfolk, Virginia:

"... I cannot tell you how delighted I am to possess this wonderful genealogical magazine."

## ROOSEVELT ANCESTRY AND THE WHITE HOUSE

WHEN THIS APPEARS IN PRINT the battle smoke of the recent presidential campaign will have cleared. As we write the air carries the message of Roosevelt victory over our own and countless other radios. We reflect, not so much upon the political issues, but upon the historic and genealogical significance, that attaches to the name and ancestry of the President-Elect.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt can trace his ancestry back to two families, each of which have already sent a president to the White House. He will be the second member of his famous family to hold the presidency. This is very generally known. But what is not so well known, is the fact that he is the second President furnished by the ancestral Delano family. Mr. Roosevelt's maternal forebears have their roots in this country in Lieut. Jonathan Delano, the Pilgrim commander who fought the Indians in Massachusetts in 1676, and among other descendants was General U. S. Grant, eighteenth President of the United States.

Mr. Roosevelt's election gives him a unique position as the only President in American history to have been preceded in the White House by members of both his paternal and maternal families. Only two other families have furnished two presidents to the country. One was the Adams family, to which belonged John Adams and John Quincy Adams. The other was the Harrison family from which sprang William Henry Harrison, the ninth President, and his grandson, Benjamin Harrison, the twenty-third President.

Mrs. James Roosevelt, the seventy-eight-year-old mother of the President-Elect, is the first woman since Mary Washington to see her son elected President.

From Gordon Monges Ash, Frederick, Maryland:

"... Truly, I found your 'first number' most interesting and instructive and it is my belief that *The Ancestor* fills a long-felt want among historians and genealogists. . . . Wishing you great success in your splendid patriotic undertaking..."

From Mrs. Minnie F. Watson, Boone, North Carolina:

"... *The Ancestor* is my ideal of a historical magazine."

## THE TAVERN OF LONG AGO

by Edward S. Smith

THE PROBLEMS involved in repeal of the Prohibition amendment, and the attendant consideration of the return of the open saloon, could be more readily solved if we could have a return of the innkeeper of two centuries ago.

Perhaps Landlord Sanger, (1735-1822) was an unusual example. Captain Samuel Sanger inherited the ancient Sanger House of Skerborn, Mass., built by his grandfather, and he continued the Tavern services long associated with that place. In other capacities he rendered himself prominent during a long active life. He was distinguished for his energy, integrity and personal dignity, and was proud of the fact that he had entertained George Washington. As a "Boniface" he did much to discourage idleness and excess.

On the Sabbath the bar of the Tavern was closed and a key of gold could not unlock it. Yet his rooms were open, hospitably warmed by huge fires during the interims of church services, while a sedateness befitting the day reigned throughout the house. "No discourse was entered upon which could interrupt him in his uniform practice of reading the Bible." Church attendants in most sections practiced visiting the genial fireplaces of the nearby inns before attending services in the cold, fireless churches, and again to gather warmth before driving or walking home. The inn, stagehouse, ordinary, or tavern, as they were variously termed, was the convenient place for social contact and political discussion. Neighborliness was as ever present with the townfolks as their religious habits of thought. The tavern was only less important as a factor in the town social life than the church itself.

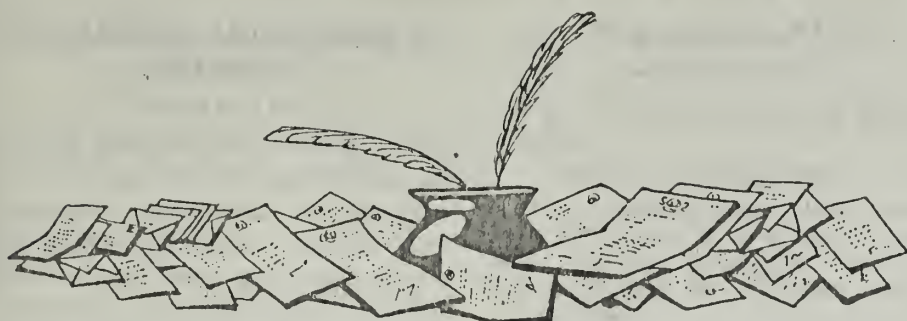
They were fruitful exchanges for news, local and general, as well as affording entertainment and food and rest for the traveler. The General Court made towns liable to fine if they did not sustain an inn or ordinary, and where none existed, inducements were offered such as abatement of taxes, to secure the establishment of one.

Captain Sanger had a son and grandson in the ministry, and other of his descendants were prominent throughout succeeding generations.

The representative inns of that period combined with its functions of public entertainment much of the spirit of country club life of the present day.







## BUREAU OF INFORMATION

*For the exclusive use of its subscribers, The Ancestor maintains a Bureau of Information. The work of this department is to answer questions of a historical, genealogical, heraldic and general nature, and to procure for our subscribers, where possible, such data of this nature that they may seek. This service is free. Correspondents desiring replies by mail should enclose stamped, self-addressed envelope.*

Dr. A. S. (Charleston, W. Va.): They were a very notable family. Alonzo Potter, (1800-1865) became Bishop of Pennsylvania. His son, Clarkson Nott Potter became President of the American Bar Assn. Eliphalet Nott Potter, the distinguished educator was also a son of Bishop Potter, so too was Bishop Henry Codman Potter, who succeeded his uncle, Horatio Potter as Bishop of New York. Major-General Robert Brown Potter, who served with distinction in the Civil War, was another son of Bishop Alonzo Potter. The Potters have reason to be proud of their place in ancient as well as in modern history.

Mrs. U. P. H. (Toledo, O.): You are confusing the names. Donn Piatt, (1819-1891) was Secretary of the Paris Legation in President Pierce's administration. He was a lawyer and journalist.

Dr. W. E. H. (Alanta, Ga.): Hall is an ancient surname belonging to the address class. This class of name arose from the practice of adding the name of a man's place of abode to his baptismal name for purposes of identification. The manorial Hall was the principal residence in every locality. There are records of the name "de la Haule," meaning the occupier of the Hall as early as 1200. The more typically English "Arte-Hall" had made its appearance by 1327.

B. Y. (N. W. Univ.): The Black Prince was so named from the color of his armor. Part of it hangs over his tomb in Canterbury Cathedral. An illustration of his shield and crest appeared in the November issue of *The Ancestor*.

W. T. (Akron, O.): It was a Dutch village and retained its character and its isolation until about 1830. Peter Stuyvesant named it New Harlem, or Nieuw Haerlem, in memory of Haarlem the town in Holland. On the site of the present Barnard College of Columbia University was fought, on Sept. 16, 1776, the Battle of Harlem Heights, in which the British troops were repulsed.

Mrs. G. D. (Clarksburg, W. Va.): It would be impossible to print a complete genealogical record, for it would not be of sufficient general interest to our readers. We will be glad to send you by mail the details on our files.

F. F. S. (Richmond, Va.): Again we bow. *The Ancestor* came, not to supply a want, but to satisfy a necessity.

J. L. B. (New York City): The Dollar family name has no connection with the American dollar, only insofar as they have been able to garner a few for themselves. The word "Dollar" is derived from the low German "Daler." But why bring up the subject of dollars at a time like this. We agree with you that money talks. We're speechless.

Mrs. R. T. W. (Tulsa, Okla.): The Burke's are of ancient lineage. They are mentioned in Doomsday Book as tenants-in-chief. Their name was originally "de Burgh," meaning "The Town." They migrated to Ireland in the early attempts to conquer that island, and they remained to become a dominant family there. An explanation of Doomsday Book is to be found elsewhere in this issue.

H. P. (Princeton, N. J.): Thanks. Bailey, Baley, Bailie, or Baily, are names with a fine medieval tang, recalling the bailey or outer wall of every Norman castle, the guardian of which was an important officer known as the Bailey, hence bailiff. In Scotland the Bailie of ancient Holyrood palace is the Duke of Hamilton, and the Bailies of the Scottish magistracy are the judge in certain courts.

R. G. H. (N. Y. C.): His full name was George Bryan Brummel (1778-1840) and his only claim to fame was in his questionable title of "Beau Brummel." He died in obscurity and poverty.

Mrs. C. F. (Albany, N. Y.): He was an eminent clergyman and historian and had the distinction of being expelled from Oxford for heresy. He wrote his name, John Fox(e), and is mentioned in the Book of Martyrs.

J. K. (Sante Fe, N. M.): He forgets that someones ancestors, if not his own, made it possible for him to become "a self-made man." These persons need hardly tell you that they are "self-made men" for if you look closely you can see the stitches.

Miss C. S. F. (Boston, Mass.): If what you say is an accurate picture of civic conditions you are to be chastised and not pitied. Elsewhere we have said, over and over again, that the natural leaders have not been pulled down from their positions as the guides and guardians of civic and national destiny, they have THEMSELVES descended. So long as they prefer to sun themselves at Palm Beach, rather than register and vote back home, the results will be as you describe.

Mrs. G. P. W. (Cincinnati, O.): Her name was Maria Mitchell (1818-1889) and she was an astronomer. She was on the faculty of Vassar College and discovered a comet Oct 1, 1847.

F. M. B. (Baltimore, Md.): There are occasions when we feel disposed to descend from our high pinnacle of literary excellence and reply in the language of the venacular. When you state "there are not enough real Americans left that are interested in their ancestral heritage," we answer, "Sez you."

(Continued on Page 20)





## THE PRACTICE AND PURPOSE OF GENEALOGY

(Continued from Page 3)

recently received vast attention. This is coincident with the assertiveness of newcomers to America, that they are full-grown Americans, although they are but the second generation of the vast masses who immigrated from Europe after 1880. So to offset their influence, the descendants of those old Colonial American families, who had established the country's independence, have grouped themselves into patriotic societies, whose membership requisites include genealogical proof of descent from some category of colonial or revolutionary ancestry.

Too often the membership interest in genealogy terminates with the securing of identification with a particular group. And not infrequently, the genealogical interest is used entirely to enable the group to secure political, social or economic leadership. For if the intention is genuinely genealogical they would manifest as much interest in the study of the lineage of loyalists or tories, whose descendants are very numerous among present day distinguished American families. Without knowledge of the latter's genealogy their own genealogies often remain incomplete, both individually and collectively.

Among those patriotic societies there are favorable exceptions to group interest. Notable among those exceptions are the Huguenot societies. Although admission to their membership requires able genealogical research, including that in pre-American fields, their aim as organized societies is cultural above all. Their object, the revival and further development of the qualities of their Huguenot ancestors, in science, jurisprudence, art, music, literature and the handicrafts. They tend to enrich the community beyond thought, and they form a veritable link between the great cultural branches of the white race.

Beside the hereditary and patriotic societies, there are, in the United States, a smaller, but vastly more scientifically potential number of genealogical societies, mostly designated by the states wherein they are located. These State genealogical societies, are in close contact, and work in complete harmony, with older historical societies, and the newer patriotic societies. They stress

## THE BOOKPLATE I

(Continued from Page 7)

the art of Bookplate designing and engraving.

### Purpose of Book Plates

The primary purpose of the Bookplate, of course, is to indicate ownership of the book to which it is attached. Its appearance and character are influenced by the many interests that center around it.

These might be listed as personal, genealogical, heraldic and artistic interest, but, he the design of the Bookplate what it may, it ever tries to represent its owner and stands for him symbolically.

It is as much an indication of his taste as is his library. No man can hide his nature from the friend who reads his books.

A Bookplate gives a "personal touch" to a library. It is a mark of affection for one's books, and the real book lover devotes much thought to the nature and beauty of the design which is to embellish the "little scrap of paper" destined

the historical value of genealogy pure and simple, without any admixture, tendency or bias.

### The Mormons

There is another field of American genealogical activity which professes an aim and a purpose different from those already mentioned, that of the Mormons or Church of Later Day Saints. Noble and spiritual in all respects, the Mormons, practice genealogy with a scientific care and their field is the whole world and not a mere part thereof. Nor are they interested only in the last one-hundred fifty years, but in the whole history of mankind. This universality of aim enables them to approach their task with a wider sympathy and understanding, unhampered by class distinction or clannish motive.

With the aid of genealogy, not only greater personal, family and national knowledge is obtained, but dubious historical points may be settled, as, for instance, valuable Shakespearean facts established. (See *Atlantic Monthly*, Oct. 1931) or the link between the Norse re-discovery of America in 1472, and that of Columbus in 1492. The contribution of genealogy study to historical discovery is very great. It is a rule whereby we can measure either the progress or deterioration of the individual, the community, or the race.

to silently proclaim his ownership of cherished volumes and constantly warn borrowers—lest they forget.

Speaking of "borrowers" reminds one of the quaint and frequently ill-omened prophecies found in old books directed against negligent book borrowers and book thieves. The former Walter Scott, happily describes, as "had mathematicians but good bookkeepers." The latter are threatened with the gallows and doomed to everlasting perdition if books "cometh not back again"; and now and then is found an inscription suggesting carefulness such as: "We should make Bookplate is a record of world-famous people.

The first collector of Bookplates was Miss Jenkins of Bath, England, who, in 1820, assembled a small group of destined to become the nucleus of a collection of over 100,000 specimens owned by the late Dr. Joseph Jackson Howard. The most complete and authentic collection of British and American Bookplates known was made by Sir Augustus Wollaston Franks, for many years keeper of antiquities of the British Museum and who, at his death, bequeathed his collection of 150,000 to the museum.

It is difficult to draw a line between the old and the modern Bookplate but it is generally conceded that Bookplates executed after 1830 may be considered modern.

It is interesting to note that heraldry owes its latter day existence to the Bookplate in which we still catch a glimpse now and then of the days of chivalry, of an armored knight and his good steed riding forth to noble deeds or of a coat of arms incorporated in some part of the design.

The Bookplate has now become an attribute of our literary life and few well established libraries are without one or more. The names, Edward Davis French, Charles W. Sherborn, Joseph Sattler, Sidney Hunt, Sidney L. Smith, Gardner Teall, Ralph Pierson, E. B. the same use of a book that a bee does of a flower. She steals sweets from it but does not injure it."

*Through this Bookplate page an exchange list will be published to give our readers an opportunity to become familiar with those interested in this subject. Communications should be addressed to The Bookplate Editor, The Ancestor.*





## BUREAU OF INFORMATION

(Continued from Page 18)

Mrs. G. L. (San Marino, Calif.): 'Tis true, 'tis pity. Pity 'tis, 'tis true. But why worry? Remember Nell Gwynn was the ancestress of the haughty Dukes of St. Albans.

Miss L. M. B. (Jacksonville, Ill.): Thanks for Anderson letter. It is very interesting. Will refer to it in subsequent issue.

C. C. B. (Kensha, Wis.): Eye-witness description of Battle of Lexington, with names of those injured and killed is highly valued. Will use material later.

G. P. D. (St. Louis, Mo.): Many thanks. The Davidson Arms appeared in the October issue of *The Ancestor*.

Miss R. T. (Pittsburg, Pa.): "Brother Jonathan" is a humorous reference to the people of the United States considered collectively. It is derived from Washington's frequent allusion to 'Jonathan' Trumbull, governor of Connecticut by this name.

G. J. K. H. (Ypsilanti, Mich.): Yes, we know how to spell it. Did we not fall in the Huron river at Ypsilanti on one occasion. All local legend notwithstanding, the name has no Indian origin. Alexander Ypsilanti was a Greek patriot born 1792 and died 1828.

P. O. C. (Boston, Mass.): Charles Stewart Parnell, the great Irish Patriot was a Protestant. So, too, were several other distinguished Irishmen, who fought for separation.

Mrs. H. H. J. (Washington, D. C.): There are other good things in Beverly Hills beside Will Rogers. He was mayor of the city, and a good one. Arrested for speeding recently he offered an alibi that wouldn't have deceived a babe. In spite of this fall from grace we still love him.

Dr. L. D. (Chicago, Ill.): The Shrapnel family are of very ancient origin. Most of them followed the peaceful arts. Henry Shrapnel invented the hollow projectile associated with his name.

B. F. E. (Cleveland, O.): He was born in Sonneberg, a town of Saxe-Meiningen, in Germany, twelve miles north-east of Coburg.

Rev. J. T. Y. (Utica, N. Y.): The real name of Sir Henry Morton Stanley, the distinguished American Explorer, who found Livingstone, was Henry Rowlands. His father died when he was but two years old. When eighteen he shipped as a cabin boy aboard a ship bound for New Orleans, and obtained employment under an American merchant named Stanley, who took a very keen interest in the young Welshman, and whose name he adopted. Stanley served in the Confederate army. His African travels and discoveries are the subject of many books.

S. F. D. (Trenton, N.J.): Snyder is a family name of German origin, and of ancient descent. The Snyders of Germantown, Pa., are descendants of Hendrich Schneider, who settled there in 1726.

L. B. (San Francisco, Calif.): The first work on heraldry was written by Nicholas Upton, a native of Devonshire, and published in England in 1440.

Dr. R. T. G. (St. Louis, Mo.): Appreciated your efforts. Many thanks. Lion Gardiner (1599-1663), was a military engineer, and saw service in the Netherlands under the Prince of Orange. In 1635 he arrived in Boston under contract to serve for four years a company which had the patent of a tract of land at the mouth of the Connecticut River. He bought Gardiner's Island from the Indians. It was the first English settlement within the present limits of the State of New York. It was on this island that the noted pirate Captain Kidd secreted some of his treasure, which was afterwards discovered and appropriated.

Mrs. F. K. L. (Uniontown, Pa.): The arms of Garfield appeared in the November issue of *The Ancestor*. James Abram Garfield was descended from one of the Puritan founders of Watertown Mass.

F. P. W. (Huntington, West Va.): You are confusing the families. Henry Highland Garnet was a distinguished publicist, but he was also a negro.

Rev. H. J. D. (San Francisco, Cal.): For the genealogy of the Leland Stanford family see the recent volume by George T. Clark, entitled "Leland Stanford."

B. H. N. S. (Richmond, Va.): Cornell University was founded by Ezra Cornell, who himself had received but scant education.

Mrs. L. B. J. (Caledonia, N.Y.): Many thanks for interesting historical data. Watch for it in subsequent issues. Appreciate your good wishes.

Dr. T. R. (Boston, Mass.): The name of Steel, Steele, has been in America since the earliest days. Three brothers, George, Henry and John, who came from Braintree, county Essex, England, established themselves in Dorchester, Mass., in 1630. This family has a very distinctive coat-of-arms.

S. C. L. (New York City): The ship "Sea Venture" sailed from England in 1609, with 500 colonists for Virginia. The vessel was wrecked in the Bermuda Islands, where, within the next nine months, two new vessels were constructed. The story of the wreck is supposed to be one of the sources for Shakespeare's "The Tempest." Aboard the "Sea Venture" was Thomas Gates (in command), the first sole governor of Virginia under the Virginia Company. Accompanying him were Somers and Newport.

Mrs. O. S. C. (Austin, Tex.): We are always glad to give to our subscribers the official blazon of the arms of any family where such exists. Send your inquiry to this department.

Mrs. C. M. M. (Cleveland, O.): You say he does not care anything about genealogy or who his father is. Well, neither does a horse.

Miss D. J. (Honolulu, T.H.): Thanks again. There is no information in existence, so far as we know, as to his parentage. He was singularly reticent regarding his forbears. No ancient or historic ancestry could compliment his own splendid life of service to his country and his fellowmen.

N. P. Y. (Boston, Mass.): When such men build or endow churches as a climax to a career of thrift and profligacy, it is usually a kind of fire insurance.

Miss G. L. W. R. (Newark, N.J.): Suggest you procure the services of a competent genealogist. We are sending you the names of several by mail.

(Continued on Page 25)





## EXTRACTS FROM THE DIARY OF AN AMERICAN PEPYS

(Continued from Page 4)

came home the Speaker overtook us, on horseback.

June 13th—Settled with my landlord. He owes me £1 10s 2d.

### John Adams

June 22th—Strong, this day, mentioned in conversation that the President would continue no longer in office then when he saw matters fairly set going, and then Mr. Adams will begin to reign. This no doubt is a desirable era for the New England men. The very principles which actuated Dr. Rush and myself when we puffed John Adams in the papers and brought him forward for Vice-President will probably make him President. We knew his vanity and hoped, by laying hold of it, to render him useful among the New England men in our scheme of bringing Congress to Pennsylvania.

June 24th—Had a very long walk this afternoon with Mr. Contee and Mr. Seney, of Maryland. They seemed agreeable and accommodating men. They are willing to remove Congress from this place (New York). They named Harrisburgh (Pennsylvania), I believe, to try me. I said little in favor of it, but assured them that of two hundred acres which I had adjoining that town they should have one hundred if they went there.

August 25th—Senate adjourned early. At a little after four I called on Mr. Bassett, of the Delaware State. We went together to the President's to dinner. The company were: President and Mrs. Washington, the Vice-President and Mrs. Adams, the Governor and his wife, Mr. Jay and wife, Mr. Langdon and wife, Mr. Dalton and a lady, and a Mr. Smith, Mr. Bassett, myself, Lear, Lewis, the President's two secretaries. The President and Mrs. Washington sat opposite each other in the middle of the table. It was a great dinner, and the best of its kind I ever was at. The room, however, was disagreeably warm. It was the most solemn dinner ever I sat at; scarce a word was said until the cloth was taken away. Then the President, filling his glass of wine, with great formality, drank to the health of every individual by name 'round the table. Everybody imitated

him, charged glasses, and such a buzz of "Health, sir," and "Health, madame," and "Thank you, sir," and "Thank you, madame," never had I heard before.

### Call on Madison

February 19th, 1790—Went and called at the city tavern; had the good fortune to find Mr. Sterret. Chatted a long time with him and went to see Bobby Harris. On the way I passed Mr. Scott's lodgings. I asked a servant who stood at the door if Mr. Scott was in. He has just gone up to his room. I gave him my sentiments on the trim of his house, (House of Representatives) . . . I read the resolutions . . . and he declared if Madison would join him they would be carried. I wished him to communicate with Madison. He was afraid of Madison's pride. He requested me to do it. . . . Called but Madison was out . . . promised to call in the morning.

February 22nd—Called on Madison. He made me wait long. I enlarged on the business before the house and told him plainly there was no chance of his succeeding. I do not think he believed me. I read the resolutions; I do not think he attended to one word of them, so much did he seem absorbed in his own ideas. Went to the Senate. A motion was made to adjourn. Izard objected . . . to wait on the President with compliments on his birthday, etc. . . .

March 4th—Dined with the President. It was a dinner of dignity. All the Senators were present, and the Vice-President. I looked often around the company to see the happiest faces. Wisdom, forgive me if I wrong thee, but I thought folly and happiness most nearly allied. The President seemed to bear on his countenance a settled aspect of melancholy. No cheering ray of convivial sunshine broke through the gloom of settled seriousness. At every interval of eating and drinking he played on the table with a knife or fork, like a drumstick.

### Mistaken Confidence

March 15th—I dined this day with Elsworth's by invitation from General Heister. Madison, Bishop Prevost, and a considerable number at dinner, the Speaker and General Muhlenberg. Nothing remarkable. I called on Ryerson. He talked of great intimacy with my brother. My brother had

mentioned him to me in terms of respect; I therefore treated him with unbounded confidence. This was imprudent and I ought not to have done it.

March 16th—Mr. Morris looked at me with a strange degree of shyness for some time after we met at the Hall. I had heard that Ryerson had come from Philadelphia to do business with Mr. Morris. It occurred to me in a moment that he had betrayed to Mr. Morris all that passed between him and me.

March 22nd—Went with a party to Mr. Jefferson. He was out. We left our names.

March 24th—Izard and Butler both manifested a most insulting spirit this day, when there was not the slightest occasion for it nor the smallest affront offered. These men have a most settled antipathy to Pennsylvania, owing to the doctrines patronized in that state on the subject of slavery. Pride makes fools of them, or rather, completes what nature begun.

March 25th—The Speaker told me last night that Mr. Clymer wished to see us this morning at his lodgings. I was early ready, but the "Friends" who had come to town on the abolition business, call, to take leave of us . . . hastened to Mr. Clymer's lodgings. Found Scott, Heister and Wynkoop at the door. I asked what had happened. Scott gave a great laugh, said Clymer had read them a letter to the Speaker and was dreadfully afraid all the people would fly to the western world. I replied, "Scott, I told you some time ago that all this would happen if you taxed the Atlantic states too high, and you gave me a Monongahela laugh in answer." "Aye," said he, "and I will give you many more." (To be continued in the next issue.)

The Ancestor

\$4.00 for One Year

\$7.00 for Two Years

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to Subscription Blank on  
Page 25.]





## THE UNFORTUNATE MARGARET SHIPPEN ARNOLD

(Continued from Page 5)

nold which were indignantly rejected. Thereafter, Burr and Mrs. Prevost concocted the story that Margaret had confessed her treason to the colonies, and that she was the instigator of Arnold's acts of treachery.

Her entire stay at West Point was twelve days. The picture of this young girl of twenty influencing the acts of her much older husband, seasoned in the way of war and the world, is ludicrous. Her rejection of Burr's overtures, coupled with what we already knew of his character, makes us readily understand how he would begin a campaign of slander and falsehood to place the blame of Arnold's treason upon her. At that time the people of Philadelphia were so disturbed and panic stricken with the affairs of the city and the colonies, and an enemy army at their door, they were too apt to give heed to mob reasoning and mob law. As early as 1778 they convicted and executed two innocent Quakers who had taken refuge from mob rule, within the British lines. They drove orderly people from the city, including three signers of the Declaration of Independence.

### Margaret Ordered to Leave

On October 27, 1780, the Council of Pennsylvania ordered Margaret Arnold to leave the state within two weeks, as a person dangerous to public safety. She was literally driven from her father's home and her relatives and friends, by the slanderous stories circulated by Burr, whose true character at that time was unknown. Even as recent as 1930 articles quoting Burr manuscripts have appeared in magazines of wide circulation repeating unfounded slanders against Margaret Shippen Arnold. It seems strange that any credence should be given to Burr's writings, when we now know that Burr was a greater enemy of his country than even Arnold was.

In 1806 Burr forged the name of General Dearborn to a letter stating that the President of the United States would approve of his, Burr's treasonable schemes. General Dearborn was Secretary of War at the time. Burr's attempt to involve Andrew Jackson, his efforts to sell his plans to Napoleon

## THE CLEARING HOUSE

*In this department subscribers have the privilege of inserting mention of any family in whose lineage they may be interested in obtaining information, or of listing any family record they may have compiled.*

**BUCKLIN (BUCKLAND):** The Bucklin (Buckland) Family Historian is Geo. W. Bucklin, 214 Brownell Building, Lincoln, Nebraska.

**BURDICK:** Carl C. Burdick, 1000 56th St., Kenosha, Wisconsin, has traced the Burdick genealogy to the sixteenth century, and has information on 190 out of 256 persons of nine generations.

**COSSART:** Work is being done on the Cossart (Casad, Cozatt, Cozad, Cossairt) genealogy, and those interested should address Mr. Joseph A. Cossairt, the U. S. S. Lexington, San Pedro, Calif.

**CROCKETT:** The genealogy of the Crockett family, back to 1740, has been compiled by Mr. Ernest A. Crockett, Dakota National Bank Building, Yankton, South Dakota, who is a direct descendant of Col. David Crockett.

**DOLOFF:** Mrs. W. E. Klopp, 2206 Tytus Ave., Middleton, Ohio, is collecting data regarding the Dolloff family, which came West to Ohio in 1814.

**FINNEY:** Those interested in the Finney family of Philadelphia, and the English ancestry of this family, may obtain information by addressing Mr. Kingston G. Hadley, 426 South Ave., Media, Pennsylvania.

**FINLEY:** "The Finley family history, back to 1060, has been compiled by Mr. Ernest A. Crockett, Dakota National Bank Building, Yankton, South Dakota.

**ZIEGLER:** Information regarding this family is desired by Miss Jessie Drury Ziegler, Executive Department, Austin, Texas.

**HADLEY:** Mr. Kingston G. Hadley, 426 South Ave., Media, Pennsylvania, has compiled around 3,000 pages of Hadley ancestral data, and will be glad to hear from those bearing this name.

**McCULLOUGH:** Mr. Fitzhugh Lee, Covington, Georgia, has information on the McCullough family, dating back for twenty generations.

**MESERVE:** Mr. John B. Meserve, 506 Daniel Building, Tulsa, Oklahoma, has traced the Meserve lineage back to 1460; also the collateral lines, the Thatchers, Stearns, Bartletts, Hardings, Greenes, Almays, Tripps and Slocums.

**POWELL:** Information regarding Hardy Powell of North Carolina, who immigrated to Columbia County, Georgia, about 1800, would be appreciated by Mr. O. B. Powell, Superintendent Public Schools, Jacksboro, Texas, who has been working on the Powell line for several years.

**SHACKELFORD:** This family goes back to Baron Jacques le Forte, who came to England in 1066, with William the Conqueror, the Norman-French invader. The Shackelfords first came to America in 1649 and settled in Virginia, from which state they have scattered. Data for publication in book form is being collected by the historian of the Shackelford Family Association, Rev. Franklin Shackelford Moseley, 11 Noble Ave., Montgomery, Alabama.

**TREDWAY:** Much time has been devoted in the past few years by Mr. William T. Tredway, 728 Bakewell Building, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, to gathering and editing the history of the Tredway family.

**DRURY:** Data is desired on the Drury (Drewry) family of Virginia, by Miss Jessie Drury Ziegler, Executive Department, Austin, Texas.

### THAT WASHINGTON PEDIGREE

(Continued from Page 8)

**XII. REV. LAWRENCE WASHINGTON** (3), of Oxford, Purleigh, and Maldon. (1602-1654-5.) Married Annphillis Twigden.

**XIII. JOHN WASHINGTON** (5), immigrant to Virginia. (1634-1675.) Married Ann Pope.

**XIV. LAWRENCE WASHINGTON** (4), of Virginia. (Died, 1697.) Married Mildred Warner.

**XV. AUGUSTINE WASHINGTON**, of Virginia. (1694-1743.) Married Mary Ball.

**XVI. PRESIDENT GEORGE WASHINGTON**. (1732-1799.) Married Martha (Dandridge) Custis. No children.

Bonaparte, his trial for treason, the Blennerhassett affair, his trick to involve Alexander Hamilton in a fatal duel, his ingratitude to the Shippen family and a multitude of other despicable acts, all make him a discredit and dubious witness against the character and reputation of the ill-fated and unfortunate Margaret Shippen Arnold. And to correct the effects of one of the most cowardly campaigns ever devised against an innocent woman, this account is submitted, through *The Ancestor*, to the people of the United States.

It is interesting to note that the inherent and instinctive good judgment of human nature possessed by George Washington made him never trust Aaron Burr. At no time did the first President ever assign him any important military duty.





## SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI

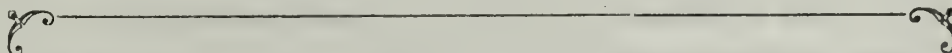
*(Continued from Page 10)*

participated in the war of the Revolution. On his death the office passed to Brigadier-General Henry A. S. Dearborn, of Massachusetts, of the war of 1812. In 1854 the Presidency-General again came to the Empire State, and Hamilton Fish, one of her most distinguished citizens, was chosen to fill that office. For forty-two years he presided with ability and dignity over the Cincinnati, and was succeeded by William Wayne, of Pennsylvania, a great-grandson of Mad Anthony Wayne, in 1896. Major Wayne died in November, 1901, and at the triennial meeting held in Hartford, in 1902, the Cincinnati chose as its eleventh President-General, Winslow Warren, of Massachusetts.

A rule permitting the State societies to admit a number of honorary members not to exceed the proportion of one to four "of the officers and their descendants" has made it possible to elect distinguished citizens of the United States and France as well as certain descendants of the original members who were not eligible on account of other representatives in the organization.

Very early in the history of the Cincinnati a society was established in France which was under the direct patronage of Louis XVI, and membership in it was eagerly sought by officers of the French army and navy who had served in the war of the Revolution. The eagle was worn at the French Court, and with the exception of the Golden Fleece, it was the only foreign decoration recognized at that time by the King. The society in France was dispersed during the Reign of Terror in 1792, but was revived in Paris on July 4, 1925, and readmitted on December 31, 1925, pursuant to a prior resolve of the General Society.

In 1784 an insignia of the order consisting of a ribbon and bald eagle containing the emblems as established, elaborately set in diamonds, was sent to President-General Washington in the name of the French navy by Count d'Estaing, then the ranking naval officer for duty in France. This diamond badge was transmitted by the heirs of Washington to the second President-General, and Mrs. Hamilton delivered it to General Pinckney on his ascension to office. It was then decided at a meeting of the General Society, held in 1811, that this insignia should be considered "appertinent to the office of the President-



# Americana

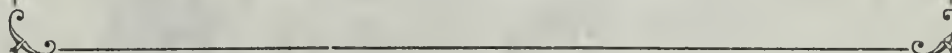
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General," and since then has been worn on suitable occasions by that officer.

The diplomas or certificates of membership from the diploma plate engraved by the great French bank-note engraver, Le Veau, in Paris, in 1783, are quite elaborate in design and were all signed by George Washington as President-General and by Henry Knox as Secretary-General. All members have the privilege of obtaining from the Secretary-General a diploma from the same plate, authenticated in the same manner.

In the order of precedence fixed by Congress in 1885, in the Washington Monument dedication, general officers of the Cincinnati were assigned positions

immediately after Governors of States.

More than fifteen hundred names appear on the original rolls of the combined society, but, in 1883, when the Cincinnati celebrated its hundredth anniversary, this number had fallen to three hundred and fifteen. In recent years, however, the order has increased in strength, and there are now about eleven hundred names on its roll.

The mutual friendships of the officers of the war of the Revolution have been perpetuated for nearly a century and a half in the Society of the Cincinnati, and it is to be hoped that this society of friends shall endure as long as any of their posterity may continue to exist.





## BUILDERS OF AMERICA

## Orra Eugene Monnette

(Continued from Page 16)

dart at these high priests of social and hereditary exclusiveness, it flies straight and true to the target. Yet his darts carry nothing of venom, they are clean and swift—and effective. He is essentially too American to be tolerant of those who would create a new world aristocracy with old world national frontiers.

Descended from an old Huguenot family of ancient origin, he reveals his pride, his very justifiable pride, in his family lineage. Doubtless the splendid Monnette ancestral record inspired this busy man of affairs to labor so untiringly in genealogical research in a wider field. Whatever the cause, the results are manifest. The many valuable volumes which have emanated from his pen have greatly enriched historical and genealogical literature.

The "First Settlers" series is dedicated to his only daughter, Helen Hull Monnette, now in her thirteenth year. There is something exquisitely fine in this tribute of a father to his child. In his desire to compliment her, he, all unconsciously, enables us the better to understand him. The strong iron man tradition is shattered by his own hand. He assures us, with pardonable pride, that she is tall, fair, with blue eyes, proud of her name, her father, her race, and of America. "Thus," he adds, "is genealogy honorably preserved."

Thus indeed.

Books by Orra E. Monnette: "First Settlers of Ye Plantations of Piscataway and Woodbridge, Olde East New Jersey" (Leroy Carman Press, Los Angeles); "Five Isaac Kendalls of Ashford, Conn." (1908); "Israel Clark, an Ohio Pioneer" (1908); "John C. Fremont Hull" (1909); "A Jane-way Lineage" (1910); "The Hull Family in America" (1910); "Monnet Family Genealogy" (1911); "California Chronology" (1915); "A Vocabulary Test and Monosyllabic Essay on Art" (1918); "Red Shining Star" (poems) (1926).

## Jon Morrow Lindbergh

Reliable news dispatches assert that the second son of Colonel and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh has been named Jon. This name, it is stated, was chosen from a Scandinavian forbear of the Lindbergh family.

## Is Your Name Henry?

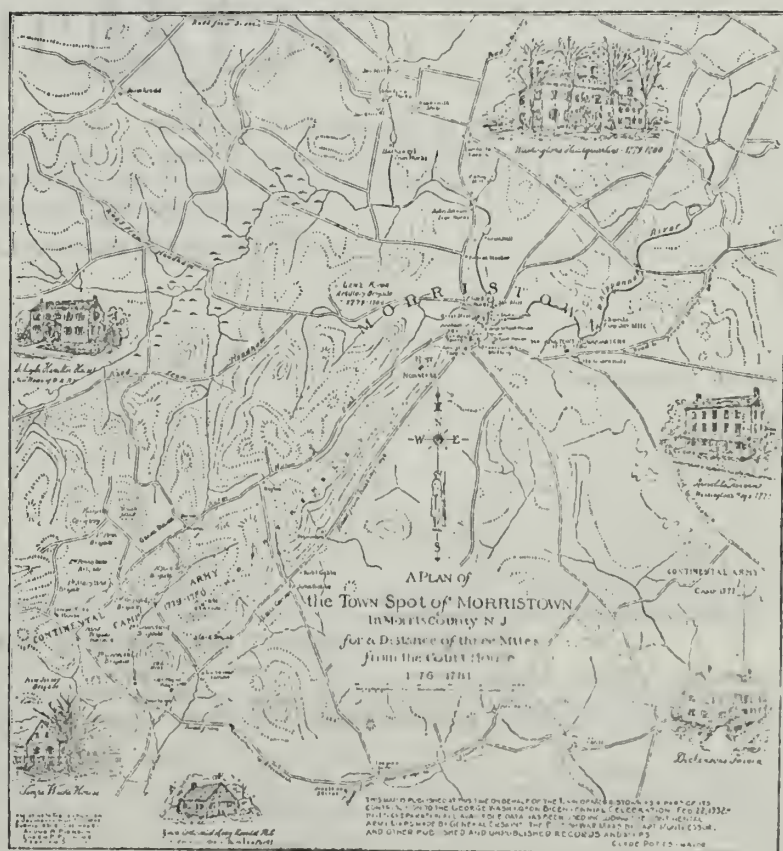
Henry, with its derivation Henderson, which is merely Henry's-Son, is one of the commonest and proudest of old English surnames. It originated during the prolonged wave of patriotism which endured when England was in the making under a succession of Tudor kings who bore the name. The first Henry of note in England was Henry of Huntington, a twelfth century cleric, who wrote a chronicle of England from Julius Caesar to Henry II. Bling Henry, a fifteenth century barb, wrote a heroic poem on Wallace, the Liberator of Scotland.

Philip Henry, a non-conformist divine, was one of the witnesses to the execution of Charles I, and Patrick Henry was largely responsible for precipitating the American War of Independence. The Henrys were ever in the fore in all battles for liberty and independence and their name is to be found in the vanguard of those great leaders in science and literature. Joseph Henry, the American physicist, made experiments one hundred years ago which paved the way for wireless telegraphy.

## Genealogy in Turkey

The Turkish Minister of Interior is preparing a law to enforce the adoption by Turks of family surnames after the fashion long in use by Western nations. Millions of families are racking their brains to find suitable names, which, according to the new law, must be consistent with Turkish customs. Heretofore family names have been non-existent in Turkey, thousands of women being simply "Fatima" and thousands of men "Mustaphas" or "Husseins." Sometimes men have added names indicating that they were the son of someone, "The Weaver," or, for greater distinction, the son of someone, "The Left-handed." The recent elevation of Turkish women from the harem standard, and the more general spread of property ownership, have contributed to this marked change in the social status of family life.

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COURTESY THE HIGHWAY MAGAZINE





## BUREAU OF INFORMATION

(Continued from Page 20)

B. C. S. (Nashville, Tenn.): On the contrary, it is a very old and distinguished name. Consult an encyclopedia.

Mrs. I. D. S. (Charleston, West Va.): (1) He was buried at sea, a resting-place of greater magnificence than the marble mausoleums of kings. (2) Children born out of wedlock were referred to as "natural" sons or daughters, in those days. (3) The Bar-Sinister.

Mrs. G. T. (Dallas, Tex.): The motto of the Holmes family, freely interpreted, means "What is increased by labor grows great." That of the Norris family, "To speak what he thinks." This seems to have inspired the distinguished senator of that name.

H. F. (Un. of C.): The document known as "The Magna Charta of America" was prepared by Sir Edwin Sandys and Sir Thomas Smith (No-

vember 13, 1618) and it granted to the residents of Virginia the right thereafter to share with the company the making of laws. (2) Virginia Laydon was the first white child born in the colony.

P. T. S. (Utica, N.Y.): John Pierson graduated from Yale in 1711.

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### By the Name of Custer

Paulas Custer, who was born in Creffield, Germany, was the first ancestor of this distinguished family in America. He came in 1682, and settled near Germantown, Pa. With him came his wife Gertrude and three sons, Arnold, Johannes, and Hermanus. Paul Custer, the son of Hermanus, engaged extensively in the manufacture of woolen yarns and he acquired large tracts of land in Montgomery county. He married Sarah Martha Ball, daughter of John Ball, a Virginian and relative of George Washington. The Custers are a historic and very ancient family possessing a notable coat-of-arms.

If any of our readers desire their kindred, friends or associates to receive a Free copy of *The Ancestor* we will gladly forward it to them, upon receipt of their names and addresses.

### The Lamars

The Lamars were Huguenot refugees who came to Virginia about 1600, from Anjou, France. In the old records of Annapolis, Md., there is to be found the following interesting entry: "Whereas, Thomas and Peter Lamar, late of Virginia, and subjects of the crown of France, have transported themselves into this province, there to abide, have besought us to grant them leave to here inhabit as full denizens, etc, etc." The name comes from the French, l'mour.

JOEL ROBERTS PIONSETT (1779-1851)—Introduced a Mexican shrub into the horticulture of other lands, and gave it the name of Pionsettia. He was an American diplomat and cabinet officer and a native of Charleston, South Carolina.

### Jones

Our next issue will contain a history of the Jones family with an illustration of the coat-of-arms, crest and motto.

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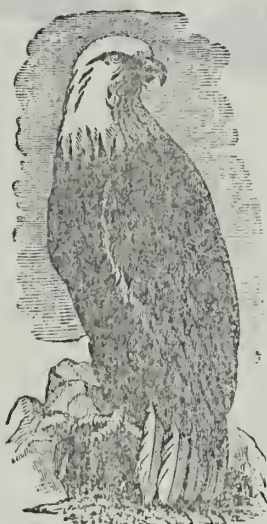
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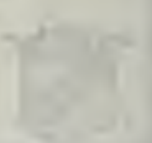
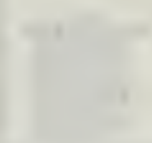
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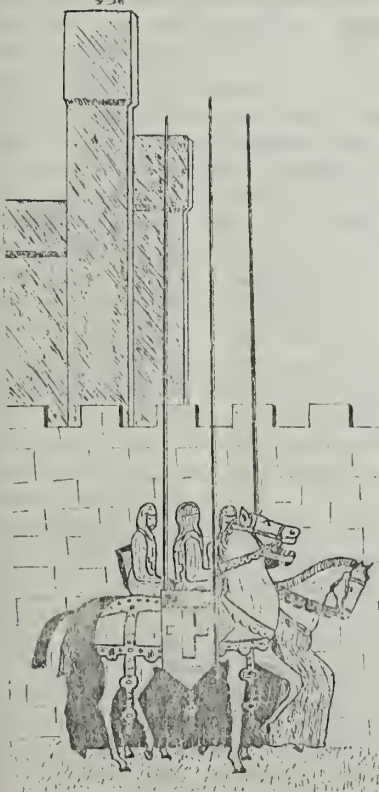
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# The Ancestor



Vol. I No. 4

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## AMERICA HAPPY

By Victor Bruce Grant

*"The Committee does not wish to assume an attitude of alarmist irresponsibility, but on the other hand, it would be highly negligent to gloss over the stark and bitter realities of the social situation."*

PRESIDENT HOOVER'S RESEARCH COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL TRENDS.

The report of the President's Research Committee on Social Trends is the object of much study and discussion. It is notable that the scientists, economists and socialists who comprise the Committee reached conclusions or found facts that are very similar to those arrived at by the technocrats.

A passage in the report that deserves special notice is the one quoted at the head of this article. Coming from such a source, this comment compels us to pause and reflect. Here is no wild irresponsible utterance. It is the measured and deliberate finding of a group of Americans of trained mentality and unquestioned patriotism. More than five hundred investigators are said to have worked on the report, the cost of which was financed by the Rockefeller Foundation. The fundamental conclusion arrived at is, that it is the duty of every American to be more concerned for the national welfare.

Americans of proud heritage and honorable pedigree, whose ancestors fought and bled for the creation and preservation of this nation, are, above all others, those who should be chiefly concerned in the present grave conditions. It seems to us that the hour has come when America needs the unselfish efforts of her noblest patriots, in order that the national spirit be revived and the national prestige be preserved. Elements

definitely un-American will not hesitate to take advantage of the present grave unrest to propagate ideas foreign to the spirit of the nation and detrimental to the national welfare.

In hours of stress a nation looks to loyalists and patriots for leadership. If loyalty and patriotism is not found among those who proudly boast of their descent from first settlers and founders, where then shall we look for loyalty and patriotism. At such a time it will not profit us to wrap ourselves in a cloak of patriotic self-sufficiency and say, like the Pharasee of old, "I thank God I am not as other men." The occasion calls for the clear-eyed vision and unselfish efforts of the nation's finest men and women. It especially calls for the return of true Americans to leadership in national affairs. Too long have we disregarded our national and patriotic responsibilities. Too long have we permitted the political and social and economic welfare of the nation to be guided by hands whose motives were neither unselfish or patriotic.

We are not afraid that America will return to the Indians, although there is abundant evidence to prove that it has, in some connections, suffered a worse fate. There is likelihood, too, of these same self-seeking elements taking advantage of the present social conditions to sponsor a wave of political

quackery in the guise of noble and patriotic endeavor. Loud-mouthed patriotism is, quite often, the last refuge of scoundrelism.

Vigilance, therefore, is the watchword of all Americans who have the national interest and the national welfare at heart. A vigilance that will spare no effort or sacrifice to preserve the national heritage and the national honor. A vigilance that will extend sympathetic consideration to the great changes that are imminent, and, without prejudice to critics of our failings, safeguard, with every fiber of our being, those principles of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness which is . . . America

We must pay tribute to those who, from the purest patriotic motives, have courageously faced the unpopular task of diagnosing our national ills. Let us remember that a country that is big enough to find the Cause, is big enough to find the Remedy. Indeed, this endeavor and determination to find the Cause is one of the healthiest signs of our national well-being. Too long have we been content with the fallacious boast that we were the richest nation on earth, and believing, because of this, that we were sound in every other respect. That will-o'-the-wisp has been pursued to exhaustion.

If we correctly interpret the ideas of

(Continued on Page 16)





# Extracts From the Diary of An American Pepys

(Continued from last issue)

APRIL 3, 1790—Called this morning at Mr. Hamilton's office to make an apology for not dining with him. Went to the Hall. A message was received from the President. A report was handed to the Chair. The report was the pay due to each member. Dr. Elmer whispered to me, after the report was handed in, that King and Schuyler were allowed full pay, notwithstanding they had not been much with us, and that Dr. Johnson was allowed full pay and mileage to Connecticut, though he lives here. Honesty thrives but badly east of the Hudson.

APRIL 14—The House adjourned, and as I went to dine this day with Mr. Izard, the Speaker, and General (Muhlenberg) being likewise engaged at the same place, we had an hour on hand to saunter away before dinner. There was of the company Count von Berkel, the Speaker of the New York House of Representatives, members of Congress, etc. Among our wine I mentioned the expected death of Dr. Franklin. Izard knew him as well as any men in the world. Dr. Johnson would yield to no man on intimate acquaintance with his (Franklin's) characteristics.

APRIL 26—Dr. Elmer asked me if I had not a card to dine with the President. I told him, with all the indifference I could put on, no, and immediately took on some other subject. This is the second time the Doctor has asked me the same question, so the President's neglect of me can be no secret. How unworthy of a great character is such littleness. He (Washington) is not aware, however, that he is paying me a compliment that none of his guests can claim. He places me above the influence of a dinner, even in his own opinion. Perhaps he means it as a punishment for my opposition to court measures. Either way, I care not a fig for it.

MAY 1—This is a day of general moving in New York, being the day on which their leases chiefly expire. I went for Mr. Scott, but he had changed his lodgings and was not to be found. Fell in with Walker and Parker, of Virginia. They were com-

ing to visit our house and they pressed us so hard for dinner that we connected. Went to see Mr. Wynkoop. We got again on the subject of State debt. I never saw a man take so much pain NOT to see a subject. I have a letter from Dr. Rush. He praises the piece I sent him. Calls it sensible; owns himself convinced. We could not resist the pressing invitation of some Virginians to dine with them on turtle. No Virginian can talk on any subject, but the perfection of General Washington interweaves itself into every conversation. Walker had called at his (Washington's) farm as he came through Virginia.

MAY 6—Went to dine with the President agreeably to invitation. He seemed in more good humor than I ever saw him, though he was so deaf that I believe he heard little of the conversation. We had ladies, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Page, and Mrs. White. Their husbands all with them.

MAY 7—The ailment called the influenza rages to a great degree all over the city. I feel a dryness and sourness in my throat, and a pain and heaviness in my head and body. Tench Coxe came this day to town to enter on the assistance of the Treasury. He is deeply affected with the literary itch. These are the qualities that have recommended him to this appointment. Hamilton sees that the campaign will open against him in the field of publication, and he is providing himself with gladiators of the quill, not only for defense but attack.

MAY 12—This day exhibited a grotesque scene in the streets of New York. Being the first of May, the Sons of St. Tammany had a grand parade through the town in Indian dresses. There seems to be some kind of a scheme laid of erecting some kind of order or society under this denomination, but it does not seem well digested as yet. The expense of the dresses must have been considerable, and the money laid out on clothing might have dressed a number of their ragged, beggars.

MAY 13—As I left the Hall in Wall Street, I passed the Baron (Steuben)

he on one side and I on the other. I wish I had made him a bow as usual, but such an aspect he wore, nay, if he had brought all the gloom of the Black Forest from Germany he could not have carried a more somber countenance. Just as I came out of the back door I met Hamilton and told him what I wanted. He refused me in pretty stiff terms.

MAY 15—Called to see the President. Every eye full of tears. His life despaired of.

MAY 24—And now Mr. Morris rose and made the long expected motion in the following words: "Resolved, that Congress shall meet and hold their next session in the city of Philadelphia." Langdon seconded the motion. A dead pause ensued. But this was mess day, and I went at half-past three and found the company already seated and the dinner almost eaten up. When I came to the Hall, Jefferson and the rest of the committee were there. Jefferson is a slender man; has rather the air of stiffness in his manner; his clothes seem too small for him; he sits in a lounging manner, on one hip commonly, and with one of his shoulders elevated much above the other; his face has a sunny aspect; his whole figure has a loose, slacking air. I looked for gravity, but a laxity of manner seemed shed about him.

MAY 25—Called on sundry of the members. The Yorkers are now busy in the scheme of bargaining with the Virginians, offering the permanent seat on the Potomac for the temporary one in New York.

JUNE 5—This is a slack day. I had promised Mrs. Bell to go with her to the Hall (Senate) and I called about ten for that purpose. Mrs. Bell, however, could not go this day, and I found her as finicking and fickle as the French ladies among them, with a bunch of beads and a cotton that never was warranted by any feminine appearance in nature. She had learned the New York walk to a title, bent forward in the middle, she walked, as they all do, just as if some

(Continued on Page 16)







**Van Horn**



**Steele**



**Townsend**

The Van Horn surname is taken from the town of Hoorn, in Holland. Jan Cornelius Van Horn established the family in this country. He came in 1645 and settled in New York, becoming a member of the first Dutch church.

The Van Horns have played a conspicuous part in the building of the nation in every period of its history and there are descendants of the early settlers now living in almost every state in the Union.

The armorial bearings of the Van Horn's display a single hunter's horn on a field of gold. The family crest is also a horn surmounted by feathers. The escutcheon is a striking example of heraldic art. It will be noticed that the horn in the crest is "strung," whereas the horn on the shield is "un-strung." This difference, apparently trivial, is really a very definite difference and to the heraldic authority, possesses much significance. It is just such differences that make it important for those interested in heraldry to note carefully every detail of heraldic features blazoned upon every escutcheon.

### Nationalist Society of New England Women

This patriotic and genealogical organization has fifty-five colonies and three thousand members. Membership in the society is limited to women who have one or more ancestors born in New England States prior to 1789. A new colony of this society was recently formed by a number of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, ladies. The objects of the group are patriotic, civic and philanthropic.

Since the very earliest days of the American Colonies, the name of Steele has been prominent. The first to blaze a trail in the new world were the celebrated three brothers, George, Henry, and John Steele, who established themselves in Dorchester, Massachusetts in the year 1630. Later they moved to Hartford and Farmington, Connecticut. John was appointed the Governor of the Hartford Colony and he also was a member of the General Court of the State.

Another early and prominent settler of this name was Nicholas Steele, who was resident in Taunton, Mississippi in 1634. These early Steele pioneers came from Braintree, County Essex, England. The family name has been conspicuous in great events in the land of origin and they have also played a notable part in the history and development of America.

The surname Steele, according to some authorities, was originally given to one possessed of inflexible will—one who was as hard and enduring as the metal itself. Another theory, and doubtless the most accurate, is that the name Steele was taken from the northern pronunciation of the word "stile" which, in Scotch doric signifies the "spur of a hill." The Steele armorial bearings, shown here, have heraldic charges on the shield which reveal the family's identification with Scottish historical events.

A surname adopted to describe those whose residence was located at the "end of the town." The ancestry of the distinguished English Townshends is traced to Sir Lodovic de Townshende, a Norman knight who came from Normandy to England previous to the fourteenth century.

As early as 1634 a Townsend came to America in the person of Henry, a Quaker. John and Richard, his brothers, settled in Rhode Island and William located in Boston.

Richard Townsend, of York County, Virginia, represented the name in the South. He became a distinguished colonist and served as a member of the State Council.

Thomas Townsend, whose coat of arms is shown, came from Norfolk, England, and settled in Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1637. He was admitted a freeman in 1659.

The history of England and America bears testimony to the splendid services rendered by this ancient family to the progress and prestige of both nations.

### The First White Child

Federal participation in a pageant and celebration to be held in 1934 of the 350th anniversary of the birth of the first white child in America is practically assured after a conference between the Roanoke Island Historical Association and a congressional delegation.

Construction of a monument from ballast thrown out when America's first white settlers lightened their ship for the shallow water is included in the plans. These rocks still lie by the ton in surrounding waters.





# Early American Artists

by F. de Sales Dundas

IT MIGHT BE of interest to the patrons and lovers of art to know more of a family that gave to America two artists during the Colonial period — Gustavus Hesselius, the father of American painting, and John Hesselius (son of Gustavus); also two clergymen, the Rev. Andreas Hesselius and the Rev. Samuel Hesselius, brothers of Gustavus.

Gustavus Hesselius was born at Folkarna, Delarne, Sweden, 1682. He came to America, 1711, or several years before Smybert settled in Rhode Island, or even his contemporary, the Scotch painter, John Watson, came to Perth Amboy.

The arrival at Christina (Wilmington, Delaware) in 1711 of "Mons. Gustaf," the artist, was duly entered upon records, which stated that "after a few weeks he flyted, on account of his business, to Philadelphia." Gustavus and Pastor Andreas Hesselius paid their respects to the deputy governor, and "when these honorworthy gentlemen showed him their passport and commission, and Governor William Penn's letter from London . . . were thereupon received very favorably."

The records of Prince George's County, Maryland, reveal that Gustavus Hesselius resided for a time in Queen Anne's Parish; also that the vestry of St. Barnabas took advantage of the presence in their midst of a painter of no mean ability, and employed him to not only paint the church, inscribe scriptural passages on the Communion Table, and decorate the altar, but also to paint a picture of the Last Supper, to be placed above the altar. The entry reads: "Tuesday 7ber 5th, 1721. The Vestry agrees with Mr. Gustavus Hesselius to draw ye History of our Blessed Saviour and ye Twelve Apostles at ye last supper. Ye institution of ye Blessed Sacrament of His body and blood . . . and ye Vestry is to pay him wh. finished £17 curr. money."

## First American Art Commission

As this was the first known commission in America, and remained for over a century the only recorded instance of public patronage for a work of art, other than a portrait, no little interest is attached to the altar piece, which is now owned by Mrs. Rose Neel Warrington, who kindly lent the picture for exhibi-

tion at the Pennsylvania Museum of Art.

A portrait of himself and one of his wife, Lydia, by Gustavus Hesselius, are in the collection of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. A portrait of Judge William Smith, of New York, and one of his wife, Mary (Hett) Smith, are on exhibition at the Cleveland Museum of Art.

Among other paintings by Gustavus Hesselius are: "Pluto and Prosepine" and "Feast of Bacchus." These are owned by Mary Young Hesselius Dundas (Mrs. Francis H. Hodgson), of Philadelphia, a direct descendant of Gustavus Hesselius.

Art, however, was but one of the pursuits of Gustavus Hesselius; for he had the distinction of being the first organ builder in America, the organ made by him for the Moravian church at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and which the records of that church state that he was paid £25 is, as far as is known, the first organ constructed in the Colonies.

The last twenty years of his life, Gustavus Hesselius lived in Philadelphia, where he purchased a home on High Street, now Market Street. He died in that city in 1755. In his will he bequeathed "my chamber organ to my son John."

## Some Early American Notables

John Hesselius (son of Gustavus), was born in Maryland. It is held by some that his name appears mistakenly in the histories of our early American painting as that of the "German" or "English painter of the school of Kneller," who gave to Charles Wilson Peale, his first instruction and received in return, Peale's best saddle. However this may be, it is authoritatively stated that the first painting of excellence seen by Peale, the elder, was by John Hesselius of Annapolis. One authority places John Hesselius in Philadelphia in 1751, but continues: He must have lived there for some years prior to that date, unless we are deceived by a similarity of names; for John Hesselius was one of the subscribers to the Philadelphia Dancing Assembly in 1749. The signature, Hesselius, 1751, is on three fine paintings once in the possession of John W. Wallace, also a portrait of Joshua Maddox,

merchant, and for some years justice of the peace of Philadelphia County; a portrait of Mrs. Maddox, his wife, and a portrait of Mrs. Wallace, one of the belles of the Dancing Assembly of 1748. A writer, describing these family portraits, says: "These paintings are of considerable merit. The countenances are delineated with taste and delicacy of coloring. The drapery is finely done, the shadows being broad and bold." This and other characteristics have caused several pictures to be assigned to Hesselius, although they have no signature. Such is the case of a portrait of Miss McCall, daughter of George McCall, which belonged to the Misses Plumstead. Miss McCall was born in 1725. She married William Plumstead, mayor of the city in 1750, son of Clement Plumstead, also mayor. Hesselius settled in Maryland sometime after 1751.

## Portraits and People

The portrait of Joseph Pemberton, son of Israel, and Ann, his wife, daughter of Joseph Galloway, of Ann Arundle, Maryland, is assigned to Hesselius, for having his characteristic style before mentioned. These portraits were in possession of the Pemberton family, of Philadelphia. The Walton family had in their possession two portraits by Hesselius. A painting by Hesselius, "The Holy Family," was the property of Mrs. Rachael Poole, a descendant of Hesselius, of Philadelphia and Denver, Colorado. A portrait of Colonel Samuel Washington (1734-81) third of Mary Ball Washington's children, by John Hesselius, and which hung at "Harewood," the home of Colonel Samuel Washington, for about one hundred and fifty years, is now on exhibition at the Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C. It would seem, however, that the dates given in the bulletin of the Corcoran Gallery of Art describing this portrait are confused with Gustavus Hesselius (father of John), 1682-1755, the date of John's death being 1778.

John Hesselius married in 1763, a Mrs. Woodward, nee Young, a widow with five children. They lived for many years near Annapolis, Maryland, at "Primrose Hall," the homestead of his wife's family, where John Hesselius

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# THE BOOKPLATE

by LEOTA WOY

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY of Bookplate Collectors and Designers pays tribute to the late Timothy Cole by reproducing, in its 1931 Year Book, six of his bookplates and a portrait painted by his son, Alphaeus Cole.

An accompanying article by Oliver S. Tonks tells of the exceptional talent and remarkable craftsmanship of this foremost American wood engraver, whose technique enabled him to interpret with robust boldness or with exquisite delicacy of an etching. Timothy Cole applied his genius to the execution of drawings by other artists for thirty years before giving expression to his own ability as a designer, and although he engraved but twenty-three bookplates, twenty of which he designed, his thought and the effective way in which he expressed it; the versatility and subtlety of his lines and the astonishing ability to create within a few square inches the effect of almost boundless space all combine to place him among the outstanding workers, past and present, in the art of bookplate designing and engraving.

Of particular interest is the plate made for Calvin Coolidge featuring his Vermont home among the peaceful hills of New England and that of Vassar College on which he engraved in a masterly way a portrait of himself, kindly and whimsical in expression. Other proud possessors of Timothy Cole Bookplates are Robert Johnson, Caroline Patten Swett, Dr. Herman Radin, Flora Gardiner Kling, Elizabeth Bancrocker Gribbel, Wednesday Book Club, Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Johanna Erika Ruthven von Tilling, Margaret Pollard Smith, Phillip S. Collins, Florence Foederer Tonner, Leila Carlton Knox, Thaddeus R. Beal, "Singing Trees" Walter Beck, James Leippert, Helen C. Frick, Frances Richardson Biggs and Henry Kimball Prince.

Keats-Shelley Memorial Library, designed by Howard Pyle; American Academy of Arts and Letters, designed by Henry Bacon; and the Hall of Fame, New York University, designed by George Wharton Edwards, were engraved by Timothy Cole.

Howard C. Walker writes of the work of Dorothy Sturgis Harding, whose bookplates have a charming deco-

rative quality and interesting individuality.

John Hudson Elwell's "appreciation" of his friend and contemporary Fred Thompson, Designer and Bookplate Engraver 1851-1930, reveals the personality of Mr. Thompson so vividly that one regrets the article is not illustrated with examples of his work.

The final page of the Year Book is dedicated to memorials to the late Winward Prescott of Brookline, Massachusetts, and to William Augustus Brewer of Burlingame, California. Men distinguished in educational and clerical work and widely known as bookplate enthusiasts, the former being considered one of the world's best known bookplate collectors.

The Year Book displays on its cover the coat of arms of George Washington and as a frontispiece, a print from the original copper of the ex libris of the Chief of Clannthearghuis of the Strachur and Clann-Alpein, C. M., etc., chief of one of the ancient Scots Highland clans of royal descent, now a resident of New York City.

## THE BOOKPLATE

The Bookplate Association International will hold its ninth annual exhibition and prize bookplate competition at Los Angeles, California, in May, 1933.

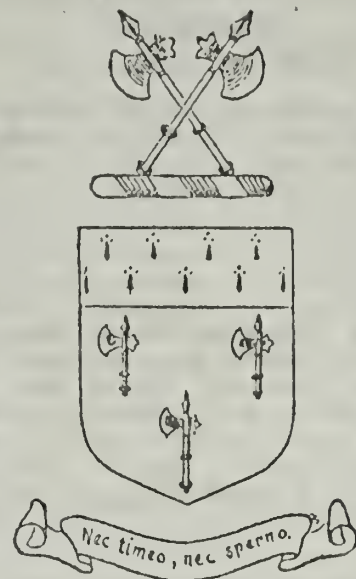
Bookplates may be sent of any date but only those made in 1932 and 1933 are eligible for a prize. The artist's name should be written plainly on back of each print with process of reproduction and date of execution. The prints exhibited will be kept in the Association collection. A catalogue with awards designated will be mailed to each participant. The work of any living artist may be entered by any one subject to the regulations of the art committee. The committee reserves the right to restrict the number of designs by any one artist to twenty-five prints.

Prizes to be awarded are as follows:

Dr. Egerton Crispine Prize: Twenty-five dollars for the best etching.

Helen Wheeler Basset Prize: Fifteen

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## Shepard

This surname has many forms of spelling. It is derived from the occupation so famed in song and story. The biblical shepard became the ecclesiastical shepard and it is not surprising therefore, to find in that ancient English document, the Hundred Rolls, the name Shepard listed as Pastor and Le Pastur, from which of course, the pastor of the church gets his cognomen.

In New England records there is a lengthy list of early settlers of the name of Shepard. Andrew, 1676, Edward, 1643; Francis, 1677; Ralph, 1635, and Samuel, who took his oath of allegiance to the Colonies in 1677. Solomon was a Freeman in 1690 and John (one of many) was born in England in 1590 and settled in Massachusetts in 1635.

The Shepard Coat of Arms here shown, reveal the prominent heraldic charges of battle axes which would prove that the Shepard Arms were granted to the original Shepard's more for their prowess on the field of battle than for their eloquence in the pulpit. It is just possible, however, that they excelled in both arts at one and the same time, a not uncommon accomplishment in ancient days.

## Newberry, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Moore are responsible for the good work at Newbury, and not Morse as given in the December issue.





# The Ancestry of the Crocketts

WHEN Louis XIV of France issued the notorious Edict of Names he thought to rid the nation of the liberal religious movement which had gained great sway among the cultured classes. The deluded monarch little dreamed that these Frenchmen would place their religious beliefs above their love of country. Other rulers have made similar mistakes. Louis could not conceive of any Frenchmen being willing to leave France rather than conform to ecclesiastical dictation in matters of faith. Instead of accepting the royal chastisement and returning to the fold, there began a great exodus of the most chivalrous and enlightened of French families, to enrich with their blood the life stream of other lands.

Notable among these Huguenot refugees was an ancestor of the American Crocketts named Gabriel Gustave de Crocketagne, born in 1643, who was an officer in the King's Guard, and married the beautiful and talented Louise de Saix, in 1669. Through this marriage the American Crocketts are related to the Marquise de Lafayette whose mother was a de Saix and a cousin of Louise. It is a far cry from the gilded palaces of Versailles and the baronial halls of France, to the smoke encompassed walls of the Texan Alamo, but these distant places mark the genealogical trail of the Crockett family. From France to England, from England to Ireland, Ireland to America, and in America to participate in great national events and to intermarry with some of Virginia's most prominent families. Of this Crockett breed was David of the name, the hero of the Alamo.

The genealogical history of the Crockett family and connecting lines forms Volume V of a series entitled "Notable Southern Families" by Mrs. J. Stewart French and Miss Zella Armstrong. It is published by the King Printing Co. of Bristol, Tennessee. A very complete and splendid record, this history of the Crocketts deserves merited recognition by all of the name and by all who are related thereto. The stupendous labor involved in this family history is evidenced in the thousands of names mentioned in the index, itself a work of considerable magnitude. Every source record has been trailed and every valuable historic family item authenticated before embodied in the work. Not



**Sherman**

Here is a name famous in American history and many and varied are the theories given as to its origin. The most likely theory is that it was taken from the ancient "scirman" who was a prominent and powerful law officer in Saxon England. The "scirmen" are mentioned in Domesday Book and the parish of Shermansbury in Sussex doubtless took its name, in ancient days, from the fact that it was the residence of one who bore the name of Sherman.

The Sherman family were resident in Suffolk, England, as early as 1420, and the lineage is traceable to Thomas Sherman who was born in that year. Among the early settlers in this country bearing the name of Sherman was Samuel of Stratford, Connecticut, who was a member of the Supreme Judicial Tribune and a member of the General Court. Samuel Sherman was born in England in 1620. John Sherman of Watertown, Massachusetts, was also a prominent colonist and representative of the General Court.

The coat of arms of the Shermans here shown, is a gold shield, with a lion rampant, and three leaves, two and one.

In many years have we reviewed a volume of greater genealogical value than this history of the Crockett family.

Here is a literary achievement that is deserving of the highest appreciation, first from the Crockett and allied families, and next from all students of historical-genealogy.

## RECOLLECTIONS OF AN OLD NEW YORKER

by Frederick Van Wyck

(Published by the Macmillan Co.)

THE AUTHOR, himself a direct descendant of Cornelius Barentse Van Wyck who emigrated to America from Holland in 1660, has a wealth of intimate knowledge of old New York. The friends and associates of his family for generations were persons of social influence and historical prominence, whose names are interwoven through the fabric of these friendly yarns with simple charm and candor. Such notable persons as Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, Abraham Lincoln, William Cullen Bryant, General Winfield Scott and many others are intimately mentioned and affectionately discussed.

These reminiscences are wide in scope and cover all aspects of New York life in the sixties—the theatre, the home, the fashions, foods and fancies of the elite of the day, political intrigues and family customs, all are recorded in a chatty, intensely human manner.

Mathilde Brown's illustrations add considerable interest and her work is beautifully done. She is an artist of note, having exhibited at the National Academy of Design at the age of twelve. She is the wife of the author, and is herself a descendant of an old American family, the Brewsters of Connecticut, Americans since the seventeenth century.

### Heroes of 1812

Carlyle insists that there are more men whose lives are worthy of record than there are persons willing and able to record them. This truism inspired the Nebraska Daughters of 1812 under the presidency of Cora Phebe Mullins to compile a book under the title given above. It was thus intended to contribute to our Western records these chronicles of the service of their forefathers in the War of 1812, and also the history of their family trek to the West. This they have done to a marked degree, and so doing, have enriched the Nebraska historical background. It is a splendid effort and also a very patriotic one.

Cora Phebe Mullins, mentioned above, is a gifted and talented lady. Her book of Indian poems, "Needle of Cedar," was awarded honorable mention by the National League of American Pen Women this year. It is a work of rare beauty.





# The Ancestress of the Gardiners

*Her Holland Relatives*

by Louis P. de Boer



A prominent and distinguished name of German and Dutch origin. For centuries the Schencks have participated prominently in the history of the Rhine countries. Two notable branches of the Schenck family came early to America. One headed by Roelof Schenck, and the other by Jan Martense Schenck. These pioneers came from Utrecht, Holland, in 1650. They were grandsons of General Peter Schenck von Nydeck, who was descended from the ancient family of Toutenburg.

James Schenck, who emigrated from Middleburg, Holland, in 1683, and settled in Bushwick, Long Island, was of the same family. The arms of the Schenck family here shown, are an excellent example of heraldic art. They are the ancient armorial bearings of the Schencks of Nydeggen.

## More Letters of Praise

From David M. Griswold, Washington, D. C.:

"... I have read your sample copy '*Ancestor*' with the greatest of delight. It is a magazine which has long been needed. I see fine advancement in the future for it."

"Those who do not look upon themselves as a link connecting the past with the future do not perform their duty to the world."  
DANIEL WEBSTER.

MARIE DUERCANT, the wife of Lion Gardiner of Gardiner's Island, is the ancestress whom all descendants of this Gardiner family have in common. She was born in Woerden in the Province of Holland, as the daughter of Dirck Willemszen Duercant. A note by Lion Gardiner himself, made in his family Bible, states that the couple left Woerden for London on July 10, 1635 and soon afterwards proceeded to New England. The note is in English, and the Dutch names in it are poorly spelt.

This is one of those international marriages, the offspring of which has contributed so much to the consolidation of the various nationalities in the English colonies. Early Virginians were doubtless of pure English stock, but many early New Englanders had in part, the blood of the Dutch, the Flemish, the Walloons and the Huguenots who had settled in England one or two or even three generations prior to the beginning of the New England colonization. Likewise, many New Netherlanders, even those with pure Dutch family names, had in them the blood of English settlers, chiefly soldiers who had lived in the Netherlands for one or two generations, and who had participated in the Dutch struggle for independence. Children of such alliances were often bilingual, knowing English and Dutch, and often French also.

## "Comforter of the Sick"

The grandfather of Maria (Duercant) Gardiner was William Dirckszen Duercant. Many Dutch families of that time had scions in the East and in the West India Company's service. William Dirckszen Duercant was a "comforter of the sick," a clergyman of the lower order such as were frequently used in overseas colonies and for ship service. We do not know anything of Maria's great-grandfather, Dirck Duercant of Woerden, Holland, who must have been born before 1550, and whom we presume to have been the first Protestant of this family.

In the late seventeenth century the chief seat of the family became Dordrecht. Members of the family excelled in scholarly attainments, and for decades they were notaries or ministers in

the Dutch Reformed Church; also poets and authors occur among them. The Arms of the Duercant family are, "Argent, between three (2&1) lozenges gules, a fess sable." The Arms show the antiquity of the family and the fact that it was a cadet branch of the noble house of Woerden. The Van Woerden family bears: "Or, Three lozenges (2&1) gules."

Other cadet branches of the Woerden were; Van Mierloo, Van Vliet, (in the U. S., Van Fleet) Speyart, De Goede, Van der Haer, Van de Poll, Van Valsen (in the U. S., Van Valzah) Van der Woude. Of these, as the Arms show, Van de Poll was closely related to the Duercant family, bearing; "Or, between three (2&1) lozenges gules, a fess sable." To this Van de Poll family belonged Jan Derck de Poll, the staunch advocate in the Dutch Republic in 1780, of the cause of American Independence.

## The Ringo Family

The Ringos came from Holland before 1682, to New Jersey, moving westward to Pennsylvania then North Carolina and later to Kentucky. Cornelius Ringo, third son of Henry and Margaret (Major) Ringo, married Sarah Morgan, January 12, 1785. Their children, all born in Virginia, were: William, Joseph, Patsey, Major, Sarah and George. From papers in the Revolutionary War pension claim, W. 10174, it appears that Cornelius Ringo was born in 1753 in New Jersey.

## McCutcheon (Cutcheon) Family Records

Florence McCutcheon McKee, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, has compiled a very valuable record of the McCutcheon and allied families which is complete in one volume and published in 1931. This genealogy contains data on the McClary, Tripp, Brownland and Cricktecht lines, and defines the ancestry of Betsey Webster Carr to George Carr, the founder of Salisbury, Massachusetts, and through divers families to Aquila Chase of New Hampshire. The compiler has spared no effort to produce a work of exceptional genealogical value.





# Famous American Families

## The McCormicks

IN APRIL, 1689, King James II, bent upon imposing the old faith upon the rebellious and protesting north of Ireland, marched a powerful army to the walls of ancient Londonderry city in Ulster. Old Londonderry city was then confined within strong defense walls situated on an eminence overlooking the river Foyle.

When word of the approach of King James' army burst upon the citizens, thirteen town apprentices closed the gates, summoned the townsmen and prepared to defend the city. The valiant inhabitants manned the walls, shouted defiance to the royal army, and shouted "no surrender," a cry that to this day awakens patriotic memories in Ulster province.

The siege of Londonderry lasted for 105 days and is one of the most celebrated in history. The defenders were reduced to eating leather and even less digestible things in order to sustain a

spark of life and strength. It was a feat of unsurpassed courage, ending in a victory which rang through succeeding centuries.

One of these brave defenders bore the name of James McCormick. In an old church in Londonderry grateful citizens have erected a memorial window bearing his name. McCormick was of Scotch descent and a scion of an ancient and honorable family. James McCormick had a son, Thomas, who married Elizabeth Carruth about 1728 and they left Ulster for Pennsylvania, settling in Cumberland County. Their son, Robert McCormick, married Martha Sanderson, daughter of George Sanderson. They went to live in Virginia in 1779 and there he served in the Virginia line under General Nathaniel Greene during the Revolution in which he was severely wounded and lamed for life.

Robert McCormick's son, Robert, born June 8, 1780, in Rockbridge

County, is the ancestor of the Chicago line of the McCormick family, whose name will forever be identified with the histories of this great city. He married in 1808 Mary Ann Hall, daughter of Patricia Hall and Susan McChesney.

The oldest of Robert McCormick's children was Robert Junior, the inventor of the harvester machine which his son, George Hall McCormick, assisted by his brothers, William and Leander, marketed so successfully.

Chicago has known so much of the public spirit and philanthropic work of the McCormick family that the name is a synonym for the best that can be accomplished in any endeavor.

This family is to Chicago what the Medicis were to Florence, and their fame has spread round the world. In peace and war, in the arts and invention, they have held high rank, leaving behind them monuments of beauty or of great unselfishness to their fellow men.

## Then and Now

by M. A. Reitz

WHEN the "Bonus Army" marched on Washington, it started folk to looking up the compensation granted the soldier of other days.

Here are some of the figures of those times: At the Battle of Point Pleasant, fought in 1774, John McKinney was shot through the left thigh and left wrist and had a tomahawk cut between his shoulders. He was granted an allowance of \$100 or twenty pounds English money for immediate use and \$100 per year for life, the grant being made June 1, 1775.

Adam Field, total disability, had a wife and three children, was allowed \$100 for immediate relief and \$100 per year for life.

Colonel William Fleming was allowed 500 pounds as complete compensation for gallant behavior and wounds sustained.

William Shepherd, total disability, was allowed seven pounds ten shillings per year for life and sixteen pounds fourteen shillings and two pence to pay the surgeon for the treatment of his wounds. The surgeon being one William Smith.

Lieutenant William Lynn was granted thirty pounds per year for life for wounds, received in battle.

Elizabeth Crowley, widow of Samuel Crowley, killed in battle, was allowed twenty-five pounds for present relief and ten pounds per annum for ten years, to be disbursed by the church wardens for the benefit of herself and children.

So much for the Indian Wars. The Revolutionary heroes were rewarded thus:

Lindsey Carson, serving from April 10, 1781, to February, 1782, under General Sumpter, in Lieutenant Wade Hampton's Regiment of Light Dragoons, Captain Reid's company received "one grown Negro" granted October 1, 1784, by the Government. From the state of South Carolina he received 100 pounds, eleven shillings and seven pence. Lindsey Carson was father of the famous Indian fighter and scout, Kit Carson. Robert Carson served in the same regiment and company as his brother Lindsey for the same length of time. His reward was "a Negro boy and a British bridle."

In the War of 1812, Lieutenant

Gamaliel Bradford was refused a pension after quite a spicy argument, because he "had too much property," and did not need it. He had a wife and seven children.

Lemuel Dean was refused a pension because he did not serve nine continuous months.

Aaron Blaney, of Boston, advanced about \$3000 of his own money to help the government. This money was never returned and when at the age of seventy-two years he applied for a pension it was refused because he had no "official commission."

In the Mexican War the payment was largely in "bounty lands," much of which was desert, and the cash pensions were very small.

In the Civil War, the pensions ranged from six to twelve dollars per month until a long period after the war was ended.

In the Spanish-American the same line as that of the Civil War was followed.

These facts are quite interesting and instructive as to the progression of reward for the supreme risk a man may take with his life and limbs as well as his fortune.





### The Sacrifice of the Snells

In the summer of 1777 General St. Ledger, at the head of a force of British and Indians, descended from Canada and besieged Fort Stanwix, near the present location of Rome, New York, threatening to scourge the Mohawk Valley through to Albany and attack in the rear the American forces defending the Saratoga Valley against General Burgoyne.

The only possible defenders of the Mohawk Valley were the German Palatines who had sparsely settled along that beautiful river, and had formed several companies of raw militia under Colonel, afterwards General Herkimer, also a Palatine. The regiment recruited at Schenectady, called the Block Regiment, started August 5th on its mission to retrieve Fort Stanwix, and to intercept St. Ledger.

The enemy met them August 6th, in ambush in the swamp woods bordering Oriskany Creek, through which the road ran corduroyed over the soft earth. The attack was not made until Colonel Herkimer's militia and wagon train were almost embedded in the spongy mire, and then ensued the most sanguinary, hand to hand, toe to toe, stubbornly fought battle, for the numbers engaged, of the Revolutionary War.

It was a battle of great strategic importance. It prevented, possibly, the cutting of the colonies in twain through intended British occupation of the Hudson River. Far outnumbered, the Valley forces fought desperately all that day, until the British and their Indian allies withdrew, leaving the militia sadly battered but victorious. The dead of friend and foe lay all around them. With their own wounded they passed down the valley to Fort Tryon.

Into this battle, as part of the Block Regiment, went the fathers of nine families of Schnell or Snell, all brothers or close relations, and but two came out alive, one of them badly wounded. The official roster of those engaged in the battle under General Herkimer, embossed in bronze on the Oriskany monument includes the names of the Schnells who fought for the cause of liberty in this desperate battle. Their relationships were as follows:

X George, killed  
X Johan, killed  
Y Peter, wounded  
Y Jacob, killed  
Y George, killed



Wood

This ancient and historic family have a great many of the name in America and it is well represented in the old Virginia and New England colonial records. Richard Wood, of Gloucester, England, came to Pennsylvania in 1683 and purchased 1250 acres of land. He resided in old Philadelphia and became prominent in colonial affairs, serving in the first grand jury of that city in 1683.

The name was translated from the French "Du Bois" and was first taken as a family name by one who lived near a wood. Like all very ancient surnames "Wood" has undergone many ways of spelling. In medieval documents it is found spelled "Ate Wood" and "de la Wode." From this, too, comes the name Atwood.

The Wood arms, here shown, appear on a tablet in old Gloucester Cathedral, a lasting and permanent memory to this notable family.

Y Suffrenas, killed  
Z Johan, killed  
Z Jacob, killed  
Z Johan, killed  
Z Joseph, killed  
Z Frederick, killed

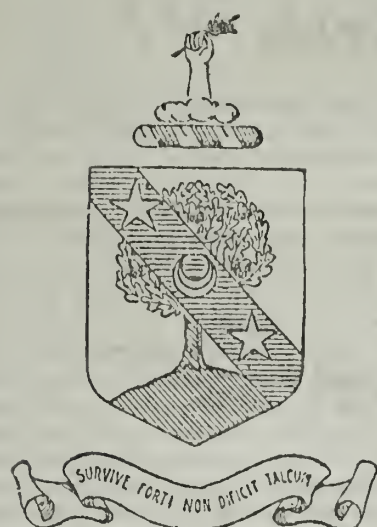
X indicates father and son, cousins to the others.

Y indicates four brothers.

Z indicates five brothers, nephews of the Y four.

All but one of the eleven were fathers of families. Peter, who came out wounded, became the progenitor of most of the Snell descendants of the Mohawk Valley, a numerous and honored family now scattered through several states.

EDWARD S. SMITH.



Watts

Originating at the time of Edward the Third, this name is of territorial origin. Anciently spelled "de Wath" and identified with the noted Lord de Wath, it was first spelled Watts by the Watts of Hawksdale, in the reign of Henry VII.

The Watts first made their appearance in the American Colonies in the person of Robert Watts who came from Edinburgh, Scotland to New York State. Stephen Watts, of Louisiana, also of this family, born in 1743, held high government offices. Major General John Watts of New York served in the War of the Revolution and was a member of Congress 1793-95.

The Watts have distinguished themselves in the professions and have rendered outstanding service to the nation in every hour of need.

### Annual Rent—A Snowball

The great Scottish Clan MacIntyre, occupied their ancestral lands of Lochetive for six centuries prior to 1806. The tenure by which they held lands from the Campbells was an annual payment of "a fatted white calf and a snowball in Summer." The snowball could easily be got in summer from the chill north-west side of Cruachan mountain. We wonder if any of the clan descendants in New York Park Avenue Penthouses could pay their rent in like manner today. Page Mr. O. O. MacIntyre.





# AN ANSWER TO THE EDITOR

JUST what is a genealogist, anyway? The dictionary says one who traces pedigree and records individual or family descent from ancestors. Nothing about being a historian or biographer. Is the editor quite right, then, in asking that a recorder of family genealogy try to make a story of general interest out of his work? In his article he draws a most unflattering picture of family genealogists, the main indictment being that they cling to outworn methods in their recording, that they are indifferent to the importance of history, and that their works are cheerless and utterly without that color he intimates a reader should expect. He says a recent survey of thousands of books on genealogy discloses an amazing lack of the important element of historic interest, summing up with use of such very strong expression as "paupacy of ideas and utter bankruptcy of imaginative thought."

All of which raises another question, whether or not a family genealogy is primarily a work of reference, and if so what reasonable person expects narrative interest in a reference book? It could never be intended for general perusal, and it is difficult to imagine anyone reading such a volume from cover to cover. Yet the well-worn index leaves in such

books on library shelves are eloquent testimony to the fact that they are not burdening "dust-laden shelves."

I have for the past year or two been carrying on a survey of such books myself, and do not find things as the editor describes them. As most readers know, these works are nearly always the product of unpaid amateurs of extraordinary zeal and patience who, from the very fact of carrying their work to the point of publication, have demonstrated unusual ability. My direct object in examining these volumes was to secure ideas helpful to the preparation of a family book I am myself working on, and having so much ground to cover in a limited time I naturally could only skim the contents, yet many times I was tempted into byways by the line of the very features in which the editor would have us believe these books are quite lacking. Especially in prefaces and other early pages dealing with the origin of the name, and parenthetically I may remark that after a genealogy without an index the next worse abomination is one without a preface.

It is the most natural thing in the world for anyone working on a genealogy to want to bring forth distinction in his family, and anything whatever

raising an individual from the dead level of mediocrity that characterizes the mass is given full benefit of any sketch of his activities that can be inserted, with a great deal of emphasis if his achievements are really notable. I do not recall a single volume wherein such sketches were not featured. Not all well done, to be sure, and there is much to be said in favor of improving the quality and color of these sketches, but nearly all of them are contributed by relatives of the subject who may not be skilled in developing a personality in a paragraph.

But it is a mistake to say that biography is or should be the most important part of genealogy, and that vital records should be subordinated to it. The genealogist is neither historian nor biographer, and there can be no question that he has a complete time-filling job and fulfills a duty of first importance when he assembles those vital facts that make the framework of the family history—graveyard statistics, if you want to call them that—developing as they do the correct relationship and primogeniture, alliances with other families and all such facts so often neglected and lost which are yet so essential to any accurate representation of the family as a whole or the individual comprising it.

FRANKLIN WHITTLESEY TUPPER.

## The Penns of Pennsylvania

HERE IS A record of exceptional brilliance. A strong, strange family, these Penns, who left their indelible mark on the map of America for all time. The male line has now died out, but from the appearance of the family in history, in 1642, down to the final curtain, the Penns offered a variety of striking types. Arthur Pound, the author of this story of the Penns of Pennsylvania and England, which is published by the MacMillan Company, has given to history, and especially to historical genealogy, a record of enduring merit. He combines the journalist's sense of the startling with the historian's respect for accuracy.

The picture presented of Admiral Sir William Penn, father of the Quaker, is a charming and delightful study. This valiant sailor, confidant of princes in the brilliant Restoration period, ren-

dered service which brought Pennsylvania to his son. The later changed from courtier and soldier to Quaker and pacifist, a man of bubbling energy and saintly aspirations, who nevertheless could be a shrewd politician in tight places. Then their descendants, the lesser Penns, proprietors of a rich province, and each highly individualized, whose decisions, whether made in the new world or the old, influenced American events and developments.

There is something particularly human in the struggles between father and son in this record. Their differences could not injure the respect and admiration one held for the other. And there is new light on the early character of the Quaker. The rather heavy pictures painted by pen and brush of the founder of Pennsylvania gives us the impression that he was sadly lacking in the graces

which distinguished the youth of his age and generation. This idea is completely dispelled by reading Mr. Pound's splendid history of the family. We see the Quaker as an elegant cavalier, a brave soldier, a favorite with the ladies of his own and foreign courts, a daring and courageous debater for religious rights, a prisoner in the Tower, an author of spiritual tracts, and a valiant and skillful negotiator. This scion of a great family was a fashion leader in his youth. His father, who made a trade of fighting, died happy in the thought that his son, who had no trade at all, and scorned fighting in its usual forms, nevertheless could fight like a Penn when the cause seemed worthy of rage.

The story of his wooing of Gulielma Maria Springett is romance at its best

(Continued on Page 17)







# Builders of America

## CADILLAC Founder of Detroit

NO MORE colorful or romantic figure has passed across the pages of American history than Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac, the founder of the city of Detroit, and French Governor of Louisiana. The chevalier was a scion of an ancient family of Garonne, in Southern France, and he first saw the light in the feudal home of his ancestors where, long before, had been entertained Richard the Lion-hearted on his way to the wars in the Holy Land.

In the old parish records of the Garonne there is much valuable and historic data regarding the early beginnings of the American city of Detroit; and if we visit the ancient archives of St. Nicholas de la Grave, where Cadillac was born on March 5, 1658, we can still discover well cherished records of the work and achievements of this noble and distinguished soldier of France, who wrote his name imperishably in the history of America.

But the American visitor will be particularly intrigued if he observes the historic plaque erected by admiring Frenchmen at the birthplace of their celebrated countryman. This plaque bears upon it the coat of arms of the Cadillac family.

Cadillac spent the most of his life in French-America, a trusted and loyal servant of his master, King Louis XIV, the Grand Monarch. His qualities were those of an empire builder, and had he and his successors in America received the support they deserved from that profligate prince, the language of these United States might possibly have been French instead of English.

So much has been written regarding the deeds and achievements of the Chevalier de la Mothe Cadillac, it might be more interesting on this occasion to regard the man himself. Tall, with features cut in handsome mold, he had the look of one born to command. He possessed little patience with the parasites who lived only upon royal favor. From Canada, Mackinaw and Detroit, he sent reports to the Grand Monarch in Paris, and when we read these reports today, their frank directness is in measured contrast to those submitted by his contemporaries. It says something for the cunning of the King that Cadil-

lac, in spite of the slanderous comments passed upon his character by others, retained the confidence of the King to the end.

### The Debonair Chevalier

He had a tongue sharp as a knife. He had a vision clear as his own Damascus blade. Quick and impetuous in temper, he, nevertheless, was just as quick to forgive and forget, which is more important. The statue of him at Mackinaw, and that better one at Detroit, give us a very definite hint that Cadillac was an unusual man. He did not mind making enemies, because he could master them. Yet—in love and in war the gay chevalier had an eye for the main chance. He was proud of his ancestral heritage. He cherished the heraldic emblem of his ancestors, carved on an old signet ring just similar to the emblem of the Cadillac automobile, which ring he never allowed to leave his person, not even in those last dark days of his life when he spent one year in prison in Paris. The Cadillac escutcheon was to him a symbol and an inspiration. Throughout his life he did nothing to debase it. Instead, he did much to dignify and enrich its glory.

### The Lady Cadillac

When he married, he did not select a glittering butterfly from the tainted royal court at Paris, thereby to enhance his fortune. He chose, rather, Therese Guyon, a penniless girl of the colonies. Their long life of married happiness,

mutual admiration and respect is one of the great love stories of history. But if the great chevalier's bride lacked material fortune, she could claim a family heritage as honorable and as ancient as Cadillac's own, for she was of the family of the Duke de Lauzon. She was learned beyond her equals and her colonial upbringing made her serious and thrifty. Her brave and debonair husband had the qualities she admired. He hated shams and all that was vain, idle and useless, nor was he too fond of the sweet-smelling odor of sanctity, so much revered in his day and generation, and he had a hound's nose for sincerity of actions and for results.

Cadillac left his wife in Quebec when he founded the post whereupon Detroit now stands. She undertook to join him later. The journey of many weeks through hostile country did not alarm her. Someone—M. Vallant, we believe—expressed sympathy with the brave lady going to such a dangerous post. "Don't waste pity on me," she retorted. "When a woman loves her husband, no place where he is can be dangerous." She was accompanied by Madame Tonty, her fast and harmonious friend. They were the first two white women in Detroit, and little Theresa Tonty was the first white child born in that place.

Cadillac was a hero in an age of heroes, a product of a great family to whose name he added luster. When we gaze on the emblem of his house so frequently seen on that familiar Detroit product which bears his name, we are reminded to pay tribute to his distinguished memory.

The Cadillac coat of arms is a quartered shield, the first quarter of which bears the ancient coat of arms of the Cadillac family, as does also the fourth quarter. The second and third quarters have been embodied in the Cadillac escutcheon to pay a compliment to two ladies who later joined with the Cadillac family, a condition of whose marriage settlement was that their own family name be perpetuated in the escutcheon of the Cadillacs. The Cadillac escutcheon is a very splendid example of ancient heraldic art.







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Edited by VICTOR BRUCE GRANT

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## NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS

*The Editor will consider contributions of a genealogical, historical and herakdic nature. Authentic historical incidents in the lives and times of the progenitors of American families are desirable, as are also extracts from old letters, legal documents and family records. Photographs, old prints and illustrations of our ancestors, ancient American homes, and memorable family tokens, will be welcome.*

## The Bakers

Nicholas Baker was born in Merry England in 1610, which country was not so merry at that particular time. Nicholas was a student at Cambridge University and doubtless realized the distress which abnoxious religious prejudices had brought upon the people. He departed from the land of his birth to seek liberty of conscience with its accompanying physical hardship, in the new world. From him came Nathaniel Baker (1679-1750) whose son, Nathaniel, was the father of Isaac Baker (1734-1821) who fought for the cause of the Revolution. Isaac had a son, Elishia, (1761-1834) who was the father of Myron A. Baker, whose son, the Hon. Robert Verne Baker, is a distinguished judge of the Wisconsin Bench. Judge Baker's children are Robert Verne Baker, a Regent of the University of Wisconsin; Dr. Ransom Baker, a noted surgeon and physician of Chicago; Myron E. Baker, attorney of Kenosha, and Nancy Lou Baker. Little Robert Verne Baker, III, born in 1931, has a very proud genealogical record to inspire his future life.

## MacDonalds of Glencoe

It is a far cry from the historic glens of Glencoe in Scotland to the village of Caledonia in New York. Many Scottish families settled in Caledonia, Livingston County, in the early days of the Republic and the old Mumford Rural Cemetery holds the bones of many a scion of highland historic families who sought sanctuary in the new world. Alexander MacDonald, born in 1756 in the shadow of grim Glencoe in Scotland, left his native land with his wife, Anna, in 1775. Five hundred others from his native glen accompanied him on the ship which was captured by the British in New York harbor. They were sent to Boston, Massachusetts, as prisoners of war. Later, Alexander and his family settled in Caledonia, New York, where so many emigrants from the land of the heather had built homes. Maybe the name of Caledonia reminded them often of the poetry and romance of the land of their origin.

## By the Name of Houghton

The family name of Houghton had its origin in the township of Hough, Cheshire, England. The Houghton name was also used by many other towns and villages throughout that country. It is a place name, meaning, "on the hill." Sir Richard Houghton of Houghton Tower, an ancient medieval stronghold was, tradition says, the American founder of the family. A history of this notable family, together with their armorial bearings will be the subject of an article in a future issue.

## The Irish Gallahers

Of undoubtedly pure Milesian origin, the Gallahers for nearly six centuries ruled the rulers of mountainous Erin. The Gallahers, or Gallaghers, or Gallahers belonged to the O'Donnell clan. The Gallaher armorial bearings display three escallops or shells, which Pope Alexander IV in the thirteenth century, forbade all but pilgrims to the Holy Land to use on their escutcheons.

"There is a great deal more in genealogy than is generally believed at present."  
THOMAS CARLYLE.



## Thomas

The Welsh family of Thomas is of great antiquity. John Thomas, who came to America from Wales, has many descendants in Pennsylvania who have contributed greatly to the advancement and progress of the United States. In the New England early colonial records the 'Thomas' were much in evidence, and today the Thomas descendants are to be found in every state of the Union.

Long before Columbus sailed to seek new lands in the West, the Thomas chiefs, in their Welsh mountains, were natural rovers. A prolific race, they fought long and arduously for Welsh independence and they were also identified with many bitter feudal wars.

The Thomas escutcheon, shown here, is evidence of their great prestige in days of chivalry. They participated in the crusades and in nearly every outstanding martial event in British history. They have added lustre to the name of America in the peaceful professions.

## Clearing House

**BARKSDALE.** Mrs. S. J. Jeter, Bonifay, Florida, desires data on this family which settled many years ago in Charleston, North Carolina.

**POWELL.** Data on Hardy Powell, of North Carolina, who migrated to Georgia in 1800 is wanted by O. B. Powell, Jacksboro, Tenn.

**MARTINSON.** This family owned a farm "Rose Field" in Holland and any additional information will be welcomed by Dandridge Spottswood, Petersburg, Virginia.





# The Campbells Are Coming

One of the most illustrious families in the history of mankind is the Campbells. Not only in Scottish history have the Campbells written their name indelibly but they have also achieved fame in many lands. For a thousand years they have ruled their ancestral highland glens and there is no event of importance in the history of the "land of the heather" or in neighboring England, especially since the union, in which they have not played a part.

Always a brave and warlike race the Campbells' contribution to the spread of the Empire is written imperishable in the annals of India, Africa, Canada, Afghanistan, Australia and New Zealand. Remote parts of the earth have known their rule and their name adorns the role of honor in the arts and sciences. Early settlers in America, they have rendered patriotic and unselfish services in the wars of the Republic and they have held high honor in the councils of the nation. Their bones lie buried in every clime and in the deep recesses of the seven seas. Campbell is a truly ancient and distinguished name.

## First Chief of the Clan

The real founder of the Campbells of Argyle was Cailean Mor, from whom the Chief of the Campbell Clan gets his patronymic MacCailean Mor. This Colin Campbell was slain at Ath-Dearg in Lorn, 1294. The position of Chief of a great Highland Clan was no sine-cure in ancient days. The Campbell chiefs nearly all died with their boots on, or whatever other foot covering they wore in those days, for the record shows many deaths on battlefield and scaffold.

Sir Colin Campbell, grandson of the founder, succeeded his father, Sir Archibald, who died in 1372. Colin died in 1413 and his son, Sir Duncan, became Chief of the Clan and was created Lord Campbell, he being the first of the Campbells to add the territorial title of Argyle to his name. Lord Campbell died in 1453.

A direct line of Campbell Chiefs succeeded Lord Campbell, one of whom was made Earl of Argyle. The second Earl died on the ill-fated battlefield of Flodden. Archibald, seventh of Argyle, conducted that historic and bitter feud with the MacGregor Clan whom he succeeded in reducing to a condition of near ex-

inction in 1603. His son, Archibald, was created Marquis of Argyle and was beheaded in 1661. The Campbell estates were forfeited because of the treason of the Marquis, but they were restored to his son, Archibald, with the demoted title of Earl of Argyle. Archibald Campbell's son was made duke in 1701, but the direct line terminated with the third duke who died without issue in 1761, and the Campbell ancestral estates passed to a cousin, John Campbell.

## Queen Victoria and the Campbells

When the venerated Queen Victoria of England gave permission for the royal princess Louise to marry a Campbell of Argyle the world was amazed at the royal condescension. But the Campbells in the Highlands saw no condescension in the incident so far as the British royal house was concerned. It is recorded that at the colorful wedding celebrations the Campbells all agreed that the marriage should "Mak the Queen a verrrry prrrroud woman."

Colin Campbell, Lord Clyde, became a Field-Marshal. John Campbell, was Lord Chancellor of Ireland and Lord

High Chancellor of England, which shows that the clan could reach the heights in countries other than Scotland. The American General, William Campbell, joined Patrick Henry's Virginia Forces in 1775 and assisted in forcing Lord Dunmore from Gwynn's Island. That was in 1776 and the same year he married Patrick Henry's sister. This is notable, for the Campbells were, by the evidence of history, just as accomplished in the drawing-room as they were in the battlefield.

While William Campbell was fighting the cause of the Colonies, another William Campbell was British governor of South Carolina. He was the last British governor of South Carolina, the very last. This gallant tory was wounded at Fort Moultrie and died from the effects of it.

## A Versatile Race

The versatility of the Campbell genius is manifest in the work of Alexander Campbell, an American minister, who founded the "Campbellites," a religious denomination. This same Campbell clan who had more than once, in pre-Reformation days, been the recipients of papal benedictions, were later to distinguish themselves as Protestant Theologians and founders of sects. The Campbellites had 8830 churches and 1,450,681 members in the United States and Canada in 1925. Alexander, who founded the Campbellites was, in addition, a distinguished author.

Nor did the realms of poetry evade them. Thomas Campbell, the poet was buried in Westminster Abbey and a Polish nobleman sprinkled his coffin with dust from Kosciusko's grave. When Thomas died, Campbell-Bannerman was six years of age, and he, twenty years later began a career which made him Prime Minister of England. For a glimpse of the achievements of present day Campbells read the formidable list in any encyclopedia. It will take a long time.

"The Campbells are Coming." They said that five hundred years ago, yet still they come. It would be interesting to know when they consider they have arrived.







## AMERICAN PEPYS

*(Continued from Page 4)*

disagreeable disorder prevented them from standing erect.

JUNE 8—How shall I describe this day of confusion in the Senate? Mr. Lee laid on the table a report of some additional rules relative to the intercourse between the two Houses. After this he moved that the bill for the permanent residence of Congress shall be postponed to take up the resolution for adjourning to Philadelphia. Now it was that Izard flamed and Butler bounced, and both seemed to rage with madness. The division was eleven, and the Vice-President gave it against the postponement. Now all was hurry and confusion. Izard and Butler actually went and brought Governor Johnston with his night-cap on, out of bed, and a bed with him. The bed was deposited in the committee room. Johnston was brought in a sedan (chair). Few were well enough to come without being carried, and we waited half an hour. The vote was taken. We had our eleven, and they had thirteen against the resolution.

JUNE 12—I attended the Hall at eleven on the Funding Bill. Candor, sit by my side while I describe the committee. R. H. Lee, the man who gave independence (in one sense) to America. A man of clear head and great experience in public business; certainly ambitious and vainglorious, but his passion seeks gratification in serving the public. Elsworth, a man of great faculties and eloquence in debate; King, plausible and florid; Patterson, more taciturn and lurking in manner, and when he speaks commits himself hastily. And now, Billy, (himself) what say you of yourself, not overburdened with knowledge or experience, but disposed to make the best of your tools.

JUNE 19—Walked to view the demolitions of Fort George; the laden coffins and remains of Lady and Lord Bellamont, now exposed to the sun after an interment of about ninety years; the leveling of the fort and digging away the foundations have uncovered the vaults.

JUNE 21—This was mess day at the Hall (meaning the day set aside by the Pennsylvania delegation for dining together). I went and stayed un-

## EARLY AMERICAN ARTISTS

*(Continued from Page 6)*

died, aged fifty years, leaving, besides several step children, three daughters and a son. Those who survived him were: Mrs. Thomas Johnson, Mrs. De Butts, wife of Dr. Elisha De Butts; Mrs. Addison, wife of the Reverend Walter Dulaney Addison, and John. The latter studied medicine, but did not engage in practice. He was the possessor of considerable wealth, a part of which consisted of slaves. These he manumitted on attaining his majority. He visited Philadelphia in 1799, for the purpose of consulting physicians on account of his delicate health. His place of abode in that city was No. 20 North 9th St. He married Miss Mary Wharton Williams, and died at an early age, twenty-seven years, leaving two children, Mary Young Hesselius (Mrs. William H. Dundas) and Mrs. Smith, wife of Dr. Sidney William Smith, of Alexandria, Virginia.

## Swedish Origins

Adolph Ulric Wertmuller, whose wife

til the fumigation began, alias, the smoking of cigars, a thing I never could bear. Elsworth made a long speech; Adams affects to treat me with all the neglect he can while I am speaking, by turning his head in a different way, looking sidewise, etc. But I care not. I will endeavor to bear it.

JUNE 25—A day of excessive rain. Found Mr. Carrol. We had much loose talk; he told me his plan, which was to take Butler's bill, amended so that the residence should be ten years in Philadelphia, at the end of which the permanent residence should be on the Potomac.

JUNE 28—I could not help making some remarks on our three secretaries. Hamilton has a very boyish, giddy manner, and Scotch-Irish people would call him a "skite." Jefferson transgresses on the extreme of stiff gentility or lofty gravity. Knox is the easiest man, and has the most dignity and presence.

JUNE 29—Called early at the Hall. Langdon only there. Went and paid off my bill for Monday, twenty-eight shillings, the price of a two-days' headache.

*(To be continued in the February issue.)*

was a granddaughter of Gustavus Hesselius, arrived in Philadelphia from Sweden in 1794. In Stockholm and Paris Wertmuller had been the recipient of many honors. He was elected a member of the French Academy, and while still living in Paris, painted, in 1785, for King Gustaf III of Sweden, the picture of Queen Mary Antonnette with her children in the garden of Little Trianon. The gracious queen gave sittings to this Swedish member of the Academy as a compliment to the King of Sweden, who, as Count Haga, had visited the court of Louis XVI.

The Reverend Andreas Hesselius, who accompanied his brother, Gustavus, to America, 1711, had been sent by the home government as missionary to the infant colony on the Delaware, called New Sweden. Some twelve years later, upon the recall of Andreas, another brother, Pastor Samuel Hesselius, came to take charge of the church, now known as Old Swedes, at Christina (Wilmington), which today marks the site of the first Swedish colony in America.

In 1719, the Reverend Andreas Hesselius was made provost over all the Swedish churches in America, his predecessor in that office, the Reverend Erick Bjork, having been the first provost. He died in Sweden in 1733. The Reverend Samuel Hesselius also returned to Sweden, where he died, 1755.

The maternal uncle of Gustavus Hesselius, Dr. Jesper Svedberg, Bishop of Skara and of the Swedish congregations in London, Lisbon, and North America, was the father of the philosopher, Emanuel Swedenborg. A nephew of Gustavus was a poet and held a position as teacher of English at the University of Uppsala; another nephew was one of the painters employed in decorating the Royal Palace at Stockholm.

## AMERICA HAPPY

*(Continued from Page 3)*

the Founders of America, their hope and prayer was to make America happy rather than to make America rich. For a happy America would mean that all other things would be added unto us. This then, it would seem, is the objective. "America Happy." It is a purposeful slogan, an inspiring slogan. It is a task worthy of our ancestors. Surely the descendants of the men who were unafraid of the Red Coats in 1776, shall not be frightened by the red ink of 1933.





# The Quest of a Family Tree

by Gladys Wilkinson Lawrence

## THE PENNS OF PENNSYLVANIA

(Continued from page 12)

and brightest. She was the daughter of a young colonel of the Parliamentary Army, Sir William Springett, who had died in service before his daughter was born. Trouble ahead for Penn did not deter him from his heart's desire. Their eventual coming to America, the work and achievement of the Quaker in the new world, the record of nobility and sacrifice and spiritual hopes and ambitions, make a story of a family that is one of the most romantic and entralling volumes we have ever read. Here is history presented with telling and dramatic effect. Here is genealogy recorded with color and truth. "Biography," says the author in his preface, "has been called the essence of history, but it is impossible to separate an individual from family influence." The family history of the Penns of Pennsylvania and England is an adventure along that line. It is more—it is a great literary achievement.

### The Foote Family

This name was taken by a family who resided at the foot of the hill or mountain. As a surname it dates from the time of William the Conqueror. The Foote coat of Arms display a sable chevron on a field of silver. The crest is a green tree and the ancient motto of the house is "Loyalty and Truth." Fot was the usual spelling of the name in the earliest history of the family.

*If you like*

*The ANCESTOR*

*and think it fills a needed place in the social life of America, pass the good word on to your friends. Use the subscription blank found in the back of the magazine.*

• not having a family tree, has discovered one for you, or else the remote relative relents and is happy to know that you want to know about your glorious forebears, and sends you all the data that you want. It usually comes in great gobs, when it does come, so take heart, you can never tell what ancestors are just around the corner.

Of course you may belong to the sort of family who have religiously kept up the family records, and can prove your lineage for generations back. It is amusing, however, after you get into this sort of thing to realize how many people bluff about their ancestors. Not once, but many times. I have heard people say, "Oh, I am descended from President ——— or General ———" and either you know or else you learn later that such a line mentioned is either extinct, or more often that the said President or General died without issue.

### Theatre and Cinema Stars

Some of our motion picture stars, and those of the theatre, rightfully lay claim to distinguished heritage, and many are members of our most honored and ancient patriotic lineage societies. Jack Holt, long a favorite is a direct descendant of Chief-Justice John Marshall and is a member in good standing of the Society of Colonial Wars. Richard Dix is a descendant of the distinguished Wiltsie line of Colonial days, and he is a member of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution. Others of distinguished ancestry are Lewis Stone, Edmund Lowe, Bryant Washburn and Bebe Daniels. Her parents were Doctor Daniels, and Phyllis Griffin Daniels, granddaughter of General Plaza, Governor of Colombia, with his castle at Bogota, and daughter of George Butler deForest Griffin, American minister at Colombia, whose grandfather endowed the Yale deForest art gallery, where there has been a scholarship for years for deForest descendants.

In most of the genealogical libraries, where I have tried to gather data on me and mine, I have always noticed that there are more men than women doing the research work, and contrary to

(Continued on Page 19)

HAVE YOU GONE genealogically-minded?

Are you interested in your family history? Do you crave knowledge of who your forefathers were, from whence they came? Do you yearn to delve into the past to learn their secret problems, and ideas? Did you descend from ancient Kings, or pirates who were quite legitimate in their day, or perhaps from outlaw slavers of the early American period?

You have heard it said that it takes three hundred years of breeding to make a gentleman. You also have a vague recollection of some one saying that it is just three generations from shirt sleeves to shirt sleeves. First the pioneer, then the builder, and then the spender, and then its time to begin all over again.

I will relate the methods to employ in this pursuit of information as to how to find out whether or not you too, have a family skeleton or whether your family almost inherited one of those estates that were in litigation for, oh—you know—the stories vary.

First, you annoy your parents, grandparents, aunts, uncles, and they refer you from one to another. Then, success. You learn that the old Family Bible and other records belong to one of your great aunts, or some remote relative from whom you probably stole jam or broke her rare china in an early day. She will no doubt refuse to part with it, and can't find time to write down the names of the individuals listed in it, with their birth, marriages, death dates and places.

### Relatives Relent

Finally, after being mentally taunted with the sudden realization that you don't know who you are, that as far as you are concerned you might be of any race, that you couldn't prove anything, you wend your way to one of the famous genealogical libraries, and spend hours searching through bound volumes of your family names, but your branch never seems to be listed. You are mortified, there is Mrs. Jones who belongs to the Mayflower Society, and Mrs. Smith, who is a proud member of the Baronial Order of Runnymede, and you can't even prove that you were even born. The Librarian to whom you have very sensibly confided your predicament of







## BUREAU OF INFORMATION

*For the exclusive use of its subscribers, The Ancestor maintains a Bureau of Information. The work of this department is to answer questions of a historical, genealogical, heraldic and general nature, and to procure for our subscribers, where possible, such data of this nature that they may seek. This service is free. Correspondents desiring replies by mail should enclose stamped, self-addressed envelope.*

D. H. G. (New York City): Write to the Secretary-General, Descendants of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence. His name and address is as follows: Mr. Walter Godley, Wallingford, Pennsylvania. This splendid organization was founded in 1907 and it holds an annual congress in Independence Hall, Philadelphia.

J. G. (St. Louis, Mo.): There is a genealogy of the family in preparation. Will send your letter to the compiler.

W. T. (El Paso, Tex.): Of all the wild claims to ancient origin that is the best. It reminds us of the man who inquired if the Meade family were related to the Medes and Persians of Biblical mention.

Dr. F. W. R. (Macon, Ga.): The celebrated Simpson, the discoverer of chloroform, was, later in life, honored by the grant of armorial bearings. The suggestion of his friend, Walter Scott, who whimsically proposed that the escutcheon should show "A wee naked bairn, with the motto, 'Does your mother know you're out,'" was not taken seriously by the heraldic authorities.

Miss W. Y. (Toronto, Can.): Give us time. This is a monthly journal and not a daily newspaper. Very soon we contemplate enlarging our size and adding additional features. Rome, you know, wasn't built in a day.

Miss E. D. C. (Newton, Mass.): Thank you for your kind letter commending us. Good wishes to the Coolidge Family Association. Write us again.

A. S. T. (Palm Beach, Fla.): Sorry, but like the much maligned Roman governor, we say, "What I have written, I have written."

R. W. (Mobile, Ala.): The motto of the Holmes family is "What is increased by labor grows great." That of the Bowen family "Cautious for the future." Please note that the Bowens are Welsh and not Scotch, as the family motto might suggest.

H. W. F. D. (Springfield, O.): Sorry. Do not fail to consider our space limitations. We have also to bear in mind the general reader. Besides, your dates are erroneous. Simpson was not born at the time you make him a member of the Senate which he never was.

C. C. Burdick (Kenosha, Wis.): Thanks for interesting Milwaukee data. Those stalwart sons of Wisconsin are the salt of the earth. Some day we will pay you a visit and learn more at first hand of the pioneer history of the Badger state. Happy New Year.

Miss F. S. (Buffalo, N. Y.): The surname Foote dates from the time of William the Conqueror. The earliest records obtainable mention Ernui Fot, in Cheshire, and Godwin Fot, in Kent. Nathaniel Foot settled in Watertown, Connecticut, in 1633.

Mrs. D. L. W. G. (Santa Fe, N. M.): They were brothers. The elder, John, married Mary Simmons. She died within a year of the wedding leaving no issue. He never married again.

G. K. D., Jr. (Reno, Nev.): The Meades are an ancient family of Irish origin. The Meades were resident in County Cork for many centuries. At Meadestown in that country there was formerly a great castle built by the Meades. Andrew Meade of County Kerry was the first American ancestor, his son Richard Meade was aide to General Washington during the Revolution. At the close of the war, on taking leave of his soldiers, Washington said to Colonel Meade, "Friend Dick, you must go on a Virginia plantation. You will make a good farmer and an honest foreman of the grand jury of your county." The advice was followed and the prediction verified.

Mrs. C. S. W. (Atlanta, Ga.): Good work. Thanks for interesting data. Will use later.

I. L. K. (San Pedro, Cal.): The first American ancestor of the Custer family was Paulus Custer who was born in Crefeld, Germany, and came to America in 1682. He settled in Germantown, Pennsylvania. With him came his wife, Gertrude, and their three sons, Arnold, Johannes and Hermanus. They have a very distinctive coat of arms which we will publish later.

B. M. K. (Flint, Mich.): Think, "that the national chaos would never have happened had the descendants of the founders taken more interest in the national welfare." Well, possibly, but who said there was national chaos. There's the story of the professor of economics who presented a written question to his class which read, "What caused the depression?" One student replied thus, "God knows, I don't, Merry Christmas." Correcting the paper, the professor wrote, "God gets a hundred, you get zero. Happy New Year."

G. L. (New York City): The surname Kirk is characteristic of the Scottish lowland counties. The name was originally used to designate a resident by a kirk (church). The word kirk is derived from the Gaelic *cearcall*, meaning a circle. The primitive places of worship of the Celts were round, a symbol of eternity and the existence of a Supreme Being without beginning or end. The Kirk(e)s are a very historic family.

(Continued on Page 21)





## THE MORRIS FAMILY

Editor, *The Ancestor*,

Dear Sir:

In the second number of your magazine, in the article on the signers, and regarding the two Morrisses, haven't you dropped a generation? Capt. Richard Morris did not come directly to America from England.

He was an officer in Cromwell's army, as was his brother, Col. Lewis Morris (the founder of Morrisania, New York). Colonel Lewis Morris (first) was sent by Cromwell to Barbadoes to prepare for an attack on the Spanish fleet. This attack failed, and the Colonel sent his brother to America to buy an estate there, where he himself intended to settle later on, considering it safer after the downfall of Cromwell. He had brought to the West Indies his three brothers, Capt. Richard, Thomas and William, the first two settling in Barbadoes, and the last one (William) in Antigua, where he left descendants, but was himself drowned at sea on returning to England.

They were all sons of William Morris of Monmouthshire, Wales, who married a Jennings (of same family as the famous Sarah Jennings who was, later on, close friend and adviser of Queen Anne, and who married the famous Duke of Marlborough).

Capt. Richard arrived in New York and purchased three thousand acres in Harlem. He had married in Barbadoes, Sarah Pole, who came with him. They died (1673) within a few months of each other, leaving one son, Lewis Morris (second), who was left to the care of servants. His uncle, Col. Lewis Morris, learning of this, came to New York and settled on his estate, Morrisania. He married before leaving Barbadoes, but never had any children, so adopted as his heir, his nephew Lewis. He brought with him another nephew, Lewis, son of the brother Thomas, to whom he gave a large estate called "Passage Point" in New Jersey. (I am descended from this Lewis, son of Thomas.) In addition to the Harlem property, Col. Lewis Morris bought another estate in New Jersey, which he called Tintern, after his home in Wales,

and established the Tintern Iron Works.

Lewis (second), son of Richard and Sarah Pole Morris, was born in New York City in 1671. He was a judge on the same bench, at the same time, as his first cousin, Lewis, son of Thomas. He was later Chief Justice of New Jersey and New York and governor of New Jersey. He married Isabella Graham in 1691, and died in Kingsbury on May 21, 1746.

### ISSUE:

Lewis Morris (third), born September 23, 1698, resided at Morrisania. He was a Judge of the Oyer and Terminer Court, Chief Justice of the Vice Admiralty Court, and was married twice:

#### 1. Catherine Staats. ISSUE:

Lewis (fourth) born April 8, 1726. Married Mary Walton.

Staats Long, born August 27, 1728. Married Catherine Gordon, daughter of William, second Earl of Aberdeen.

Richard, born August 15, 1730. Mary, born November 4, 1734.

#### 2. Sarah Gouverneur, and died in 1762. ISSUE:

Isabella, born February 17, 1748. Sarah, born November 23, 1749.

Gouverneur, born January 31, 1752.

Euphemia, born September 10, 1754.

Catherine, Born January 7, 1757.

Lewis Morris (fourth) was the signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was born at Morrisania, New York, April 8, 1726. He graduated from Yale in 1746. Was a delegate to Congress, 1775 and 1776, a Major of New York State Militia, and died January 22, 1798, at Morrisania. He married Mary Walton.

The brother Gouverneur (his half brother) was born at Morrisania, New York, January 31, 1752, and graduated at King's College in 1768. He was a delegate to First Provincial Congress in 1775 and to the Continental Congress in 1777, and in 1787 to the Convention that framed the Constitution. He was Minister to France, United States Senator from New York, 1799, and died at Morrisania November 6, 1816.

Very truly,

MAUD B. MORRIS.

## THE QUEST OF A FAMILY TREE

(Continued from Page 17)

general opinion they haven't one foot in the grave, many of them are still in their twenties.

### A Character Builder

Personally, I think that genealogy is a builder of character. I am willing to believe that the person who is deeply enough interested to study and learn his origin, will be a better citizen than the one who slurs ancestry.

Study of my own ancestry was flamed into activity by a chance rebuke from a distant cousin of my father's. I was berating the old-fashioned buildings, quaint customs, ancient traditions of a little fishing village in Ireland, that belonged to part of an estate inherited by my father. I was an American, partially educated in America, but finished in Continental Europe, and to me the Irish of that part seemed quite incapable.

Father's tall, slender and haughty cousin said, "How shallow you are not to appreciate what your father's people stood for. His uncles were Court Physicians and Naval Officers. His direct line were military officers who fought for principles that they considered just. In return for their services to the crown, they were awarded these lands so that they might lead and guide these people. Some feel that your family have slighted their inherited responsibilities. Lineage may often bring wealth, but that carries with it obligations." Well, maybe she was right.

### TO OUR READERS

Secretaries and officers of Family Associations, Genealogical Societies and kindred groups are invited to send us the names of their members to whom they would desire us to send free copies of the *Ancestor*.





## CITY DIRECTORIES REVEAL INTERESTING FAMILY HISTORY

JUDGING from the family names that appear in the city directories, recently published, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, is still the most German city in the United States. The name Schmidt appears oftener in the directory of that city, says the Milwaukee Journal, than any other name.

Mueller, Schroeder, Schneider, Krueger, Schultz, Meyer, Smith, Miller and Johnson also are among the ten most numerous families. Smith, which leads the country as the most numerous name, also is well represented in Milwaukee but is easily outnumbered by Schmidt. The shortest name in the city directory is Ek. There are seven persons in the city having that name. The longest name is Wawrzynaikowski. Nine Milwaukeeans have that name.

### Schmitt, Schmid und Schmitz

A comparison of the Milwaukee directory with other cities shows that while Milwaukee is the most German, it is not so Jewish as New York, not so Scandinavian as Minneapolis and Chicago, not so Irish as Boston and not as typically American as Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore.

Each of the ten family names that appear the most often here have several variations. Thus the Schmidts have close relatives in Schmitt, Schmid, Schmitz and Smith. In addition to Mueller there are Moeller, Miller and Millar. Schroeder also is closely related to Schrader and Schroder, while Schneider has the variation of Snyder and Schnider. In addition to the family name Schultz there are those of Schultze, Schulz, Scholz and Scholtz. Krueger also occurs as Krieger, Kreiger and Kroger. Besides Meyer there are Maier, Mayer, Meier, Meyers and Myer.

### Black for Schwartz

In some families the younger members have dropped the foreign names and taken American ones instead, like Black for Schwartz or Stone for Stein. Others dropped several syllables off their names to make them shorter.

Sometimes father, son and daughter each have their own idea how their names ought to be spelled and then the directory compiler must use his own judgment.

In New York Smith, Miller, Brown

## THE BOOKPLATE

(Continued from Page 7)

dollars for the best child's bookplate in any medium.

Ruth Thomson Saunders Prize: Fifteen dollars for the best wood cut or wood engraving.

Margaret Ely Webb Prize: For the best design in any medium not otherwise designated for a prize.

Honor Certificate for the best bookplate done in any medium.

Bookplates should be sent unmounted by letter postage before April 10, 1933, to Mrs. Helen Wheeler Bassett, 629 Alexandria Avenue, Los Angeles, California, U. S. A.

## BOOKPLATE COLLECTORS

Collecting bookplates has become the avocation of many people of education and refined tastes.

Only a lover of books can have the proper relish for rummaging for plates among dingy books in second-hand shops or can know the joy and satisfaction of having the search suddenly rewarded with the opening of a book revealing a bookplate pasted therein.

Some there are, among collectors, who

and Johnson are among the first numerically, but Cohen, Friedman, Levy, Goldberg, Schwartz and Goldstein appear often and give that city a decidedly Jewish aspect and no other city has so large a proportion of Jewish names. In Chicago Johnson leads the directory list, with Smiths a close second. Chicago has many other Scandinavian names in large numbers, common among them being Anderson, Nelson, Peterson and Carlson.

### Irish Strong in Boston

An Irish list of names makes a strong showing in Boston. First comes Smith, closely followed by Sullivan, Murphy, O'Brien and McCarty. Washington has few foreign names and the directory would indicate that few immigrants have settled there. Smith, Johnson, Brown, Williams, Jones, Miller, Davis, Anderson, Wilson and Moore are among the family names most frequently found in the directory.

Smith is the most common name in the country and leads the list in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, New York and Boston and is second in Chi-

disdain the buying and selling of bookplate prints and only augment their collections by oft repeated search among old books or by the exchange of personal bookplates.

The custom of sending two prints in exchange provides the collector with duplicates with which to "angle" for bookplates particularly desired. Drifting into "specializing" is the ultimate fate of the majority of collectors.

The fame of a designer or engraver often establishes an interest and bookplates executed by Sherborn, French, Spenceley, Hopson, Sidney Smith, Timothy Cole, and so on, are the only ones sought by some collectors. Others find pleasure in collecting heraldic, early American, pictorial or portrait bookplates—or those made for children, noted people, colleges and libraries. Large collections have been made of medical, Masonic, theatrical, musical and angling bookplates. Be the "specialty" what it may, the collecting of bookplates is both fascinating and enlightening and has become a well established "hobby."

*The Ancestor* invites those among its subscribers who are bookplate interested to join the Collectors Club by enrolling in the exchange list.

### BOOKPLATE COLLECTOR'S EXCHANGE LIST

Mrs. William H. Burnham  
7300 Hollywood Boulevard  
Hollywood, Calif.

General—Specializes in bookplates of celebrities. Engraved and etched prints preferred.

Miss Olive Percival  
522 South Pascual  
Los Angeles, Calif.

Especially interested in children, early American, and celebrity bookplates.

Mary Edith Nichols  
4160½ South Figueroa  
Los Angeles, Calif.

General—Specializes in American bookplates.

*Through this Bookplate page an exchange list will be published to give our readers an opportunity to become familiar with those interested in this subject. Communications should be addressed to The Bookplate Editor, The Ancestor.*





## BUREAU OF INFORMATION

(Continued from Page 18)

Dr. T. G. S. (London, Eng.): Suggest you write to the N. E. Historical Society.

Mrs. G. B. C. (Austin, Tex.): Many thanks. Most of the outstanding genealogical organizations subscribe to *The Ancestor*. They know.

G. H. B. (Providence, R. I.): Send the data along. It sounds extremely interesting. With regard to the Barclays, they issued from the Barclays of Urie, a very ancient Scottish family. John Barclay was the royal Governor of East New Jersey in 1731. He was the third son of Colonel David Barclay of Urie.

O. O. B. R. (Muncie, Ind): Thanks for Ringo Family data. Will have occasion to refer to it later.

G. L. D. (N. Y. C.): Write to the Secretary, Miss Adames E. Powell, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

G. L. (Martinburg, W. Va.): He was distinguished as a naval designer and was responsible for much of our marine leadership.

W. M. (West Newbury, Mass.): Appreciate copy of address, also poem. Very splendid patriotic sentiments.



Bransford

M. T. (Springfield, Ill.): See Prof. de Boer's article in this issue.

J. L. D. (Boston, Mass.): Dummer's War (1723-25), was named after William Dummer, acting Governor of Massachusetts, which then included Maine and Vermont. It was a guerilla war between the settlers and the Abenaki Indians. Jeremiah Dummer was a noted clergyman and author.

H. J. (Alameda, Cal.): Thanks for letter and data regarding Crusade Order.

Mrs. F. W. R. (Raleigh, N. C.): The Handbook of American Genealogy is the most complete and valuable index of its character ever published.

H. W. S. (Atlanta, Ga.): The Venables were mentioned in English history from the very earliest days. The Stewarts held Scotland in the hollow of their hand for centuries. The famous four Marys were Mary Meaton, Mary Seaton, Mary Carmicheal, and Mary Stuart. God bless 'em.

Miss G. V. N. (Palm Beach, Fla.): Thanks. It will be easier no doubt if you write to all the known relations of the name first. The place of origin is believed to be Antwerp.

Dr. D. S. (Mobile, Ala.): The term "Displayed" in heraldry, applies to any bird of prey with its wings expanded.

H. D. (Los Angeles, Cal.): There are about 500 family associations in the country. Send us the family name and we will try to help you.

B. W. R. (San Francisco, Cal.): The family name Miner comes from the German, Mein-herr, meaning my master or my lord. There is a tradition that William Miner administered the death wound to Richard III in order to avenge the death of the two young princes in the Tower of London. Lieut. Thomas Miner was born in the family seat Chew-Magna, Somerset County, England. He came over in the Arabella, ten years after the Mayflower.

"Without genealogy, the study of history is comparatively lifeless."

JOHN FISKE.

Reserved for

University  
School

Pasadena, California





# Famous American Duels

Trial by Combat, or Duelling, has been a method employed since ancient days, to settle disputes. Since the Civil War in America, stringent laws have been passed in all the states against this practice, which has, fortunately, become obsolete.

Colonel Benton, who himself engaged in many such combats, and who witnessed the duel between Henry Clay and John Randolph in 1826, wrote an account of it in which he said: "certainly duelling is bad, but not quite so bad as its substitutes—revolvers—bowie knives—blackguarding and street assassinations under the pretext of self-defence." Certain it is that these aristocrats of yesteryear had the virtue of courage, in their quarrels. They openly declared their intention to fight and met their enemies face to face. There was nothing of the despicable stab in the dark or shot from ambush so common among modern banditry.

## Earliest American Duel

The first recorded combat of this character took place in 1621, at Plymouth, between two serving men. In 1728 two very young men named Woodbridge and Phillips fought a duel in Boston Common, in which Woodbridge was killed. They fought without seconds and at night time, with swords. Aided by friends, Phillips succeeded in escaping to a French man-of-war and reached France, where he died a year later.

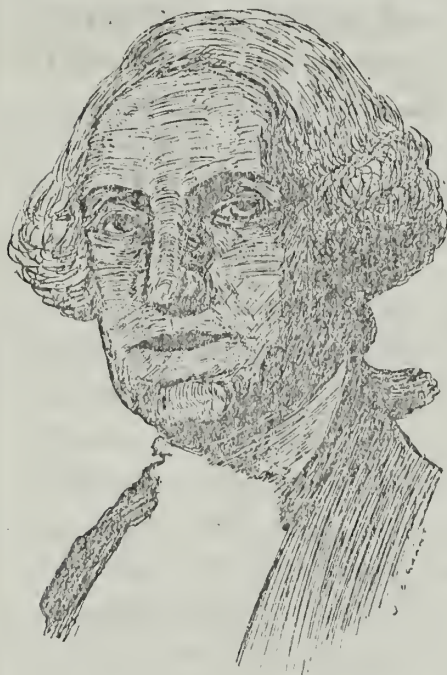
The most noted duel which took place during the Revolution, was between General Charles Lee and Colonel John Laurens. In this notable fight Lee was wounded. Another celebrated combat at this time was the duel between General Cadwallar and General Conway, in which Conway was shot in the head, but recovered. Button Gwineth, signer of the Declaration of Independence as a delegate from Georgia, was killed in a duel with General MacIntosh in May, 1777.

## George Washington Interferes

In 1785 Captain Gunn of Georgia, challenged General Greene twice. The

General was also a native of Georgia and when he refused to meet the irate captain, the latter threatened to personally assault him. Greene wrote to George Washington, acknowledging that if he thought that his honor and reputation would suffer from his refusal, he would accept the challenge. He was especially concerned as to the effects of his conduct on the minds of his military associates, and admitted his regard for the opinion of the world.

General Washington approved of his refusal to meet Captain Gunn in the most decisive terms, and not on moral grounds, but because a commanding



officer is not amenable to private calls for the discharge of his public duty. This is but another glimpse of the deep wisdom of the first President.

Perhaps the most celebrated duel in American history was that fought between Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr. It took place in 1804, when Burr was Vice-President and Hamilton the greatest leader of the opposition. We now know that the better man died in this tragic combat. Other private quarrels of note are the duels between Captain Barron and Decatur, in which the latter was killed and the former severely

wounded, and the battle between Colonel Benton and Lucas, which ended fatally for the Benton's opponent.

## Congressmen Fight Duels

General Jackson fought and killed M. Dickinson in a duel and was engaged in many others. In 1841 Clay came near to combat with Colonel King, but the Colonel lived to become Vice-President in 1852. Congressman Cilley of Maine fought with Congressman Graves, of Kentucky, in 1838, near Washington, and the combat caused great public excitement. Duels have been very numerous in California, the most notable being between Terry and Broderick. In 1830, President Jackson caused the names of four officers to be removed from the Navy list because they engaged in a duel. There is no doubt that the modern private duel grew out of the judicial duel. This form of combat received great impetus after the famous challenge of Francis I to his rival, Charles V. After this every man of family in Europe seemed to think that he was called upon to defend his honor with his sword against the slightest imputation.

But dueling received a setback after Sidney Smith, the defender of Acre against Napoleon's army, sent a challenge to the Little Corporal to engage with him in single combat to decide the issue, and thus, as Smith stated, save a useless waste of life. Napoleon replied sarcastically that if the British commander wanted to fight he would send one of his tall grenadiers to accept his challenge.

## The ANCESTOR

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### The Bryans of Kentucky

The Kentucky Bryans were descended from Morgan Bryan, who came from Ireland to Pennsylvania early in the seventeenth century, there he married Martha Strode in 1719, and they removed to Virginia in 1747, having nine children: Two daughters, Mrs. Margaret Renox and Mrs. Eleanor Linville, and seven sons, Joseph Samuel, Morgan, John William, James and Thomas. They continued to live near Winchester, Virginia, until several of the children were grown and married, and then removed to the Yadkin River, in Rowan County, North Carolina, where he lived until his death.

When his son William became the age of twenty-two, he married Mary Boone, daughter of Squire and Sarah (Morgan) Boone, and a sister to Daniel Boone. Her father, Squire Boone, married Sarah Morgan, both from England, and they had twelve children, Sarah, James, Samuel, Jonathan, Elizabeth, Daniel, Mary, George, Nathaniel, Edward, Squire and Hannah. With his wife and children Squire Boone removed from Pennsylvania to Rowan County, North Carolina, where they were neighbors of the Bryans.

William Bryan and his wife (Mary Boone) lived in Rowan County, North Carolina. They had ten children, Samuel, William, Phebe, Hannah, John, Sarah, Morgan, Abner, Elizabeth and Mary. With his wife and these children he removed to Kentucky in 1778 and settled at Bryan's Station on Elkhorn creek in Fayette County. The Bryan brothers, Morgan, James, Joseph and William, with their families and kinsman, settled at Bryan's Station, Kentucky, in November, 1779. On May 20, 1780, Capt. William Bryan and his son William were killed by the Indians.

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# Americana

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### Missouri Monuments

Taney County was named after Roger B. Taney, a chief justice of the supreme court of the United States for twenty-six years, whose decision in the famous Dred Scott case had such an important reaction in shaping events that led to the Civil War and whose wife was a sister of Francis Scott Key. Douglas County was named after Stephen A. Douglas, whose life also figured so prominently in pre-Civil War days. John Forsyth of Georgia, secretary of state of Georgia, secretary of state of the United States, 1834-1841, lent his name to the county seat of Taney County. Ozarkians took their politics seriously enough in those times to name their county seats and landmarks after prominent public figures.

### Let George Do It

Every man in Texas christened George has been asked to contribute ten cents to a \$500.00 fund for the erection of a statue of George Washington on the campus of the University of Texas.

### From Franklin to Scott

Major-General Hugh L. Scott, former Chief of Staff of the United States Army, is a great-great-grandson of Benjamin Franklin. For more than fifty years General Scott wore the uniform of the United States. When this country entered the World War, he subordinated personal ambition and selected a younger man, General John J. Pershing, to lead the American forces in battle.

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The Ancestor would like to hear from persons interested in genealogical research and history who would consider acting as local, city and state correspondents for this journal. Address communications to the General Manager in care of The Ancestor.

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### The Turnbull Arms

Centuries ago, when kings rode to hunt on shaggy stallions, surrounded by huntsmen and great dogs, a monarch of Scotland set out to replenish the royal table with wild boar meat. Unnoticed by the royal retinue, a yeoman of an unnamed clan joined the group. The unknown yeoman might have died unhonored and unsung but for an incident which happened that memorable day. Out of the furze and gorse a wild Scottish bull came charging straight for the king. Before the lowered head of the brute could reach the monarch, the yeoman stepped in his path, grabbed the long horns, and by stupendous strength, twisted the head of the bull who fell in a tangle with the force of his charge. Only a veering horn grazed the flank of the king's horse.

Grateful for the deed which saved his life, the Scottish monarch drew his sword and forthwith honored the yeoman by making him a knight and naming

him Turn-bull, a name which went on to high honor in subsequent centuries. On the arms of the Turnbull family there is symbolic evidence of this deed. The shield bears three bulls' heads and thereunder the pertinent motto, "Fortunata favet fortibus," "Fortune favors the Strong."

"Without genealogy, the study of history is comparatively lifeless."

JOHN FISKE.

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Our next issue will contain a history of the Jones family with an illustration of the coat-of-arms, crest and motto.

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# THE ANCULATOR





# The Ancestor



Vol. 1

FEBRUARY 1, 1933

No. 5

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*" 'Tis not in mortals to command success;  
but we'll do more . . . deserve it."*

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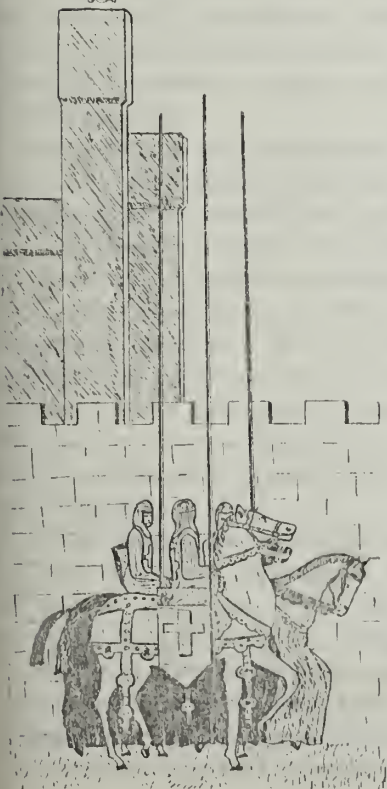
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# The Ancestor



Vol. 1 No. 5

1933—FEBRUARY—1933

Four Dollars Per Annum

## THE ACCOUNT OF OUR STEWARDSHIP

by Victor Bruce Grant

THREE MONTHS before his inauguration as first president of the Republic which he had done so much to create, Washington wrote a letter to Lafayette, in which he expressed his desire to establish a system of policy which, if pursued, would "ensure permanent felicity to the commonwealth"; and he added these words:

"I think I see a path as clear and as direct as a ray of light, which leads to the attainment of that object. Nothing but Harmony, Honesty, Industry, and Frugality is necessary to make us a great and happy people."

Who among us all, if we examine our hearts can conscientiously claim that we have, individually or collectively, worked to establish and promote those "four great and essential pillars of public felicity?" Who among us would assert that present-day conditions in our nation could not have been averted, or at least alleviated, if we paid greater regard to the practice and propagation of the principles of Harmony, Honesty, Industry and Frugality?

When Washington wrote that nothing but these was necessary to make us a great and happy people, he had in mind the Harmony of American Brotherhood; the Honesty that insures against the betrayal of public trust; the Industry that recognizes in faithful work and intelligent endeavor abundant prom-

ise of well-earned competence and provident accumulation; the Frugality which outlaws waste, greed, and extravagant display.

This month witnesses the celebration of Washington's birthday. On such anniversaries we render the immortal president much lip service. Let us, just this once, do more than preach about his noble qualities, let us strive to emulate his example by practicing his doctrine, for the peace of our own soul and the greater glory of our country. For in these significant words of Washington, there is a goal to aim for. There is a light to guide our steps and a hope to inspire our lives. There is a text as telling as any Holy Writ.

When we consider the beauty and simplicity of the Washington theory, and

remember the conditions that at present exist, we are forced to the conclusion that the occasion is opportune for self-examination. There are signs of the times which indicate a weakness and relaxation of our hold upon the saving virtues of Harmony, Honesty, Industry, and Frugality. When thus forewarned, it is the sheerest folly to ignore our condition. The greatest fosterers of evil are those who deny its existence. If we are to deserve security and happiness, and make good our claim to sensible, patriotic Americanism, we will carefully and dutifully take our bearings, and discover, if we can, how far wind and tide have carried us away from safe waters.

If we find that the wickedness of destructive agitators and the selfish de-

*(Continued on Page 17)*

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# ANCIENT

1891-1892-1893

## THE ACCOUNT OF OUR STEWARDSHIP

OF THE YEAR 1891-1892-1893

The year 1891-1892-1893 has been a year of unusual activity for the Society. We have had a large number of new members, and our work has been greatly increased. We have also had a number of deaths, and our work has been greatly increased. We have also had a number of deaths, and our work has been greatly increased.

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### THE SOCIETY OF THE YEAR

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# The Old Dominion Capital Revived

## Colonial Virginia Being Preserved for Posterity

RUFFLES and lace—powdered wigs—clanking swords—sweet music of the stately minuet—loud declaiming—toasts and more toasts over tankards of ale and goblets of Madeira. The long-dead past lives again, while the ghosts of Thomas Jefferson and Patrick Henry mingle with a hundred other wraiths upon the spot where stood the historic Raleigh tavern of Williamsburg when Virginia was a province of the king. They float through the doorways of the tap room and other public rooms of a restored Raleigh tavern, and smoke again that sweet Virginny tobacco in their long-stemmed clay pipes. They see a new kind of people clumping through those restored halls, sightseers who have come to gape and speculate upon the lives of their virile forefathers, and perhaps their ghostly faces beam in tolerant amusement.

### An Old Tavern

Raleigh tavern, the restored Raleigh tavern, was dedicated a few weeks ago as part of the \$5,000,000 rehabilitation of the colonial capital of Williamsburg, Virginia. It was the first of the main exhibition buildings completed under the plan of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., to restore the three-century-old town to its pre-revolutionary setting as a shrine to liberty and the fathers of the republic.

Built upon part of the foundation of the original Raleigh tavern, the restored structure is an exact duplicate of the famous old inn, if old descriptions and details, which the builders followed can be considered accurate. The Apollo room of the tavern is believed to be exactly like the historic room in the original tavern in which colorful festivities were staged in colonial times and in which the burgesses, including Jefferson, Henry, and Richard Henry Lee, assembled to issue defiance to executive authority and to the king's Stamp Act

when the colonial governor dissolved their assembly in 1769.

### Phi Beta Kappa

It was in the original Raleigh tavern that Phi Beta Kappa, honorary scholastic fraternity, was founded in 1776, the year of American independence.

Middle Plantation, a settlement on a peninsula between the James and the York rivers, dated back as early as 1632. In 1691 its name was changed to Williamsburg and it was made the capital of the province of Virginia. It remained the colonial capital up to the Revolutionary war, and for a short while afterward it was the capital of the state of Virginia. William and Mary college was founded there in 1693, named in honor of William III and Mary, his wife, who became joint sovereigns of England in 1689. During the Revolutionary war Generals Washington and Lafayette maintained headquarters there as they planned the defeat of Cornwallis at Yorktown.

Dr. W. A. R. Goodwin of the faculty

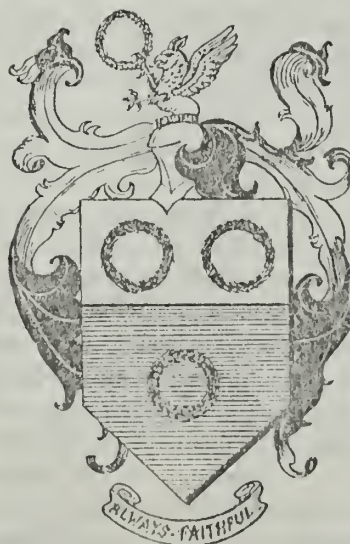
of William and Mary college announced at a town meeting in Williamsburg on June 12, 1928, that John D. Rockefeller, Jr., had agreed to finance the restoration of the colonial capital. The project actually had been conceived twenty-five years earlier, but it was only when Mr. Rockefeller attended a dedication of a new building at William and Mary college in 1927 that the plan was laid before him and he offered to provide means for carrying it out. Even at the time Dr. Goodwin made his announcement \$1,600,000 had been spent in purchasing property in Williamsburg.

### Reconstruction Planned

A corporation was formed and preliminary work of weeding out nonhistorical structures in order to achieve historical accuracy was launched at once. The plans called for complete restoration of existent historical buildings and the rebuilding of important old buildings, many of which had been destroyed by fire. Included in the important structures to be erected on their old sites were the royal palace, in which the colonial governors lived; the house of burgesses, where the provincial assembly met, and Raleigh tavern. It was in the old house of burgesses that Washington and Lafayette bent over maps as they prepared plans for the military moves of their Virginia campaign. While excavating on the site of the old governor's palace, workmen dug up the bones of forty-five French soldiers who were killed in action or died in a Williamsburg hospital in the years 1781 and 1782.

### Poets

Your attention is directed to the One Hundred Dollar Prize offered on page ..... of this issue.



Duke





# YOUTH INDICTS AGE

THE PRESENT older generation are so harassed and involved and bewildered, that criticism of the younger generation, for the first time in many years, has ceased to be a topic of conversation. The time may be opportune therefore, for youth to reverse the usual order, and indulge in some criticism of their elders.

Those of us who have graduated from schools and colleges within the last three years have been precipitated into a world of social and economic chaos. We have inherited a world-wide condition which is anything but a credit to the wisdom of our immediate forbears. Our parents and grandparents have lamented the morals of youth and railed at our lack of reverence for the essentials. Indeed they were so busy worrying about youth they appear to have neglected their own studies. They pointed with pride, justifiable pride, to our ancestry and the history of the founders of the country, but as torch-bearers of the national traditions and the national honors, our elders, in the light of present day conditions, seem to have failed hopelessly to value their own heritages.

## Parental Examples

Youth was never as irreligious or as irreverent as the elders imagined. If we were so, or are so, our elders cannot say that they have set up very worthy standards or examples for us to emulate. Divorce court records, love nest exposes, open disregard for law, and wilful disrespect of family and national obligations are not examples to inspire youth or engender within us much respect for our elders. Come to think of it, it is really marvelous that youth, in face of the overwhelming bad faith and bad example, not to mention bad leadership, manifested by our immediate elders, is as wholesome and optimistic as it is.

Our elders, so prone to remind youth of the splendid men and women who made America, do not seem to have themselves profited much by their ancestral examples. If the present national

and political upset is an evidence of their stewardship, youth sees little in the result to inspire veneration for our immediate elders, however much veneration we possess for the fathers of the country.

And be not deceived, youth respects and venerates the work and character of great Americans like Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln. These giants were an example and an inspiration not only to the youth of this generation but for all time. In the present bewildering fog youth sees no such great leaders or inspiring guides in the immediate horizon.

## Younger Generation

It is noticeable, too, that when our elders make a hash of world or national affairs they turn in their helplessness to youth. This occurs when our elders need youth to shed its blood in wars brought about by the bigotry, greed or unstatesmanlike conduct of elders. Honeyed words and flowered phrases are the order of the day for youth, when Mars commences to sharpen his axe.

It is just possible that America will find in the ranks of youth the leaders and saviours which she cannot at present find among the elders. Napoleon was only twenty-four when called to save Paris. Pitt was twenty-three when besought to save the political destinies of England. Jesus was only thirty at the commencement of his great work. Millions of men, young men, died in France during the late unpleasantness.

Youth is often deserving of criticism, and never fails to get it. Our elders, however, find the faults of youth an excellent alibi for their own shortcomings. Did not the Master say something about a mote and a beam? Truth is, the elders have stumbled, if they haven't failed ignominiously to carry the torch of American Progress. The light has dimmed, but not for long.

If the elders have forgotten their responsibilities in the recent debauch of materialism and proved their incompe-

## THE CLEARING HOUSE

LEWIS — Information regarding the parentage of ENOS LEWIS (1840) and wife, ANN, who settled Columbiana Co., O., about 1800. In will he mentions his "Plantation." Children were: Enos, boy, 1805; Mary, William, John, Elizabeth, Catherine Ann. — Eva A. Scott, 1309 Belmont, Youngston, O.

CRAWFORD — Information regarding JOHN CRAWFORD (August, 1824) and wife, MARY (June, 1824) and both buried Lower Buffalo cemetery, Wellsburg, W. Va. Was a Revolutionary soldier but cannot find his service. — Eva A. Scott, 1309 Belmont Ave., Youngston, O.

McCLELLAND — MONTGOMERY — Wants data on JOHN McCLELLAND of Capt. John Marshall's Co. War of Revolution. Also Michael Montgomery of Eglinton, N. J. — Mrs. M. S. Parry, Waynesburg, Pa.

## Keeping America American

Under the direction of the committee on American Education, there is being broadcast throughout the country a series of fifteen-minute talks on this subject. The topics deal with phases of our governmental system and discuss current problems wholly without political bias. They stress the great values derived from our individualistic, as opposed to a paternalistic form of government due to our forefathers' wise provisions in the Constitution, and the impractical workings of some modern fallacies of government as proposed by idealists today.

In the more recent depression, only youth can save the nation. And youth will, for if our elders have profited nothing from the lessons of history and the nobility of our ancestors who founded America, youth has. Give us your patience, and, minded of the past, youth, help us with your encouragement. The best way to do this, is to pass the usual lamentations of youthful failings into the limbs of forgotten things.

DALE GATES.





# Extracts From the Diary of An American Pepys

(Continued from last issue)

JULY 5, 1790—All the town was in arms. (The Fourth being Sunday and the celebrations held day following), grenadiers, light infantry and artillery passed the Hall, and the firing of cannon and small arms, with beating of drums, kept all in an uproar . . . now all of us repaired to the President's. We had some wine, punch, and cakes. From hence we went to St. Paul's and heard the anniversary of Independence pronounced by Mr. B. Livingston. The church was crowded . . . Jackson gave me the President's compliments and an invitation to dinner on Thursday.

JULY 9—The public creditors are to be the body who are to rise in judgment against me and try to expel me from the senate. This is only what I expected. The adoption of the new Constitution raised a singular ferment in the minds of men. Everyone is ill at ease in his finances.

JULY 17—I called on Dr. Williamson and told him my intention of going home. He got into a long tale of settling his children in Philadelphia and taking a more northern position for his family than North Carolina. By the way, he has one child only born, but he has begotten another, as he says. But no gray-headed man ever was fuller of arrangements for a numerous progeny.

DECEMBER 1—Arrived in Philadelphia to attend Congress, which is to meet on Monday.

DECEMBER 2—Dressed and first called on General Mifflin. He was abroad. Then on Mr. Morris, who received me with frankness. Called on the President, Clymer, and at Fitzsimmons'. The day soon became rainy. Came home.

DECEMBER 4—I have deliberated much on whether I will call to see Bingham,

Powell and others. I have called on Morris, Clymer, and Fitzsimmons. Why not on them? By the rules of etiquette, perhaps, they should call on me. But I have resolved . . . I will go. Called on Mr. Chew who urged me to stay for dinner. The Speaker said, on the authority of Dr. Rush, that we would all be elected. Believe it not.

DECEMBER 8—This was the day assigned for the President to deliver his speech, and was attended by all the bustle and hurry usual on such occasions. The President was dressed in black, and read his speech well enough, or at least tolerably. After he was gone, and the Senate only remained, our Vice-President seemed to take pains to read it (the speech) better. If he had such a view, he succeeded; but the difference between them amounted to this: one might be considered at home, and the other in strange company.

DECEMBER 14—This is levee day . . . Republicans are borne down by fashion and a fear of being charged with a want of respect to General Washington. If there is treason in the wish I retract it, but would to God the same General Washington were in heaven. We would not then have him brought forward as the constant cover to every unconstitutional and irrepublican act.

DECEMBER 18—Being Saturday and excessively cold, stayed at home all day. Was visited by Madison, Bishop and White, and many other respectable characters. Settled with Mr. Ogden. His bill in full for the coupe, carriage, horse, and lodgings for two weeks . . . and all the washing heretofore done, £4 7s 7d . . . the rate of boarding three dollars per week.

DECEMBER 24—Yesterday Secretary

Hamilton's report on the subject of a national bank was handed to us . . . considered as an aristocrat engine, I have no great predilection for banks. They may be considered, in some measure, as operating as a tax in favor of the rich against the poor, tending to the accumulation in a few hands, and under the view may be regarded as against republicanism. Bank bills are promissory notes, and, of course, not money. The great point is, if possible, to prevent the making of it a machine for the mischievous purposes of bad ministers; and thus must depend more on the vigilance of future legislators.

DECEMBER 28—This being levee day, I attended in a new suit. This piece of duty I have not omitted since I came to town . . . Jackson looked shyly at me, and it had, in my opinion, something of the malignant in it.

JANUARY 1, 1791—Just as I passed the President's house, Griffin called to me and asked whether I would not pay my respects to the President. I was in boots and had on my worst clothes. I could not prevail on myself to go in. Osgood, Postmaster-general, attacked me warmly to go with him. I was pushed forward . . . and bolted into the presence; made the President the compliments of the season; had a hearty shake by the hand. I was asked to partake of the punch and cake but declined. I sat down and we had some chat . . . the diplomatic gentry and foreigners came in and I embraced the first opportunity to make my bow.

JANUARY 3—This day the bank bill reported. It is totally in vain to oppose it. The only useful part I can act is to try to make it of some benefit to the public, which reaps none from existing banks.

(Continued on Page 17)



# Fragments of Family and Personal History

## Bonapartes in America

It was Jerome Bonaparte, brother of the Emperor Napoleon, who established the name and family in this country early in the nineteenth century. Jerome was marshal-president of the Senate in his native France before coming to America. He married Elizabeth Patterson in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1803. Their son, Jerome, married in 1829 Susan May Williams, also of Baltimore, and their son, Jerome, born in 1830, was a graduate of West Point in 1852.

Jerome Bonaparte, the West Pointer, enlisted in the French army, served in the Crimean War, and was decorated for distinguished conduct. He was made a knight of the Legion of Honor and received the Crimean Medal from Queen Victoria of England. He commanded a regiment of dragoons during the siege of Paris, but after the capitulation resigned and barely escaped with his life from the Commune.

He returned to America and married Caroline LeRoy (Appleton) Edgar. His brother, Charles Joseph Bonaparte, was Secretary of the United States Navy and was later appointed Attorney-General.

## The Leete Family

The word leete is an old English term for meeting place, and the first use of the name as a surname was by Thomas Leete of Oakington during the reign of Elizabeth. William Leete, sixth generation from Thomas, was the son of John Leete, who signed the Plantation Covenant at Guilford in 1639. Leete's island, of which he was proprietor, was named after him. He succeeded the noted Winthrop as Governor of Connecticut in 1676. In ancient days the Leetes were closely identified with the church. Their descendants in America have also shown preference for theological interests. The Rev. Menzo Smith Leete was a pioneer

Methodist Episcopal clergyman and was one of the founders of the town of Deland in Florida.

## These Turbulent Frasers

The Frasers, like many ancient Scottish territorial families, are Normans. The Frasers settled first in the Scottish lowlands, but predatory instinct gradually took them north where they obtained a firm footing in the highland mountain fastnesses. Simon Fraser, the lord of Lovat, and the most famous of the clan chiefs, was a strange mixture of barbarous leader and accomplished gentleman. He was engaged to a very beautiful lady who was also his cousin. She jilted him, and hell broke loose when Fraser found it out. He laid deep plans and ignoring the lady who was to be his bride, he directed his vengeance upon her mother.

He had learned that it was the influence of the mother that had done much to divert the daughter's attention from the haughty chief of the Frasers to a successful rival, so Fraser abducted the mother—and married her. For this he was declared a traitor and a fugitive.

Angered beyond reason against the English King who proscribed him, he joined the cause of the Stuart pretender and fought in the rebellion of 1715. Thirty years later he again participated in the royal Stuarts adventure to seize the Scottish throne from the English king. For this he was beheaded in the Tower of London.

## The Fletchers — Ancient Munition Makers

Fletcher is a surname of high renown their ancient craft is recalled by the in history. They were arrow or fletche makers in an age that had not yet learned the secrets of gunpowder, and arrows on the coat of arms of the Fletcher Company, an ancient Guld dating back to 1467. But the arts of peace found many leaders in the Fletchers. John Fletcher, the dramatist, collaborator of Francis Beaumont, is said to be responsible for at least two of Shakespeare's plays. Andrew Fletcher, the seventeenth sage, is best known for his wise saying, "If a man is permitted to make his country's ballads, I care not who should make its laws."

## Charles Dickens in Missouri

Marion City of Missouri was made famous by Charles Dickens, the celebrated English novelist, in his book, "Martin Chuzzlewit."

## Pioneer Manicure Sets

An advertisement in a Missouri newspaper in 1850 asked the attention of California emigrants passing through to the new Eldorado to the following merchandise: "A complete assortment of hardware from a frying pan to a four-horse wagon, interlarded with suitable notions, such as guns, pistols, dirks and bowie knives."



Rnosevelt







# THE BOOKPLATE

by LEOTA WOY

A monograph on "Motion Picture Bookplates," by Hetty Gray Baker, published by the American Society of Bookplate Collectors and Designers, adds one more interesting and informative item to bookplate literature.

Hetty Gray Baker, "they say," is a "discriminating bookplate collector," a "delightfully charming person" and a "very entertaining writer."

This review, "Motion Picture Bookplates," will not do justice to her clever descriptions, nor will space permit the mentioning of all bookplates included in her monograph.

As a forerunner to the procession of bookplates to follow it may be stated that Miss Baker is the owner of a presentation bookplate and probably the only one used among the picture folk.

It shows the stage of a motion picture theatre with the main title of the picture being screened and the words, "Hetty Gray Baker Presents this Book."

Outstanding in appearance and conception is Cecil DeMille's bookplate. On a blood-red background a black and gold phoenix with outstretched wings, bears on its head a golden orb: "symbolizing the spirit of knowledge rising from the red mists of matter and bearing the world to new heights."

Lois Moran's plate is also inspirational in thought and design. A graceful dancing figure in Greek costume, and the phrases "high places," "footprints in the dew," and "shining pools of grass," signifying ambition, love of dancing and happiness.

A Grecian helmeted head is the only ornamentation on Irving Cumming's plate.

One of Bank Gordon's designs, with a castle on a hill its chief point of interest, marks the books of David Torrence.

Richard Barthelmess, returning to a custom of long ago, uses a coat of arms

for his bookplate. The fleur-de-lis and crown displayed thereon reveal ancestry of French aristocracy.

The Bosworth coat of arms has a prominent place in Hobart Bosworth's plate.

Under the caption of portrait bookplates, meaning those picturing their owners in favorite roles may be listed the plates of Douglas and Mary Fairbanks, Neil Hamilton, Virginia Valli and William Farnuin.

The most famous couple in the film world use a plate which portrays Zoro and his fencing foil and Rebecca of Sunnyside Farm and her curls.

Neil Hamilton's plate commemorates his first opportunity in pictures with a design showing the front of a little theatre, over the door of which "America" is seen in electric light effect. Beneath is inscribed "The Hamiltons. Neil. Elsa."

John Gilbert's bookplate comes under the classification of "Library Interiors" and was drawn by Leota Woy. Mr. Gilbert's library is a bow-window shaped room with many panels of bookshelves extending from floor to ceiling. The carved oriel window and graceful little silver lamps once adorned an old church in Mexico.



A portrait of herself as "A Lady of Quality" graces the bookplate of Virginia Valli.

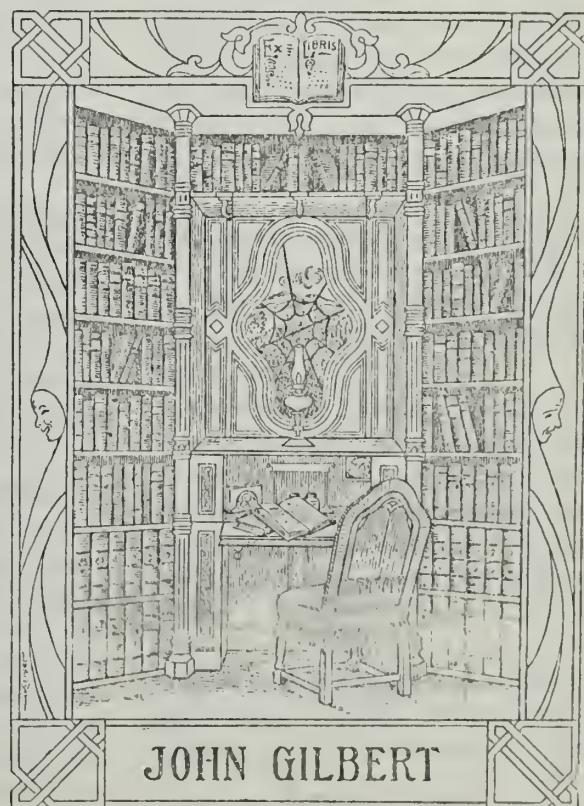
The beautifully executed plate of William Farnum shows a picture of the actor in that memorable role of Sydney Carton in "The Tale of Two Cities"—framed in a classical border. Masks of Comedy and Tragedy add to the histrionic effect.

A dashing young Crusader on horseback in conflict with a Moslem is featured in the Rudolph Valentino bookplate designed by William Cameron Menzies.

Theda Bara's plate is Egyptian in both design and significance, being an elaborate arrangement of religious symbols.

The plate belonging to Fred Niblo, designed by William Spencer Wright, is also Egyptian in character and reminiscent of his explorations in Egypt and Africa. Two lotus columnus shaped like volumes of books form the sides of the design, between which the Pyramids are seen in the distance. Egyptian figures are in the foreground and the wide

(Continued on Page 21)







# American First Families



*Brewster, Collier, Partridge, Tracy, Morgan, Gates, Lester, Downs, Ingalls, etc., etc.*

The name of Brewster brings to the mind's eye a long procession of dignitaries in Pilgrim garb, notable not alone for religious fervor but for all that has gone to the making of our America—gifts from her soldiery, her ministry and her legal lights. Before one reads the story of their past, it is easy to guess the sort of history that may be found there.

Everybody knows that Elder William Brewster was one of the greatest Pilgrims, though accounting himself as a servant of his people. His indomitable spirit, his marvelous cheer and unfailing courage contributed to the expedition so large a share of power that it is safe to say that without him there would have been no settlement at Plymouth. He was born about 1566 and was a graduate of Cambridge College, England. As a young man, in 1585, he was assistant to Queen Elizabeth's secretary of state and went with the embassy to the Netherlands. When he started to return to Holland as a refuge, in 1607, he was arrested and imprisoned at Boston, England, reaching Holland the following year. There he taught and followed the trade of a printer. Twelve years later he sailed with the other Pilgrims for America, taking the course they thought would land them in the warm climate of Virginia. All through the terrible winter, when the brave passengers of the Mayflower died by the score, he held his little flock firm to their faith and lived to see a better day. He died April 10, 1644.

## With Captain Miles Standish

Love Brewster, the son of Elder William Brewster, was a little lad "led by his father's hand when he left the ship" but it was not long before he was a soldier in Capt. Myles Standish's company. He married on May 15, 1634,

Sarah Collier, the daughter of William Collier.

William Collier, a London merchant, furnished the money to outfit the passengers of the Mayflower. He came over later, holding many public positions. He died in 1670.

Love Brewster had a son, William, who was a large landowner in Duxbury. He married, on January 2, 1672, Lydia Partridge, daughter of George Partridge, who came to America in 1636, and his wife, Sarah Tracy. William and Lydia Brewster had among their children a son, Benjamin, who married in October, 1713, Elizabeth Witter, daughter of Ebenezer Witter.

## Baptists Thrown in Prison

The Witters were from Scotland, the first coming over early with his wife, Annis Churchman. One day three Baptists from Rhode Island came to visit him and so greatly interested him in their doctrines that he permitted them to baptize him.

Baptists were not looked upon with favor, so the three visitors were thrown into prison and one of them, presumably the leader, was whipped.

William Witter's son, Josiah Witter, was a large landholder in Lynn, Massachusetts, where he married Elizabeth Wheeler of Stonington, where he owned a sawmill and a grist mill. His son, Ebenezer Witter, married Dorothy Parke, descended from Robert Parke, born in Preston, England, in 1585.

## Parke — Master of the Hunt

Robert Parke came to America in 1630. He married Martha Chapin, daughter of Capt. Robert Chapin of England. The Parkes trace their line back to Thomas de Parke, master of the hunt to William the Conqueror.

Benjamin Brewster's maternal grandfather, George Partridge, was from County Kent, England. He was a sol-

dier with Capt. Myles Standish. He married, in 1638, Sarah Tracy, daughter of Stephen and Triphosa Tracy, who were married in Leyden, Holland, in 1621.

Benjamin and Elizabeth Brewster had a son, Simeon Brewster, who was born in 1720 and died in 1801. He married Anne Andrus, daughter of John Andrus and Ruth Gates of Norwich, Conn.

Their son, Simeon Brewster, was born May 1, 1751, and died August 16, 1841. He fought in the Revolutionary War. He married, December 20, 1770, Mehitable Belcher, daughter of Capt. William Belcher and his wife, who was Desire Morgan.

## On the Ship "Diligent"

The Morgans came from Wales where James Morgan, the first of the line, was born in 1607. He came to Roxbury, Massachusetts, served in the Colonial wars and was married to Margery Hill. The father of Desire Morgan was Capt. Daniel Morgan, who married Elizabeth Gates and thus brought the Gates name into the family a second time.

Stephen Gates, the immigrant ancestor, came from Norwich, England, on the ship "Diligent," with his wife, Ann Hill, and died in Hingham, Massachusetts in 1662.

The son of Simeon Brewster was Henry Brewster, born June 28, 1774, and died March 7, 1858. He married Rebecca Lester, who died in 1839. Their son, Frederick Brewster, was born January 5, 1807. He married Janette Downs Tyler, a widow, daughter of William and Aurelia (Beardsley) Downs, and they had a son, Edward Lester Brewster, born June 22, 1842. He married, in Buffalo, N. Y., November 15, 1866,

(Continued on Page 18)







**A Historic Family  
Coat-of-Arms**

The American descendants of the historic English family of Lane have reason to cherish their family armorial bearings, not only for its antiquity, but because of the many augmentations of honor later added to the escutcheon. The Crest of the family of Lane of King's Bromley is a strawberry roan horse, couped at the flanks, bridled, saddled and holding in its feet the imperial crown proper. This commemorates the heroic act of Mistress Jane Lane, who, after the battle of Worcester, September 3, 1651, and when King Charles was in hiding, helped that monarch to escape. Riding on a strawberry roan from Staffordshire to the coast, and with the king disguised as her serving man, she thus succeeded in effecting his flight to France. For this the Lane family were granted the crest herein described and shown on the drawing.

After the Restoration, and Charles had returned to his throne, he granted another notable augmentation to the Lane arms, namely, "A Canton of England." This is, the arms of England upon a canton, shown superimposed upon the escutcheon, on the top left of the shield. They are the **ONLY** family to whom such an honor has been given, and a most curious result has happened. When the use of armorial bearings were later taxed by act of parliament, the Royal Arms were especially exempted.

### REVERENCE FOR THE FLAG

**A**N ACT of Congress passed in 1905 provides that a trade-mark cannot be registered which consists of or comprises "The flag, coat of arms, or other insignia of the United States, or any stimulation thereof." An act passed in 1917 provides penalties for the desecration, mutilation or improper use of the flag "within the District of Columbia." The Department of Justice has held that any alien enemy desecrating the flag is subject to arrest and imprisonment.

It is to be regretted that no federal law exists pertaining to the manner of displaying the national emblem. There are, of course, many regulations and usages of national force bearing on the subject, but there are instances constantly occurring where the correct and respectful display of the stars and stripes is not in evidence. It is a common and regrettable practice at political parades and at public meetings to see the flag displayed in a manner unworthy of its purpose. Usually, too, at these same political meetings much blatant vocal patriotism is expressed, which is nullified in the minds of those who respect the flag, because of the irreverent use of it.

At political parades automobiles of ancient vintage, and some of the newer ones, move along with the Stars and Stripes spread over the hoods and sometimes trailing on the ground. Speakers' tables at meetings often show the flag used as a table cloth upon which is placed a pitcher of iced water and other paraphernalia necessary to the occasion. Often it is affixed to stage curtains and when scenes are changed it flops in the dust with the lowering of the drop-scene. All this is very reprehensible and not likely to engender respect for the national emblem.

### How the Flag Should Be Displayed

The flag should always hang straight.

The Lane family having been granted the Royal Arms as an augmentation of honor, applied for exemption—and got it.

Where colors are desired for decorative purposes, red, white and blue bunting should be used. The flag should never hang up side down except as a signal of distress at sea. International use forbids the display of the flag of one nation above that of another with which it is at peace. When the flags of two or more nations are displayed, they should be on separate staffs, or on separate halyards of equal size, and on the same level.

The flag should never be raised or lowered by any mechanical appliance. When flags are used in unveiling a statue or monument they should not be allowed to fall to the ground. Old, faded, or worn out flags should never be displayed. Over only three buildings in America does the national emblem fly officially night and day continuously, namely, over the east and west fronts of the National Capitol and over the adjacent House of Representatives and Senate office buildings. The two emblems over the capitol are replaced by new flags every six weeks. At all military and naval posts the flag is lowered "Slowly and ceremoniously" at sunset. During the lowering the band plays the national anthem, which, for the army and navy, is "The Star-Spangled Banner." The national emblem should never be festooned over doorways or arches, nor should it ever be tied in a knot.

The learned and distinguished Dr. George Sarton of Harvard, research associate of the Carnegie Institute of Washington, had this to say to the faculty members and students of the University of California. "There was a time not long ago when history was solely that of wars, dynasties, king and rulers. We have gone forward but only a part of the way. The purpose of history is to explain the progress of mankind. In the center of that picture should be the activities of men that are creative and not those that are destructive." And that is precisely one of the chief reasons for the existence of *The Ancestor*.





# THE LOST DUCHESS

## *The Romance of a Famous Painting*

AMERICAN families of wealth have brought to this nation unique and priceless art masterpieces which once adorned the gilded halls and stately mansions of Europe. The famous *Blue Boy*, purchased from the Duke of Westminster for the late Henry E. Huntington at the then unheard of sum of \$800,000 set the imagination of the American public aflame. Within a few months Gainsborough's masterpiece was followed by Reynold's *Mrs. Siddons as the Tragic Muse*, also purchased by Huntington, for the sum of \$500,000. Mrs. Siddons was, in her turn, followed by eighteen superb examples of Gainsborough, Romney, Reynolds and Lawrence. Very many another of the world's masterpieces in art are now within the confines of these United States.

The story of the travels and migrations of more than one of these old masters, are as romantic as any tale of fiction. Once the cherished heirlooms of noted families they had to endure separation from hallowed hall and ancient castle because of the vicissitudes of family fortune. Wrested from their familiar places with many a tear and sigh of sorrow, they were transferred to other hands and frequently to strange lands, to find doubtful haven or lasting security.

### Traced to America

Intermingled with the story of these old masters is the partial record of many family histories. The changes of ownership bespeak the changes of fortune experienced by their possessors. No one familiar with their travels can look upon them without a pang of regret for those who once owned them, and a prayer for those who now possess them. Even the glory of the artist's achievement does not obscure the often tragic history of

Stark drama, of the most realistic character, has often been associated with

possession of famous pictures. Consider the story of one of Gainsborough's celebrated canvases, *Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire*. The scenes are laid in the old world and the new. This is the famous "Lost Duchess" stolen in London, and found, after twenty-five years, in America.

The canvas is 59½ by 45 inches. The duchess is shown in a white dress and blue silk petticoat and sash, with large black hat and feathers. There she stands. Proud, elegant, disdainful, stylish, aristocratic, beautiful, and altogether charming, in her dashing large black hat worn at a debonnaire angle, looking at us with the most marvelous eyes ever put upon a canvas. It is hard to believe we are looking upon a painted portrait—it must be the Duchess herself who gives us that alert and mocking glance.

### An Art Sensation

The Duchess painting, in some unknown way, fell into the hands of a Mrs. Maginnis, an old schoolmistress, who had it cut down to fit the space over the chimney place in her sitting room, and

she burned the pieces she cut off. It was purchased by Bentley, a dealer, for £56, who sold it to Wynn Ellis, a wealthy London merchant. Mr. Ellis sent it to be engraved and the engravers, Henry Graves & Co., recognized in it a work of Gainsborough. When the Wynn Ellis sale took place at Christie's in London, June 6, 1876, the painting created a sensation.

Crowds flocked to the auction and amidst the most intense excitement, it was secured by a Mr. Agnew for approximately fifty thousand dollars. Twenty days after this sale, on the night of May 26, 1876, Mr. Agnew's premises was entered and the Duchess cut from the stretching frame. The elegant lady of Devonshire was stolen and remained for twenty-five years in ignominious hiding. But nothing could alter the mocking glance of the debonnaire Duchess, a little inconvenience or temporary embarrassment could not disturb the perfect sang froid of so great a lady.

### Recovered in Chicago

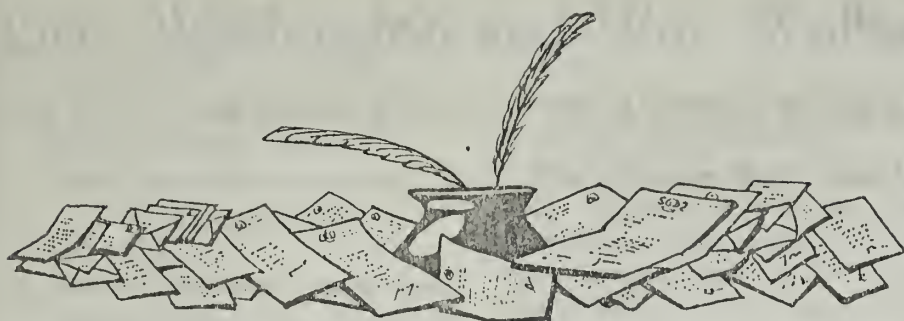
The picture was too well known to be salable, and photographs of the canvas were immediately distributed. The Duchess in hiding created a fashion. "Gainsborough hats" and "Gainsborough style" became a vogue. It was not until March, 1901, that another sensation was created. Newspapers all over the world announced that the "Lost Duchess" had been found. The discovery had been made by the New York Pinkerton Detective Agency, who found the thief, one Adam Worth, alias Henry Richmond, son of a German Jew, who had settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and who was one of the most famous and clever criminals ever known.

After various negotiations, Mr. Morland Agnew made a journey to the city of Chicago, Illinois. In the Auditorium Hotel he was handed a parcel which proved to be the lost Gainsborough canvas. A few days after its return the "Lost Duchess" was purchased by J. P. Morgan at a price beyond \$150,000. It is now in the collection of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee.









## BUREAU OF INFORMATION

*For the exclusive use of its subscribers, The Ancestor maintains a Bureau of Information. The work of this department is to answer questions of a historical, genealogical, heraldic and general nature, and to procure for our subscribers, where possible, such data of this nature that they may seek. This service is free. Correspondents desiring replies by mail should enclose stamped, self-addressed envelope.*

D. L. (San Diego, Cal.): Consult a local genealogist. There is no record of any of the name in America before 1700.

Mrs. L. W. S. (Des Moines, Ia.): Thanks for interesting data. See this issue for comment thereon.

Mrs. C. S. W. (St. Reg. D. A. R., Neb.): Glad to know *The Ancestor* will be displayed at your State Conference in March. Many thanks.

C. A. S. F. (Long Beach, Cal.): We understand. Value your good wishes and promised cooperation.

T. W. S. (Pittsburg, PJa.): Write to Somerset House, London, England, giving facts and a copy of the birth certificate will be forwarded to you for a very nominal fee.

F. G. H. (Phila., Pa.): The name Penrose was taken from a hamlet in Cornwall which was in the possession of the family before the fifteenth century. The late Boise Penrose was a descendant of this ancient family.

E. A. S. (Youngston, O.): Your inquiries are herein printed. Hope you will get satisfactory information.

Dr. J. L. K. (St. Louis, Mo.): The surname Moncure is derived from the

French "mon coeur," meaning "my heart." The family was of ancient French origin and possessed considerable lands in that country. Early adoption of the reformed faith made them the object of persecution and they sought refuge in Scotland in the sixteenth century. The ruins of the ancient castle of Moncur in the parish of Inchtute is still to be seen. The Moncures intermarried with the Washingtons and many others of the foremost families of the Old Dominion. The presence of a heart upon the family escutcheon is a reference to the French interpretation of the family name.

H. O. D. T. (Richmond, Va.): Robert Fulton (1765-1815) and not Hobart Fulton. Besides he launched first steamboat on the Seine in 1803, four years before the launching on the Hudson.

L. P. (Martinsburg, W. Va.): Write to Mrs. Horatio Ford, Mayfield, Richmond Roads, South Euclid, Ohio, for information on the White family.

Mrs. D. F. K. (N. Y. C.): The secretary of the Colonial Daughters of America is Miss Mary Elsie Pogue, Alms Hotel, Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, O.

Miss F. W. (San Francisco, Cal.): It would seem to us that a merger of these two great organizations would be of great benefit to all. Why don't you try to learn the feeling of the national officers on the matter. If we can be of any service let us know.

Mrs. F. W. S. (Raleigh, N. C.): A consideration of the towns, rivers and mountains of the United States that are named after famous historical characters, would be a very lengthy undertaking. It is a good idea, however, and we will consider it.

Rev. G. H. (Boston, Mass.): First numbers of *The Ancestor* are exhausted. The demand exceeded our calculations. For the benefit of those who cannot procure first number we are repeating several of the coats-of-arms in this issue.

Mrs. G. D. C. (Kansas City, Kan.): Nothing we can do will be of any avail. Internal differences should be settled within the society. It is always your privilege to resign if things are not to your liking. Thanks for good wishes.

Mrs. A. B. J. (Bergen, N. Y.): Appreciate contributions, but the pressure at present is too great to use immediately. All your data carefully filed with a view to publication in near future.

C. C. Y. (Washington, D. C.): Agreed. But we prefer to remain neutral. The arguments within the order are a matter for the members. If the policy they propose to pursue was unpatriotic or destructive to the principles of government we would say plenty, and without invitation. As it is we consider the differences merely a matter of management.

Mrs. J. I. E. (Baltimore, Md.): Splendid work. Convey to your membership our sincere appreciation. In our tour through the east this fall we will surely visit you.

(Continued on Page 20)



# Geo. Washington and Wm. Wallace

*Item in last will and testament of First President mentions another Great Patriot whose life was dedicated to the Cause of Liberty*

AMERICAN descendants of the great Sir William Wallace, the Scottish patriot, must find considerable satisfaction in the knowledge that the deeds and exploits of their progenitor was known and appreciated by the first President of these United States.

The will of George Washington contains an item which reveals, in some measure, the veneration Washington had for the memory of that other celebrated if less fortunate rebel. Washington is to America what Wallace is to Scotland. Both led armies against the tyranny of English royal rule. Both were exposed to danger from death on the battle field or by execution. Both have secured a place in the affections of their countrymen which will endure as long as the race.

Washington's career is familiar to us, but to better appreciate the item in the Washington will, above referred to, let us glance briefly at the record of Wallace. He first stands out clearly in the year 1297 as chief of a patriotic force which opposed King Edward I of England. He attacked the English garrison at Lanark, and slew William de Hazelrig; he attempted to surprise the English justiciar at Scone; and with a large company he lay in wait in the Forest of Selkirk. Edward was at the time in Flanders, but his general in Scotland was Warren, Earl of Surrey. Wallace defeated Surrey at Stirling Bridge, after which the whole Scottish kingdom was under his control, and the Scottish king appointed him national governor.

## Edward Returns

But Edward had no intention of allowing Scotland to achieve independence. He departed from Flanders and at the head of a great army, which he

commanded in person, he prepared to invade the northern kingdom.

The Scots under Wallace were hopelessly outnumbered but the gallant leader chose to fight. On July 22, 1298, the celebrated battle of Falkirk was fought which ended in victory for Edward's forces. With this defeat the long martial career of Wallace terminated. He lived in France for a time, but returned to his native land and was captured near Dumbarton by Edward's governor. He was conveyed to London, was tried for treason, and was executed, hanged, disemboweled, beheaded, and quartered.

Wallace, as the champion of Scottish liberty, was more powerful in death than in life. His sacrifice for country, his valiant struggles for freedom, his death, and the manner of his dying, became the theme of historian and bard. Tales of his daring were told by father to son. Songs of his chivalry were chanted round peat fires to inspire succeeding generations. He became the symbol of the national struggle for freedom.

## Scotland's Gift to Washington

So when George Washington was fighting the battle for liberty in the New World, the hearts of Scottish people, remembering Wallace, must have reverberated to the throbbing struggle. Certain it is that a distinguished Scottish nobleman, the Earl of Buchan, presented to General Washington a valuable and unique token of their love and appreciation, with the ardent hope, doubt-

less, that the American commander would enjoy better fortune than Wallace.

In his will George Washington lists this item in the following words:

"... To the Earl of Buchan I re-commit the Box made of the oak tree that sheltered the Great Sir William Wallace after the Battle of Falkirk, presented to me by his Lordship, in terms too flattering for me to repeat, with a request 'to pass it on, in the event of my decease, to the man in my country, who should appear to merit it best, upon the same conditions that have induced him to send it to me.'

"Whether easy or not, to select the man who might comport with his Lordship's opinion in this respect, is not for me to say; but conceiving that no disposition of this valuable curiosity can be more eligible than the re-commitment of it to his own cabinet, agreeably to the original design of the Goldsmiths Company of Edinburgh (Scotland) who presented it to him, and at his request, consented that it should be transferred to me; I do give and bequeath the same to his Lordship; and in case of his decease to his heir with my grateful thanks for the distinguished honor of presenting it to me; and more especially for the favorable sentiments with which he accompanied it. . . ."

Back, therefore, to the nation from whence it came, went that memorable token.

## The Meeker Family

This family was originally of Norse origin, but in this country they married into Dutch lines of prominence. The first of the name in America was Robert Meeker of New Haven, Connecticut, who married, in 1651, Susan Tuherfield.

## THAT SLOGAN . . .

Maybe it is more important to "Be American" than to "Buy American."







# The Ancestor

Edited by VICTOR BRUCE GRANT

Phones

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## NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS

*The Editor will consider contributions of a genealogical, historical and heraldic nature. Authentic historical incidents in the lives and times of the progenitors of American families are desirable, as are also extracts from old letters, legal documents and family records. Photographs, old prints and illustrations of our ancestors, ancient American homes, and memorable family tokens, will be welcome.*

## The Depression in 1879

The following appeared in the *St. Louis Republican*, January 9, 1879:

"One good effect of the protracted depression of manufacturing industry and trade that prevails is the direction of attention to farming as a means of livelihood. Just after the war, when inflated prices painted pictures of fortunes in all kinds of city and town vocations—when insurance and the agency business were supposed to yield wealth almost without limit, and when it was believed that fortunes could be made by merely organizing some sort of stock company and putting the shares on the market, there was a general flocking of young men from farms to cities and towns, to get rich without labor. But that delusion has ended in bitterness and disappointment to thousands all over the land, and proved that the game of living by the wits is one that very few can thrive at.

## THAT SLOGAN . . .

*Maybe it is more important to "Be American" than to "Buy American."*

## What America Needs

Christopher Morley recently interviewed Herbert Hoover. Evidently the conversation was directed to the national ills, which, saith the multitude, are manifold. Evidently, too, the nostrums of quack politicians, puerile economists and mystic financiers, have failed to convince the Chief Executive that their suggested remedies are of much avail.

"What this country needs is a great poem," said the President. "Something to lift the people out of a fear and selfishness. We need something to raise our eyes beyond the immediate horizon. A great nation cannot go along just watching its feet. The kind of words I imagine cannot be very complicated. I keep looking for it but do not see it. Sometimes a great poem will do more than legislation."

Come to think of it, we are, as a nation, sadly lacking in patriotic and inspirational poetry. Considering the wealth of inspiration to be found in the history and traditions of our country we have not produced many poems or songs that will ring down the ages. Perhaps our materialism has discouraged poetic effort. Perhaps, too, our standards of success do not foster poetic expression. Whatever the cause the obvious truth is, that America has not produced the stirring and inspiring songs and melodies which have strengthened the men and women of other nations in their hours of stress, and made every citizen vow to win through to victory, or die "... facing fearful odds, for the honor of his Fathers and the Temples of his Gods."

## One Hundred Dollar' Prize

The deeds and achievements of the national heroes of other countries have been venerated and preserved in imperishable verse. How pitifully meager has been the poetic adulation for our own Washington, Lincoln and Jefferson. Notable, too, is the fact that the greatest of patriotic poetry was not composed by writers of recognized literary reputation. The most noteworthy songs and

poems of inspiration and patriotism were not composed by authors already celebrated.

Perhaps someone far from the paths of glory or literary fame may be capable of writing a poem that America needs. *The Ancestor* would like to encourage such effort and will award a prize of One Hundred Dollars for the best contribution received on or before June 1, 1933. A committee of five judges, persons prominent in the cultural life of the nation, will meanwhile be selected and their names will be announced in our next issue. Send your compositions to the editor of *The Ancestor*.

## ABERCROMBIE

The coat of arms, crest and motto shown on the front page cover of this issue is that of the ancient and historic family of Abercrombie. "Aber" means a low, marshy place, and "crombie" signifies a river bend or creek. Abercrombie is the name of an old parish in Fife-shire, Scotland, where doubtless the original Abercrombies were domiciled.

James Abercrombie, one of the first American settlers of this name, came to South Carolina, and was attorney-general for that state in 1732. Abercrombies have been prominent in public affairs ever since. Brigadier-General John Joseph Abercrombie (1802-77), an American soldier of Scottish parentage, was educated at West Point and played an important part in the Civil War. In the land of their origin the Abercrombies have produced many great and distinguished men.

## The Ancestor

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[Your Attention is Directed  
to Subscription Blank on  
Page 26.]





# The Romance of American Business

THERE are many men living in this generation who would, had they lived in the days of chivalry, earned lasting fame for deeds of daring and for courage and leadership. The inherent energy and perseverance they possess cannot, in these days, manifest itself in martial pageantry or colorful deeds of valor. But in whatever age such men live they leave their mark, and the record of their exploits are as romantic and historic as are those of belted knight or conquering hero.

The same personal qualities of courage and daring, the same powers of command, the same valiant determination to succeed, are to be found in the lives and achievements of the Knights of American Business, as marked the turbulent careers of venerated heroes of the age of chivalry. If the modern setting is less colorful to those of us who live in it, future historians may lend a glamorous atmosphere which will make the romance of the Knight of Business a fascinating pageant for the edification of future generations.

## A Mechanical King

The first man in the long history of the world to be rated a billionaire is Henry Ford. This achievement was not the real aim of this remarkable man. That he acquired great wealth was the accident rather than the design. The envious will assert that he was lucky in that he was born in an age of great industrial development, and the suspicious will question his integrity. These criticisms are the inevitable echoes of success. The envious, like the poor, are always with us. The suspicious, well, there are none so suspicious as those that should be suspected.

Ford, a seventeen-year-old youth, left his father's farm and went to Detroit to learn about engines. He got a job at \$2.50 per week. In the boarding house where he resided they charged him \$3.00 per week, which, in the simplest arithmetic, showed a deficit of fifty cents

in the weekly budget. Henry, in early youth, had dissected several of the watches in the old farm, and in the subsequent post mortems had learned something about their internals, so he got a job at nights repairing watches, to make the income meet the overhead.

There was no evidence, in these early days, of colossal fortune, but if young Ford was not making money he was learning about engines, and engines were the prancing steeds of his youthful ambitions. He wanted to experiment on them. Especially was he interested in engines that would lighten farm labor, and farm labor, as Henry well knew, needed lightening.

## Back to the Farm

At this time Henry's father became ill and he requested that his son return to help on the farm. Henry did not see in this an interruption to his work. With his genius for adapting circumstances to his use, rather than letting them hinder him, he returned to the farm, rendered the necessary help, and in his spare time continued his experimental and inventive work. He was twenty-three when he met the girl who became his bride a year later, and with his own hands he felled the logs to build their home.

It must have taken courage for the young people to leave the security of that humble home to go to Detroit in order that Henry could pursue his mechanical bent. Lean years followed in which young Ford moved from one position to another until he became chief engineer of the Detroit Edison Company. Meanwhile he was still working on his own plans, often far into the night. His employers valued his services sufficiently to offer to make him superintendent of the company, providing he would discontinue his own experimenting and devote his whole time in their interests. Ford resigned, and continued his experimenting.

## Visioning the Auto Age

A group of men organized the Detroit Automobile Company and made Henry their chief engineer at the fabulous salary of \$100 per month. Ford was then thirty-six. But he was not happy in his new position. He visualized a standard car, produced in large quantities at low price for the average man and woman. It was natural, considering his frugal youth, that he would think in terms of the low prices and the needs of transportation for the poor. His associates insisted that only the wealthy could afford to own cars and they desired to build luxurious models.

As a result of this conflict of opinion he resigned, rented a humble store, and built his famous two-cylinder car. With this model he challenged the supremacy of other cars in auto races and achieved wide publicity. Next year he organized the Henry Ford Auto Company which was shortly afterwards dissolved because no one but Henry could appreciate his plans.

Tenaciously he clung to his ideas, and undiscouraged by previous reverses, he started the Ford Motor Company—capitalized for \$100,000, of which only \$28,000 was ever paid in. Henry and Malcolmson, who could obtain bank credit, each took two hundred and fifty-five shares so that jointly they could have control. Three years later Malcolmson sold his shares to Ford for \$175,000. Those shares today would be worth over \$200,000,000.00.

## Ford Makes Others Rich

Senator Couzens of Michigan, then a clerk in a coal company, was able to raise a thousand dollars for which he was given ten shares. He also gave a note for fifteen hundred dollars for fifteen more shares. These Ford shares were the foundation of the Couzens fortune. Henry assumed the title of chief engineer of the new company for which

(Continued on Page 19)







Bradford



Johnstone



Ballou



Delvey



Owing to the fact that first issues of the The Ancestor, containing the above Family Armorial Bearings, is now out of print, they are reprinted for the benefit of new subscribers.





### The Frontier Judge

The autobiographies, the reminiscences, the recollections of the early western settlers abound in stories and anecdotes which exhibit, far better than any description could, the free and easy manners bred of this equality. The story is told of a member of the Territorial Legislature who up to the time of his election had always worn leather; but, thinking his buckskin clothes unbecoming a lawmaker, he, with the aid of his sons, gathered hazelnuts, and bartered them at the crossroads for a few yards of blue shrouding. Calling upon the women of the settlement to make him a coat and pantaloons he attended the sessions in this attire.

When John Reynolds went down to hold his first court in Washington County he found himself among old friends and companions in arms, who treated him accordingly. When he was seated and the court about to open, the sheriff, who was sitting astride of the bench, cried out, "Boys, the court is now open; John is on the Bench."

### Pioneer Trials

Trials in those days were held in somebody's log cabin, or in the barroom of a tavern. When the jury retired to deliberate it was to the shade of some nearby tree or to a log especially prepared for them. Judge and bar rode the circuit together, and a lawyer was fortunate if at the end of his ride his daily earnings amounted to what would now be the wages of an unskilled laborer. An attorney of that day assures us that he was paid five dollars in one county for prosecuting criminals and was nearly drowned in crossing a river when riding to another town.

That was Attorney Abraham Lincoln, who often rode sixty miles over the prairie to find no fee, and had to seek the hospitality of the sheriff for the night.

### THAT SLOGAN . . .

*Maybe it is more important to "Be American" than to "Buy American."*

### THE ACCOUNT OF OUR STEWARDSHIP

*(Continued from Page 3)*

pravity of demagogues have stirred up strife where there should be peace and harmony; if we find that the old standards of sturdy, uncompromising American honesty have become so corroded and weakened that our people are no longer startled by crime in high places and shameful betrayal of public trust everywhere; if we find a disposition among us to turn from the highway of honest industry to short-cuts to wealth and indolent ease; if we find that wastefulness and extravagance have discredited the wholesome frugality which was once the pride of Americanism we should recall Washington's admonition and forthwith endeavor to change our course.

America, with its limitless resources, its astonishing growth, its unapproachable industrial development, and its irrepressible inventive genius has made it the wonder of the centuries. Nevertheless, these things do not complete the story of a people truly great. Our country is infinitely more than a domain affording to those who dwell in its immense material advantages and opportunities. The land we live in is strong and mighty and active. But how fares the land that lives in us?

Are we sure we are doing all we ought to keep it in health and vigor? Are we keeping the roots well nourished by the fertile soil of loving allegiance, and are we furnishing them the invigorating moisture of unselfish fidelity? Are we as diligent as we ought to be to protect the precious growth against the poison that must arise from the decay of Harmony, and Honesty, and Industry, and Frugality; and are we sufficiently watchful against the deadly, burrowing pests of consuming greed and cankerous cupidity? Our answers to these questions make up the account of our stewardship as keepers of a sacred trust.

The land we live in is safe as long as we dutifully care for the land that lives in us.

### AMERICAN PEPYS

*(Continued from page 6)*

JANUARY 20—Dined this day with the President . . . Giles, the new member from Virginia, sat next to me . . . the frothy manners of Virginia were ever uppermost. Canvasback ducks, ham and chicken, old Madeira, the glories of the Ancient Dominion, all fine, were his constant theme. He is but a young man, and seems as if he always would be so.

JANUARY 26—A letter from the National Assembly of France, on the death of Dr. Franklin.

JANUARY 27—A cure for rheumatism. A teaspoonful of the flour of brimstone taken every morning before breakfast. General St. Clair and Mr. Milligan both relieved by it. Note—they are both Scotsmen. Asafoetida laid on burning coals and held to the nose. Mr. Todd greatly relieved by this.

FEBRUARY 23—It is believed that any measure that can be fairly fixed on the President will be submitted to by the people. The President is now put upon something of this kind, to alter the lines of the States, by taking from the larger and adding to the smaller, in his arrangement for the collection of the excise. Will he really become the tool of his own administration?

THE END

### The Waller Family

Colonel John Waller, the first clerk of Spottsylvania County, Virginia, was a descendant of Sir William Waller, born 1597, a Commander of the Parliamentary Forces during the rebellion in England. This family are descended from Allured de Waller who came to England with the Norman Conqueror.

The Ancestor solicits contributions on genealogy, history and kindred subjects. Dig up your old scrap books and manuscripts. If they are of general interest we will publish them.





## AMERICAN FIRST FAMILIES

**Brewster, Collier, Partridge, Tracy,  
Morgan, Gates, Lester, Downs,  
Ingalls, etc., etc.**

*(Continued from Page 9)*

Mary H. Niles and his wife, Chloe Robinson of Albany.

### Brewster in Chicago

Edward Lester Brewster at fifteen was a clerk in a drygoods store and at sixteen he was in the insurance business. Later he became a well known banker and broker. Three of his children died young—Marion, Frederick William and Paul Niles—but the other three lived to grow up, Walter Stanton, Angeline (who married John Condit Smith in 1901 and died a few years later) and Pauline, who married J. Newton Perry.

Walter Stanton Brewster was born in Evanston, September 4, 1872. He married, January 24, 1903, Kate Lancaster, and has two children: Sarah, who is now Mrs. Duncan Hodges, and Edward Lancaster.

Kate Lancaster was the daughter of Eugene A. Lancaster and Helen M. Hutchinson, whose father, Benjamin P. Hutchinson, married Sarah Ingalls. Sarah Ingalls' mother was Lydia Hicks Attwill, daughter of Zachariah Attwill, a soldier in the Revolutionary War. His father, William Attwill, also served. William Attwill was the son of Nathan Attwill, who was impressed into the army by the King.

### Quaker Links

Sarah Ingalls' grandfather was Edmund Ingalls of Lynn, Massachusetts. He married Huldah Bachilder, daughter of Henry Bachilder and Jerusha Breed. The Breeds are descended from Allen Breed, from whom descends a long line of eminent ministers.

The first of the Bachilders was Joshua from Kent, England, who had a son John, a proprietor of Watertown, Massachusetts. The third Bachilder was John Jr., a soldier in King Philip's War.

Edmund Ingalls was the son of Eleazer Collins Ingalls, soldier of the Revo-

## President-General Millspaugh

Frederick William Millspaugh, President-General, Sons of the American Revolution, is a native of Buffalo, New York, is a graduate of Syracuse University, and a member of the Beta Theta Pi Fraternity. He is connected with the Pullman Company and resides in Nashville, Tennessee. He is also a member of the Sons of the Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, and of the Hereditary Order of the Descendants of Colonial Governors. He married Miss Clyde Burke, of Danville, Kentucky, member of an old and prominent Blue Grass family. Mrs. Millspaugh is also interested in the work of patriotic societies, being a member of the D. A. R. and other like organizations. She is also a writer and is now a state vice-president of the National League of American Pen Women.

lution. The Ingalls family was originally Scandinavian.

The earliest of the Lancasters, Thomas, was born in 1702 in Warwickshire, England, and was brought to America by a Quaker and his wife. He became a Quaker and went as far as the Barbadoes and West Indies preaching the doctrines. He married Phebe Wardell, daughter of John Wardell of Wales. The son, Benjamin, went to Maryland and his son, Jesse Lancaster, removed to Bucks County, Pennsylvania. He was a Quaker shoemaker, but he made gunpowder to blow up the British, nevertheless. He was dropped from the rolls of the Friends when he married "out," that is, a non-Quaker, but he was reinstated when he married for his second wife, Rebecca Parsons, who was a Friend.

**If any of our readers desire their kindred, friends or associates to receive a Free copy of The Ancestor we will gladly forward it to them, upon receipt of their names and addresses.**

## THE BREED OF THE WINCHELLS

Already in these pages we have commented upon the puerile character of many published genealogies. By way of contrast, it may be in order to direct attention to a work of genealogical literature, which, in our opinion, ranks as one of the finest compilations of family data ever published in this country.

Descendants of the ancient Winchell family have reason to be proud of the Winchell genealogy, the first edition of which was published in 1869 by the distinguished Professor Alexander Winchell of the University of Michigan. When he died in 1891, all his genealogical papers and documents were sent to his brother, Newton H. Winchell, state geologist of Minnesota, who volunteered to continue the work. Valuable additional data was collected in subsequent years, in which work he was assisted by his brother, S. R. Winchell of Chicago, and by his sons, Horace V. Winchell, of Minneapolis, and Alexander N. Winchell, of the University of Wisconsin. His daughter, Mrs. I. W. Stacy, also rendered aid in this commendable task.

In 1912 he began preparing the material at hand for publication, devoting to the task all his spare time and untiring energy. In spite of advanced years and the burden of scientific work faithfully and brilliantly performed, he completed, in April, 1914, the first draft of the manuscript. In less than a month afterwards he died suddenly.

The task of completing the manuscript fell to Alexander N. Winchell, of the University of Wisconsin. The result is a work of enduring value and a monumental contribution to genealogical literature. Everyone of the breed of the Winchells should own and cherish this splendid record. The possession of such a volume will make them proud, not only of their name, but proud of their kinship with that distinguished branch of the Winchells, who have compiled this scholarly and valuable genealogical history of the family.





## THE ROMANCE OF AMERICAN BUSINESS

(Continued from Page 15)

he was paid two hundred dollars a month.

At the end of the first three months the net profits of the company amounted to \$37,000. For the ensuing year they were a quarter of a million. In 1907 the profits were over a million dollars, when the company was only four years old. In 1913 twenty-seven millions were the amazing results.

In 1914 Henry announced that he was going to raise wages from \$2.50 per day to a minimum of \$5.00 per day. His stockholders were astounded. He announced further that he was going to cut the hours of labor. On top of this he gave notice of his intention to take ten million dollars and divide it among his employees as a bonus. The stockholders were benumbed. Ford was crazy. He was dangerous. But in 1916 the Ford Company profits jumped to sixty million dollars.

### Panic-stricken Stockholders

Henry's success, however, did not alleviate the fear the stockholders possessed for their holdings. His newer plans for expansion were thwarted by court action. So Henry decided to rid himself of them to enable him to have a free hand. He paid thirty million dollars to Couzens in return for twenty-five hundred dollars he invested with Henry sixteen years previously. The Dodge brothers received twenty-five million. Banking and legal interests each received twelve and one-half million, and twenty-five million was paid to the Gray interests.

Now in complete control Henry built the most colossal industrial plant ever known. At River Rouge he made his own steel. He controlled railroads, coal mines, timber lands, quarries and mills. Onward the march of progress moved with great strides. Obstacles arose in the path of this giant of industrial achievement only to be swept aside. Master of millions, leader of men, a

## Franklin's Kite Experiment

In June, 1752, Franklin sent up a kite into a thunder cloud. At the lower end of the kite string, he used a piece of dry silk which served as an insulator. Above the silk string he attached a key and from there used cotton cord as the kite string. Through the cord, wet from rain, the electricity was conducted from the cloud to the key and jumped from the key to the knuckle of Franklin's right hand forming an ordinary electric spark.

Electricity was discovered long before Franklin, but little was known at that time of its nature. His experiments were considered so important that the name "Franklinism" came to be used for electricity, particularly in France. Later, after Galvani discovered the battery, electricity was widely known as "galvanism." Franklin was the first great American scientist. The Franklin experiment led directly to the invention of the lightning rod, which has saved many lives and millions of dollars worth of property.

veritable conqueror in the realm of transportation.

### Ford and the War

And note this. It is worthy of note. Indeed it is worthy of perpetual remembrance. During the war Henry Ford proved himself an outstanding patriot. He plunged his great industrial equipment into the making of war materials. He made the forgings for the Liberty motors. The contract price was \$20.00. Ford cut the cost and sold them to the government at \$12.00. He made three million helmets. The contract price was thirty cents. He cut the cost and sold them to the government at seven cents. At the expiration of war he turned back to the government ALL HIS PERSONAL PROFITS received from the war work performed by his company.

A very brave, a very gallant, and a very patriotic Knight of American Business.



### Founded a Great American City

On a September day in 1781, a little band of common folk, with a handful of soldiers and two priests, forded the thin waters of the Rio Porciuncula for the founding of a tiny settlement which later became the great city of Los Angeles. Felipe de Neve, the founder of the metropolis of the West, and Spanish Governor of California, returned to Mexico and died. Valuable documents in the possession of de Neve's collateral descendant, Mr. Pablo Sanchez, have enabled the historian to piece together much of the lost history of that portion of New Spain which is now California.

The Coat-of-Arms shown here was found among de Neve's papers after his death. They were painted on a linen cloth, and, together with other valuable heirlooms, were sent to his sister in Seville. The arms were granted in 1610 to Jusepe de Neve, ancestor of the California Governor, for distinguished military service to the land of his origin.

### TO OUR READERS

Secretaries and officers of Family Associations, Genealogical Societies and kindred groups are invited to send us the names of their members to whom they would desire us to send free copies of the Ancestor.





## BUREAU OF INFORMATION

*(Continued from page 12)*

Dr. G. W. A. (Atlanta, Ga.): The term "Party per Saltaire" in heraldry, means, the field, or charge, divided into four equal parts, by two diagonal lines crossing each other.

H. G. F., Jr. (Tulsa, Okla.): Your charming felicitations acknowledged with a deep and reverend salaam. Evidently some of the smooth oil of Oklahoma has seeped into your inkwell. Cheerio.

T. R. (Philadelphia, Pa.): Inspiration, Application, Realization, is a three-word history of *The Ancestor*. An achievement which has been made possible by the greatest of all compliments, Patronage.

Mrs. A. B. J. (Caledonia, N. Y.): That quotation of Jacob LeRoy of LeRoy is Truth made manifest. "Property," he said, "seldom remains in one family through many generations. Wealth begets luxury and pride. The children of the rich acquire expensive habits without industry and in the division of their father's estate find their portion insufficient to maintain the parental style and entails poverty upon their posterity." And with a posterity that has expensive habits without industry we have no sympathy.

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and think it fills a  
needed place in the  
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the magazine.*

## THE WASHINGTONS AND THE BUTLERS

## A Historic Seal Ring

LAWRENCE WASHINGTON, son and heir of Robert Washington of Sulgrave Manor, in the county of Northampton, married Margaret, the eldest daughter of William Butler of Tees. They had eight sons and nine daughters. Lawrence Washington was the third legatee of Sulgrave. When he married Margaret Butler he impaled the Butler Arms (three covered chalices) with the Washington arms. Lawrence died December 13, 1616, and on his tomb the impaled Washington and Butler arms are cut in the stone.

Mrs. Elizabeth Washington, who died at Brighton, left a will stating, "I doo give unto my cosen, Lawrence, who is now at Oxford, my husband's seal ringe." This Lawrence Washington was great-great-grandfather of the illustrious George Washington. He bequeathed the ring to his son, John, the emigrant Washington, and on his finger the historic family heirloom came to America. John married Ann Pope of Pope's Creek, Virginia, and died there in 1677.

The arms cut in the stone monument to the Sulgrave Washington prove the impalement of the Butler arms with the Washingtons. Later the Butler impalement was omitted. This is because an impaled shield, according to heraldic regulation, is not hereditary, unless the wife is a great heiress, and male issue in her own name and family have failed. Under such circumstances, provision is made in the marriage settlements for the perpetuation of her family by impaling her family arms with that of her husband, which impalement becomes hereditary. Obviously these early Washingtons knew that the Butler arms aligned with the Washington, were not perpetual, hence their omission from subsequent armorial bearings.

MRS. L. WORTHINGTON SMITH.

## THE 1850 CENSUS

Gilbert H. Doane, writing in the Nebraska and Mid-west Genealogical Record, points out the importance of the 1850 Census as an aid in genealogical research. For many years professional and amateur genealogists have made extensive use of the printed version of the 1790 Census but few have made use of the Seventh Census, taken in 1850, probably because Congress has never authorized its printing.

The 1790 Census recorded the name of the head of the family only, classing the remainder of the family according to age and sex, indicating merely the number in each class in a given family. Family statistics were recorded in approximately the same manner in the next five censuses.

But the Act of Congress, authorizing the Seventh Census, (1850), directed that the name and age of each member of every household should be recorded, the place of birth indicated, and the estimated value of the real estate owned by the head of the family stated.

The value of the Seventh Census as compared to the preceding ones, is at once apparent. It will prove a mine of information to genealogists. To date only one portion of this (1850) Census has been printed, and that privately. Mr. W. Guy Tetrick has copied and had printed that part which pertains to Harrison County, Virginia (now West Virginia). This was published in 1930. It is unfortunate that Congress has not yet authorized the printing of the entire 1850 Census. Until it does this census remains in manuscript form and must be consulted in Washington.

Louis H. Cornish, a prominent member of the S. A. R., at a recent gathering, spoke upon the Society's work in seeking historical data. He said, "In looking backwards Bellamy made his fortune while Lot's wife only made her salt, but in doing so she made a well preserved woman. The S. A. R.," he asserted, "was looking backwards for historical data and salting it down for future generations."





## THE BOOKPLATE

*(Continued from Page 8)*

spreading wings of a scarab connects the design at the top.

Drollery and pathos, as we might expect, find expression in Charles Chaplin's bookplates. One shows a ragged little figure gazing at a far distant city bathed in sunlight. All around is the wreckage of others who have failed to achieve success. His companion is a starved dog, led by a leash with one hand, and in the other is held a laurel wreath. A pair of old shoes, and a mask of Comedy—or is it Tragedy?—complete the picture. Another of Mr. Chaplin's bookplates is without his name, and it is left to a design made up of a "battered hat," a "little walking stick," "clumsy shoes," the laces of which form the outline of a face and a "perky little moustache" to proclaim the ownership of his book.

A touch of humor also invades Colleen Moore's bookplate, the design of which is a caricature of herself perched on a library stepladder with a huge book resting on her knees.

Krazy Katz vigorously lifting to a place of prominence a billboard on which is printed the name "Louise Fazenda" is the design of another bookplate of the humorous type.

A bookplate of unusual interest from a historic standpoint is the one owned by Tom Miranda, a great grandson of Francesco Miranda, the Spanish American, soldier of fortune, who, in the latter part of the eighteenth century conceived the idea of freeing South American countries from Spanish rule and forming a Republic. After a series of "high adventures" and "deferred hopes" and despairing of ever having the co-operation of any government, he enlisted the aid of two Americans and succeeded in proclaiming the Columbian and Venezuelan Republics. His later efforts resulted in imprisonment, which lasted until his death in 1816. A copy of the seal used by him on his state papers printed on a scrap of paper from a wood block made by Greta Garde Miranda has now become a bookplate with a most interesting past.

## Leaves From My Note Book

by Mrs. Garland P. Farrell

TO THOSE who have never delved into old county records (Colonial especially) there is a rare treat when they go hunting family history. When one confesses of such a search having driven an automobile more than 6000 miles, this may sound like a prosy way to put in more than three months of sustained effort. The actual experience develops, however, as routine, a very instructive and illuminating pastime, and furthermore quite unexpectedly as a sort of good measure thrown in as a by-product of such a trip there is no limit to the wit and humor.

## Matrimonial Cash Bonds

Some of the very laws and customs which may have vexed our ancestors are particularly helpful in our researches today. We may be very thankful that the early clerks before issuing a marriage license in Virginia assured themselves with written documents, not only that the prospective bride was perfectly willing, but that parents, or guardians, not only wrote letters and notes on the subject, but put up cash bonds. Marriage bonds in the old days had more than one meaning. In addition to the bonds of matrimony, by which we of today signify the state or condition of being married, the old county clerk protected himself by means of a marriage bond, which was a cash surety. Also helpful to the genealogist is the deduction regarding the residence of ancestors which may be derived from the law that the license had to be issued in that county of which the bride was a legal resident, or if the bride was not of legal age (which fact is often recorded in the strict legal term of "infant") it had to be issued in that county where the bride's parents or guardian had legal residence.

## Interesting Examples

Here is a note to a county clerk in the handwriting of a bride-to-be:

"Aug 7, 1794, Sir, grant a license to marry Wilam Talley with me. Mare Tucker."

Many deductions may be made from this evidence, among them that Miss Tucker was more than twenty-one years of age in 1794; that she possessed a literary style of one hundred per cent excellence from which not a single word could be edited.

"Sir, please to let Jacob Webster have Lisians for my daughter peggy Maddox and you will oblige your friend James Maddox in so doing."

How intensely human these intimate glimpses of people of long ago, because since Peggy's marriage there is a change in the father's style of addressing the clerk, for on April 30, 1790:

"Joseph Thomas and my daughter Aggaless has agreea to Mary—James Madox."

Women in times past sometimes changed their minds—and even after all the legal preliminaries for a wedding. In Nelson County, Virginia, the official register reveals in 1848 an unusual outcome of a marriage license told in the calm, impersonal language of the county clerk, who made this notation: "She kicked out the traces and married — ." (The actual names are here withheld, although on the official register.)

## Genealogical Curios

Not every record is by any means actually useful in genealogy, deduct all we please. Somebody some day may desire very much to know the date when Thomas Howell was born. It was noted down in a parish book in these words:

"Thos. son of Ann and T'paphoditus Howle was born in the middle of the summer at the break of day."

Or suppose you are searching for a great-great-great grandmother and very

*(Continued on Page 23)*



### THE ELEVATION OF A CHIEF

WHEN the Highland Chief entered upon his government he was placed on the top of a cairn raised in the form of a pyramid, and around him stood his followers and clansmen. A leading henchman then delivered him his sword and a white wand, and the orator or bard recounted his pedigree, enumerated the exploits of his ancestors, and exhorted the young chief to emulate their noble example.

By the Tanaist law in Ireland, the Chief, when elected, performed somewhat similar ceremonies, except that he placed one foot only upon the sacred stone. The stone on which the Lords of the Isles were crowned, bearing the marks of their feet, still exists, and near the Cathedral of Cashel is one used by

the ancient kings of Munster for a similar purpose.

The practice of crowning a king or chief upon a stone is of extreme antiquity. The celebrated coronation chair of the English monarchs was once the crowning stone of the Scottish kings, and is an object of great interest to visitors to Westminster Abbey. The history of this historic crowning stone is carried to a period beyond authentic record. The Irish say that it was first in their possession. According to one reliable historian its original situation was in Iona. It was certainly in Argyle where it remained long in the castle of Dunstaffnage before it was removed to Scone, the place of coronation of Scottish Kings, whence it was carried to London by Edward the First.

It was an ancient custom in Denmark to crown chiefs and kings on sacred stones. These inauguration seats were always placed upon eminences. These picturesque knolls are still to be seen in many places in Scotland and Ireland, and in Sweden and Denmark. They were also places of convocation in very ancient days.

The origin of this practice of erecting stones as places for important ceremonies is doubtless to be found in Holy Writ. Jacob had a dream while asleep with a stone for a pillow, and when he awoke he poured oil upon the top of it and he called the name of that place Bethel. Very many of the ceremonials of our ancestors have their inception to ancient biblical practices.

The Ancestor would like to hear from persons interested in genealogical research and history who would consider acting as local, city and state correspondents for this journal. Address communications to the General Manager in care of The Ancestor.

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## LEAVES FROM MY NOTE-BOOK

(Continued from Page 21)

much desired her name and the date of her marriage, and at last locate the record:

"Married on Saturday evening myself and my wife — George Jackson."

## Football in Colonial Days

Football is by many of us regarded as a modern collegiate game but nearly two centuries ago it was mentioned in a newspaper. The Virginia Gazette, dated November 19, 1736, has the following:

"We hear from Hanover County that on Tuesday next (being St. Andrew's Day) some merry disposed Gentlemen of the said County design to celebrate that festival by setting up divers prizes to be contended for in the following manner (to-wit) a neat Hunting saddle with a fine broadcloth housing fringed and flowered etc., to be run for (the Quarter) by a number of horses and mares; a fine Cremona fiddle to be plaid for by any number of country fiddlers (Mr. Longford's scholars excepted); with divers other considerable prizes for dancing, singing, football playing, jumping, wrestling etc., particularly a fine pair of silk stockings to be given to the Handsomest maid upon the Green to be judged by the company."

## Bridge Players Please Note

Bridge players may think that whist is modern but in 1801 the Goochland County records preserve considerable details about a whist game in which one player had his ear bitten off. I regret that the record is terribly detailed about the physical violence and leaves us merely to conjecture who trumped what partner's ace.

## Washington Loses Clothes

It was in one of these books, now safely exhumed, and for these many years safe in their steel cases, that the clerk's wife pointed out to me a singular entry regarding George Washington, which is pertinent in this year of the 200th anniversary of his birth. It is in

Spotsylvania Order Book 1749-1755 and dated December 3, 1751. At the time of the episode he was nineteen years old, and the river was the Rappahannock:

"Ann Carroll and Mary McDaniel Sen'r of Fredericksburg being committed to the goal of the county by William Hunter, Gent., on suspicion of Felony and charged with robing the cloaths of Mr. George Washington when he was washing in the river sometime last summer. The Court having heard severall evidences are of the opinion that the said Ann Carroll be discharged and admitted an evidence for Our Lord the King against the said Mary McDaniel and upon considering the whole evidence and the prisoner's defenses the Court are of the opinion that the said Mary McDaniel is guilty of petty larceny. Whereupon the said Mary desired immediate pinishment for the said crime and relied on the mercy of the Court,

Therefore it is ordered that the Sheriff carry her to the whipping Post and inflict fifteen lashes on her bare back and then she be discharged."

## Woolworth's First Job

Frank W. Woolworth, king of the five and ten, applied for a job in a dry goods store. "Do you drink?" Do you smoke? What do you do that's bad?" asked his prospective employer. Woolworth explained that he was a perfect example of virtue without a single bad habit. "Then," said the store-keeper, "you won't do, you are too green."

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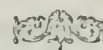
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### Reversing the Order of Things

At the University of Tulane, New Orleans, Louisiana, the subject of a debate for the intramural tournament was announced as "Resolved, That America is more of a Menace to Western Civilization than Russia." Leaders of patriotic organizations filed protests to which the secretary of the University Debate Council replied, "There's a negative side to every debate. If we had reversed the question to read 'Resolved, That Russia is more of a menace to Western Civilization than America' all would have been satisfied, yet the question would have remained the same."

Reversing the question does not remove the objection or the implication that American civilization is a menace. Indeed there is a very definite inference, if not positive assertion, that America is, as at present constituted, a universal danger to the welfare of mankind. We are disposed to be tolerant of political and social nostrums, but the disposition of educational bodies to *presume* a fact, in order to make it a ground for debate, is neither logical nor just, nor is it likely to increase respect among the student body for American principles of government.

### George Richards

There was a private soldier named Thomas Rodgers in the Second Battalion of the Pennsylvania Rifle Regiment, who was captured at the battle of Long Island, September 4th, 1776, and died in captivity on the prison ship, Jersey. His great-great grandson is George Richards, Brigadier-General, the Paymaster, United States Marine Corps. This distinguished soldier has been honored for conspicuous service in war and in peace. A worthy descendant of a son of the Revolution, Brigadier-General Richards has manifested great interest in the activities of patriotic organizations.



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### Memorable Days

This month will see the birthday anniversaries of Lincoln and Washington. In certain sections of the country, especially where there are large foreign-born population, the natal day of these two great Americans will be made the occasion for "Great Sales at Reduced Prices" by so-called 100 per cent American merchants whose only interest in these celebrations is to procure added business. It has been our observation that "Lincoln Day Sales" and "Washington Day Sales" increase with the years. In localities where merchants so behave, a bold and determined hint of disapproval by patriotic organizations in their communities, might tend to stop this odious practice.

If you like The Ancestor tell your friends about it. Show them your copy. We appreciate your interest.

### An English Statesman and the American Constitution

William Ewart Gladstone, the celebrated Victorian Premier of England, said, "The American Constitution is, so far as I can see, the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man."

### The Corson Family

Mr. Orville Corson, of Middletown, Ohio, has compiled a three hundred year history of the Corson family in America. There is a dramatic and interesting account of the early American Corsons that adds color to this interesting genealogical record.

When Edward Bulwer, Lord Lytton, was shown some loaded dice that were found in the ruins of Pompeii, he remarked that some of the virtues might be modern, but all the vices were ancient.

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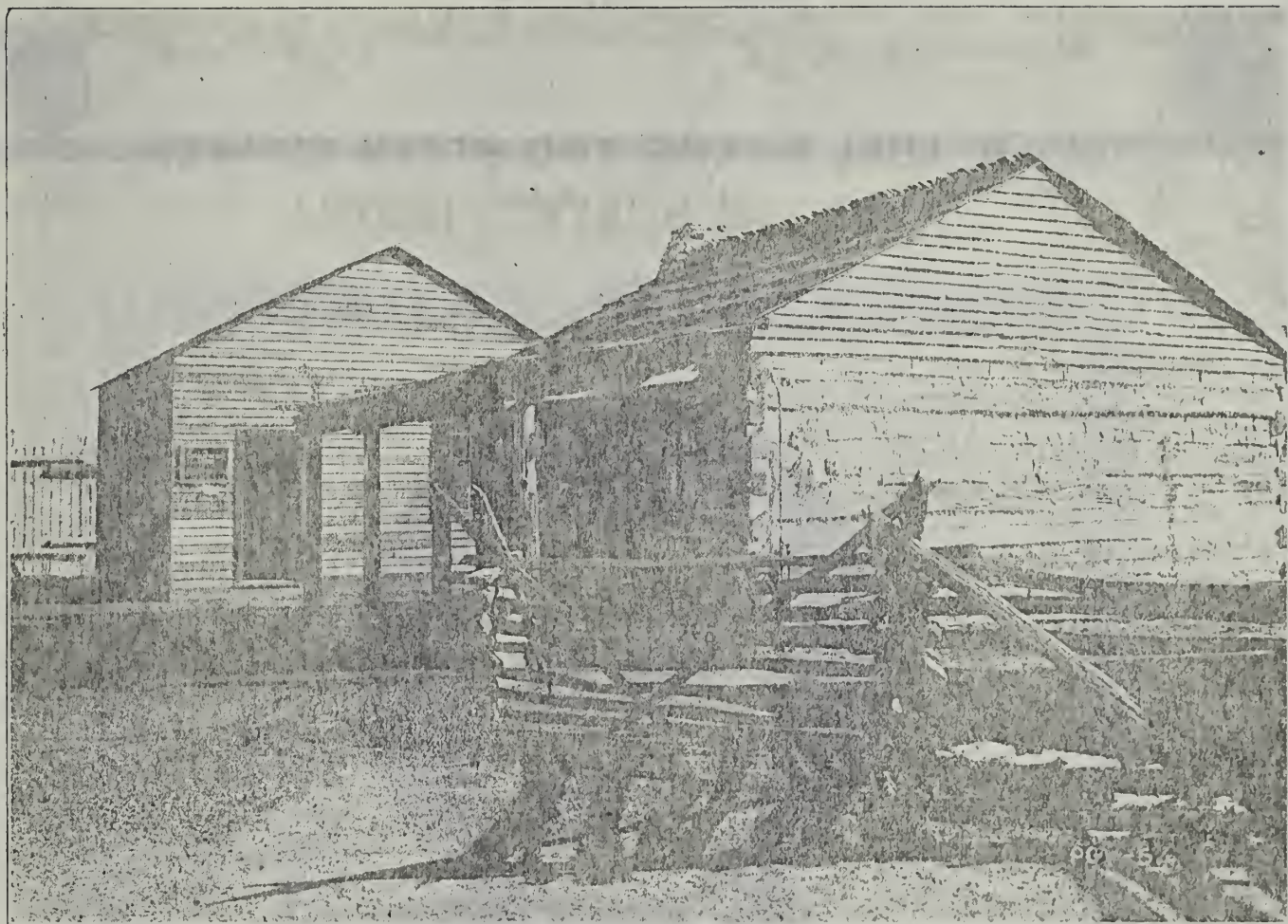
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*Lincoln-Berry store (left) where Abraham Lincoln clerked in New Salem, Ill., a hundred years ago, and Lincoln's boyhood home in Indiana (right) reproduced in the Lincoln Group in Chicago's 1933 World's Fair.*





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MARCH - 1933

No. 6







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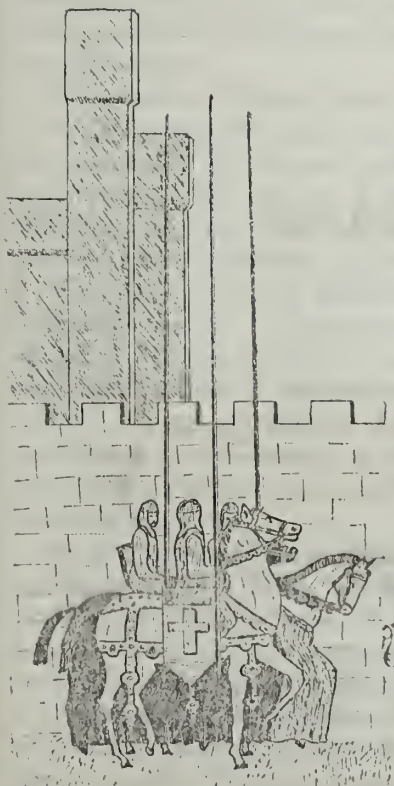
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# The Ancestor



Vol. 1 No. 6

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## A TRULY GREAT AMERICAN —An Ambassador of Good Will

WHEN a private American citizen dies in a foreign capital and his body is offered burial in the Valhalla of the great of that nation; when the monarch of a vast empire attends his funeral; when the royal guards watch over his bier; when the flags of the nation are lowered to half-mast; when the nation's most celebrated premier is one of the pallbearers; then that American must be a man of more than ordinary character and achievement.

Such a man was George Peabody.

This truly great American was more than a successful merchant and generous philanthropist. He was an American Ambassador of Good-Will. He needed no official rating to enhance his prestige. He required no tinselled trappings or diplomatic rank to sanction his endeavors. He was endowed by nature with those qualities of character which naturally assume responsibility for humanity, and he was blessed by Providence with the will to succour and help his fellow men.

The life record of George Peabody is a remarkable story. It has all the elements of romantic narrative. It is not the usual stilted record of mere material success. Material success he did achieve in great measure. But parallel with the story of his acquisition of great wealth runs a record of constant human en-

deavor as altruistic and as selfless as any in history. He acquired vast riches. He gave them all away. Millions. And in the giving he created an Art of Giving, which, in itself, is no mean achievement.

### From a New England Farm

George Peabody was born in the little village of Danvers, Massachusetts, in 1795. He was a child of poverty. He experienced the rigors of a poor New England farm. The long hours and the constant struggle for sustenance was familiar to him at a very early age. But in the blood of the Peabody family there was a right valiant heroic strain. Among the Green Mountain Boys was a Peabody and others of the name had revealed the courageous qualities of the breed. George served his apprentice-

ship to the trade of grocer. That finished, he walked from Newburyport to Boston, and spent all his money for passage on a coaster that was about to sail for Washington, D. C. That was the year before the outbreak of the War of 1812. George was sixteen. He saw trade possibilities with the South.

He sat down and wrote to a wholesale drygoods house in Newburyport and ordered draperies to the amount of two thousand dollars. Blessed is he who knows what he wants, and asks for it. The wholesale merchant, whose name was Todd, remembered young Peabody, and sent the goods. In three months Todd had his money and an order for double the amount. Peabody had started a career.

### Climbing the Heights

He took a partner. The firm of Riggs and Peabody soon outgrew their first premises, and later moved to Baltimore because of its greater shipping facilities. Growing with the Peabody business was the reputation of George Peabody. Not merely his reputation as a man of business, but his reputation as a man of honor. His credit was high because his word was his bond.

He established trade contacts with London and at thirty-two he paid his

### CONTENTS

A REMARKABLE BOOKPLATE  
COLLECTION

THE HISTORY OF THE GIBBS  
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BUREAU OF INFORMATION

FRAGMENTS OF FAMILY HISTORY  
ETC., ETC., ETC.

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# Abraham Lincoln Wrote His Own Family History

EDITOR'S NOTE: In a letter to Mr. J. W. Fell, dated December 20, 1859, the Great Emancipator disclosed the facts, as he then knew them, of the genealogical history of his family. He also imparted valuable information regarding his own personal appearance, which is of immense historical value. This simple and straightforward autobiography is more eloquent than many of the colorful histories of the tragic president that have since been published.

## Quaker Ancestry

I was born Feb. 12, 1809, in Hardin County, Kentucky. My parents were both born in Virginia, of undistinguished families—second families, perhaps I should say. My mother, who died in my tenth year, was of a family of the name of Hanks, some of whom now reside in Adams, and others in Macon County, Illinois. My paternal grandfather, Abraham Lincoln, emigrated from Rockingham County, Virginia, to Kentucky about 1781 or 1782, where a year or two later he was killed by the Indians, not in battle, but by stealth, when he was laboring to open a farm in the forest.

His ancestors, who were Quakers, went to Virginia from Berks County, Pennsylvania. An effort to identify them with the New England family of the same name ended in nothing more definite than a similarity of Christian names in both families, such an Enoch, Levi, Mordecai, Solomon, Abraham, and the like.

## "Readin' Writein' and Cipherin' "

My father, at the death of his father, was but six years of age, and he grew up literally without education. He removed from Kentucky to what is now Spencer County, Indiana, in my eighth year. We reached our new home about the time the state came into the Union. It was a wild region, with many bears and other wild animals still in the woods. There

I grew up. There were some schools, so called, but no qualification was ever required of a teacher beyond "readin,' writin,' and cipherin,' to the rule of three. If a straggler supposed to understand Latin happened to sojourn in the neighborhood, he was looked upon as a wizard. There was absolutely nothing to excite ambition for education. Of course, when I came of age I did not know much. Still, somehow, I could read, write and cipher to the rule of three, but that was all. I have not been to school since. The little advance I now have upon this store of education I have picked up from time to time under the pressure of necessity.

## Captain in Black Hawk War

I was raised to farm work, which I continued till I was 22. At 21 I came to Illinois, Macon County. Then I got to New Salem, at that time in Sangamon, now in Menard County, where I remained a year as a sort of clerk in a store.

Then came the Black Hawk war; and I was elected captain of volunteers, a success which gave me more pleasure than any I have had since. I won the campaign, was elated, ran for the legislature the same year (1832), and was beaten—the only time I ever have been beaten by the people. The next and three succeeding biennial elections I was elected to the legislature. I was not a candidate afterward. During this legislative period I had studied law, and removed to Springfield to practice it. In 1846 I was once elected to the lower house of congress. Was not a candidate for re-election. From 1849 to 1854, both inclusive, practiced law more assiduously than ever before. Always a Whig in politics; and generally on the Whig electoral tickets, making active canvasses. I was losing interest in politics when the repeal of the Missouri Compromise

(Continued on Page 25)

## United States Senator Cutting



## AN ARISTOCRATIC SANS-CULOTTE

Bronson Cutting of New Mexico, is not, as many may imagine, a product of the wild and woolly west. A descendant of old Manhattan and New England aristocracy, he is the suave and assured efflorescence of Groton, Harvard, travel and wide reading in half-a-dozen languages. When he speaks, his precise, slightly sibilant Harvard voice echoes the quiet confidence which accustomed wealth and cosmopolitan background bestow. He is the Senate's outstanding highbrow, a veritable Cecil, come to participate in the business of government with a sure and ancient instinct.

Yet though his parents danced at Mrs. Astor's, though he graced the chambers of the American Embassy in London, during the war, in his veins surges as fierce a spirit of insurgency as flows in the national legislature today. Every aspect of his suave, polished battler's career and personality reflect the strange contradiction which has placed him in the front rank of the Progressive movement. A great deal will be heard of Bronson Cutting in the future.





# The Origin of the Gibbs Family

By HOWARD A. GIBBS

THERE ARE BUT few families which have any authentic record further back than the 12th or 13th century, and any family history which antedates this period must draw largely on the imagination of the writer and the credulity of his readers. The Gibbs family is no exception to this rule. The family record is fairly distinct from the settlement of Thomas Gybbes in Warwickshire, England, in the latter part of the 14th century. Previous to this its history is lost in the obscurity of the Norman-French era.

The Gibbs family, though coming from England, is not primarily of Celtic or Anglo-Saxon extraction. Its roots go back to the Scandinavian peninsula, that land of mystery and mythology in the early years of the Christian era.

We know but little of the history of the family in Normandy, but following the conquest of England by William the Conqueror thousands of these Normans crossed over into England and took possession of the country. It is said that William divided three-fourths of all the land of England among his followers. Among these were Thomas Gybbes, who was granted a tract of land in Honington, Warwickshire, and John Gybbes, who was granted a tract in Venton or Fenton, Devonshire. These are supposed to have been brothers. This was during the reign of King Richard II about the year 1378. From this time down to the beginning of the emigration to America in the early part of the 17th century, a period of 250 years, the Gibbs family was purely English. A few crossed over into Ireland, a few into Scotland, but, for the most part, they remained in the central and southern counties of England. In Warwick, Somerset, Devon and Kent its branches were most numerous.

These were stirring times in English history and through it all the Gibbs family played no mean part.

Its coat of arms was authenticated by the Heralds' College whose work goes back to the year 1412. This coat of arms varies but little in the different branches of the family. The motto "Tenax Propositi"—steadfast in purpose—has been claimed exclusively by the Devon and Kent branches, but it forms no part of the original coat of arms and has been used at will by all the branches.

Among the distinguished descendants of the family in England may be mentioned: Major General Gibbs, who was killed at the battle of New Orleans; Hon. Robert Gibbs, Governor of South Carolina; William Gibbs, physician to Queen Henrietta Maria; Sir Philip Gibbs, Governor of the Barbadoes; James Albion Gibbs, Doctor of Physics and Poet Laureate to Emperor Leopold of Germany; Sir Vicary Gibbs, Attorney General for England. We cannot close the list without mention of two of the outstanding figures of the great World War, Sir Philip Gibbs and his brother, George Hamilton Gibbs, who have written two of the best books in the English language concerning this great struggle.

Numerically speaking, the family has never been large, but the name has always been distinctive. It has been variously spelled: Gybbys, Gybbes, Gybbis, Gybbe, Gibbys, Gibbe, Gibb, Gibe, Gib, Gibbs. It will be observed that the orthography of the name has not changed greatly and it is easily distinguished in spite of the changes.

The Gibbs family fairly deserves to be classed among the earliest settlers of America, indeed but few of them can boast so large a representation among the early colonists. In New England it includes Henry Gibbs, who settled in Hingham, Mass., in 1630; Giles Gibbs who came to Dorchester in the same year and later moved to Windsor, Conn.; John Gibbs who came to Boston in 1637, later moved to New Haven and died there; Matthew Gibbs who first ap-

peared about 1639; Thomas Gibbs who settled in Sandwich about the same time, and Robert Gibbs, son of Sir Henry Gibbs, who came to Boston in 1657. All of these with the exception of Henry Gibbs left numerous descendants and founded distinct branches of the family.

In New York but one original settler is known at present, Richard Gibbs, Quaker, who settled on Long Island about 1690. In the south, particularly in Virginia, North and South Carolina, the family was well represented among the earliest colonists. Robert Gibbs, brother of Thomas and John Gibbs of the Barbadoes, was first Governor of South Carolina. Numerous descendants are found there at the present time, some of them retaining the original spelling of the name, Gibbes.

That the descendants of these early colonials were numerous is shown by the fact that no less than 120 persons of this name served in the Revolutionary war from Massachusetts alone, while from the town of Litchfield, Conn., no less than twenty Gibbes, sons and grandsons of one man, served in the Revolutionary army. This record is unequalled by any one town or any one family in the country. From these early colonials, with many additions, who have come from England, Scotland and Ireland at later dates, the descendants have pushed westward through New York, the Middle West and on to the Pacific slope. They are found today in every state and territory of the Union. In Boston there are 93 of the name listed, in Baltimore 36, in New York 174, in Philadelphia 122, in Cincinnati 32, in Cleveland 35, in Detroit 81, in Denver 37, in Pittsburg 48, in New Orleans 26, in Chicago 113, in Minneapolis 67, in St. Louis 62, in Seattle 40, in San Francisco 39, and in Los Angeles 92.

The family numbers in its ranks representative men and women in every

(Continued on Page 18)





# COMMUNIONISM NOT NEW IN AMERICA

Socialistic panaceas and communistic experiments are not new in America. This fact seems to be lost sight of by malcontents who would have us believe that therein lies our only hope of salvation. An examination of the history of the Utopias in America, reveal that they differ only in certain details from the Markian theory, which, we are assured, is the one and only solution for the ills of the world.

Communism was tried and found wanting by the Pilgrim Fathers. Since that interesting experiment, it has been tried over and over again under the most favorable conditions. Some of the communistic colonies achieved a measure of success out of the resources of their lands; but, eventually, even the most fortunate and successful disappeared and became absorbed by the more individualistic and competitive conditions which surrounded them.

These communistic communities in America were either sectarian or economic or both. Sometimes a peculiar religious belief was combined with an economic plan which held every material asset as the property of the community. This practice, they claimed, gave them not only a physical advantage, but peaceful spiritual balm.

## **They Blossomed— Withered—and Died**

Communistic communities have been so numerous in America that their exact number is unknown. Some perished almost at birth, while others lived for a year, or a decade, and only a few for a generation. Germany gave us many religious communities who came as whole colonies, bringing both leaders and membership with them. Probably the earliest to arrive in America were the Labadists, who had strict views on marriage, discarded the Sabbath, and denied the doctrine of original sin. Their leader was Peter Sluyter, whose real name was Vorstmann, and he set out from Germany to select a site for the Labadists in

the new world in 1684. They settled on the Bohemia River in Delaware but within a few years the colony was greatly reduced in numbers. Sluyter became a wealthy tobacco planter and slave-trader,

In 1693, Johann Jacob Zimmermann, a distinguished mathematician and astronomer and founder of an order of mystics called Pietists, started for America, to await the coming of the millennium, which his calculations had placed in the fall of 1694. Zimmermann died just as he was on the point of embarkation at Rotterdam. Two score members of his brotherhood settled in the forests near Germantown, Pennsylvania, and, under the leadership of Johann Kelpius, achieved a unique influence over the German settlers in the vicinity.

The brotherhood did not long survive the death of Kelpius which took place in 1708. He was a saintly and talented man. His astrological instruments are in the collection of the Pennsylvania Philosophical Society.

## **The Dunkards Refused Gifts From Penn and George III**

The first group of Dunkards settled in Pennsylvania in 1719. The name is derived from their method of baptism, "eintunken"—to immerse. Attached to them was the celebrated Conrad Beissel, who founded, in 1728, the cloister of Ephrata on the Cocalico River. From this arose the first communistic Eden, successfully established in America and one of the few to survive to this day. Averse to riches, Beissel's people refused gifts from William Penn and King George III. The pious Beissel was a capable leader and possessed great musical talent. His corals were among the first composed and sung in America.

After his death in 1786, the cloistered life of the community became a memory. It was eventually decided to entrust the management of the affairs of the group to a board of trustees and to incorporate

the society under the laws of the state.

In 1800, forty German men and women lead by Peter Lehman, founded a community at Snow Hill, in Franklin County, Pennsylvania. It was patterned after the Ephrata idea, with a two-fold membership, the consecrated and the secular. The entire community, however, vanished after the death of the founder.

## **Other German Communistic Enterprises**

Under the patronage of Count-Zinzendorf of Saxony, the Moravians, in 1741, established a community on the Lehigh River, which they named Bethlehem, in token of their humility. The colony provided living and working quarters for the married and unmarried members. After about twenty years experience the communistic regimen was abandoned. Bethlehem, however, continued to thrive, and its schools and its music became widely known.

One of the most successful of communistic colonies in America was the Harmonists. The founder, Johann Georg Rapp, drew upon himself and his followers, while in Germany, the displeasure of the Church by teaching that religion was a personal matter between the individual and his God. The persecution they endured turned their thoughts toward America, and, in 1803, Rapp and some companies, selected as a site for their colony, five thousand acres of land in Butler County, Pennsylvania.

They built the town of Harmony, to which came about six hundred persons. In 1805, they organized the Harmony Society and signed a solemn agreement to merge all their possessions in one common lot.

In 1814 the Society sold the communal property and removed to a site on the Wabash River in Indiana, where, under the magic of their industry, the beautiful village of New Harmony rose within a year. But time wrought great changes in the secular and economic structure of the





organization. In 1832 they were incorporated under the laws of Ohio and were managed as a corporation until dissolution.

### Other Notable Communities

Cristian Metz and Barbara Heynemann purchased the Seneca Indian Reservation near Buffalo in 1842. A year later they organized the Ebenezer Society under a constitution which pledged them to communism. Over eight hundred peasants and artisans joined this colony and they worked mightily for the common good. The products of their industry were notable both in quality and craftsmanship. The proximity of the great and growing city of Buffalo with its threat of worldliness, decided the society to seek greater seclusion. A large tract on the Iowa River was purchased, and to this new site the population gradually transferred.

Christian Metz must have been a man of rare talent and great administrative ability. When he died in 1867, his pious followers, thanks to his sagacity, numbered about 1400, and they possessed twenty-six thousand acres of land and seven thriving villages. Barbara Heynemann survived Metz by a quarter of a century.

The experiences of Eric Janson and his devotees whom he led out of Sweden to Bishop Hill Colony, in Illinois, are replete with dramatic and tragic details. He was the prophet of the Devotionalists, a sect that attempted to establish the simplicity of the primitive church among the Lutherans of Scandinavia. But the established church made things very difficult for Devotionalists, who, driven to despair, planned a theocratic socialistic community in America. Its communism was based entirely upon religious convictions, for neither Janson or his followers, had heard of the politico-economic systems of the French reformers.

### Another Exodus to America

Over one thousand young and vigorous Swedes followed Janson to America in 1846 and they endured great miseries and privations in the early years.

Sheltering themselves in tents and caves they attacked the great prairies with primitive tools. Courage and daring of the highest was manifested by these sturdy pioneers, but they too, saw their communistic dreams dispelled. The colony organization withered to die, in the drab discord of a lengthy lawsuit in the courts of Illinois.

In 1862 the followers of the Martyred Jacob Hutter, founded the Old Elm-spring Community on the James River in South Dakota. As their objection to military service brought them into conflict with the Czar's government, they sought asylum in America.

The Shakers are the oldest and the largest communistic sect to find a congenial home in this country. They came from Manchester, England, and their leader was the notable Ann Lee. In 1787 they founded the first Shaker community at Mount Lebanon. Within a few years other societies were organized in New York, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine, and Connecticut. They reached their highest prosperity in the decade following 1830, when six thousand members and eighteen societies were affiliated with the parent body.

### Communities of American Origin

The Oneida Community, founded by John Humphrey Noyes, a graduate of Dartmouth and a Yale divinity student, was of American origin and the members were almost wholly American. He believed in the abolition of private property through communism, the abolition of sickness through complete co-operation of the individual with God, and the abolition of the family through "scientific" co-operation of the sexes. The Oneida Community was financially prosperous, though its ideas brought it in violent conflict with public opinion. In 1879, "complex marriages" gave way to monogamous families, and in the following year the communistic holding of property gave way to a joint-stock company.

The American Utopias based upon an assumed altruism were much more num-

erous than those founded primarily upon religion. These movements were recruited almost wholly from Americans. Most notable was the communistic plan originating with Robert Owen, a distinguished Scottish philanthropist and manufacturer, and M. Fourier, the noted French social philosopher.

In 1825 Robert Owen purchased New Harmony, Rapp's village in Indiana. Owen's arrival in America, for he was already famous, was heralded with a great blare of preliminary trumpets. Vast crowds flocked to hear this practical man utter the most visionary sentiments. At Washington he lectured to an auditory that included great senators and representatives. Members of the Supreme court attended. President Munroe and Adams, the president-elect, together with members of the cabinet heard Owen's plans for a new human order.

### America, Communistic Capital

America, or at least New Harmony, was, for a brief time, the communistic capitol of the world. It became the mecca of the enlightened and inquiring of America and Europe. It achieved a sort of motley cosmopolitanism. It attracted the most distinguished group of scientists that had hitherto been brought together in America. It attracted William Mac-lure, who came to America at the age of thirty-three to make a geological survey of the country and whose learning and energy earned for him the title of "Father of American Geology." Thomas Say was there, and so too, was Lasueur and Rafinesque, to mention only a few.

But the germ of dissolution was already present in the body communistic. Seven different constitutions followed each other in rapid succession. In less than two years Owen's vast fortune was gone and nine hundred or more disillusioned persons rejoined the more individualistic world.

Owen's widely advertised experiments were fecund, however, and produced some eleven other short-lived communistic attempts, of which the most noted were at Franklin, Haverstraw and Cix-

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# Yankee Clipper Singes the Beard of the King of Spain

NEW ENGLAND clipper ships roamed the seven seas before the United States was born a nation. These deep sea ambassadors of merchant princes carried goods and good-will to the ends of the earth. The stories of their adventures and far-reaching historical accomplishments is of fascinating interest. A generation before the covered wagons reached the Mexican-Spanish province of California, New England merchant adventurers, urged forever into unknown paths by the restless viking spirit of their forefathers, lifted what is sometimes looked upon as only prosaic commerce into the realms of unbelievable romance. From the ports of New England and Old England Yankee clippers, beating down the Gulf Stream, breasted the dreary storm-tossed Straits of Magellan to seek trade and adventure on the Pacific slopes of North and South America.

## Down to the Sea in Ships

William Shaler and Richard Cleveland, two New England merchant adventurers, met in the city of Hamburg, Germany, in 1801. They purchased in that port the brig "Leila Byrd" of Portsmouth, Virginia. She was a well-built vessel of 175 tons burden. Her speed and properties of strength and durability were manifest, and before she completed her wanderings with her new master, she was to be sorely tried and tested.

Associated with Cleveland and Shaler in this enterprise was a young Polish nobleman, Count de Rousillon, who had formerly been an aide-de-camp to Kosciusko, and in November, 1801, the "Leila Byrd" sailed from Cuxhaven for the far Pacific, by way of the Horn.

It was not until February 24, 1802, that they anchored at Valparaiso. Immediately they became engaged in a dangerous argument with the Spanish officials who detained their ship for many weeks and even threatened to confiscate both ship and cargo. But the New Englanders succeeded in getting clear, and,

thinking it inadvisable to trade further with South American ports, they sailed direct for the Gallapagos Islands to recuperate. It was July before they entered the sheltered harbor of San Blas in Mexico, eight months since leaving Cuxhaven.

## Factional Officialdom

Here in Mexico, a factional quarrel between the Spanish officials jeopardized favorable trade relations with the inhabitants. 'Twas ever thus, in Latin waters. Count de Rousillon was appointed as envoy to Mexico City by the monarchs of the "Leila Byrd" and he undertook the then hazardous journey. In the meantime the cautious Shaler and the even more cautious Cleveland took their clipper ship over to the Tres Marias Islands to be put out of the reach of possible danger. The New Englanders were there to trade and not to fight. Discretion was, and is, the better part of valor. Of course, if a fight was unavoidable, well, there would be a fight. It would not be mistaken for a Quaker meeting.

Rousillon secured from the Mexican Viceroy, a limited freedom of trade with the inhabitants. This was not very satisfactory, but the loss in this connection was but temporary. They succeeded in "acquiring" sixteen hundred otter hides, recently brought from California, which alone would be sufficient to secure them against loss for the voyage. Further difficulties with the Spanish governor ensued and the "Leila Byrd" decided to clear for San Diego. Count de Rousillon took charge of a part of the cargo at San Blas with the intention of traveling overland to Mexico City to dispose of it. He parted with Shaler and Cleveland with the understanding that they would meet later in the United States. They never saw each other again. The young Pole died and beyond a meager report of his death, nothing

more was ever heard of him or the property in his possession.

## Spanish California

Early in 1803 the "Leila Byrd" arrived in San Diego and the day following their arrival the Spanish governor, Don Manuel Rodriguez, came aboard and placed a guard on the ship to prevent contraband trade. He allowed the "foreigners" to go ashore but forbade them to approach the town of San Diego. The Americans availed themselves of the opportunity to secretly examine the defenses of the harbor, for, in an age so hectic, such information may prove quite valuable.

Cleveland learned that the ship "Alexander" of Boston, commanded by Captain Brown, had been in the harbor for many days, and that a large quantity of sea-otter skins purchased by Captain Brown from the inhabitants had been confiscated by the inhabitants' commandante, the elegant and resourceful Don Manuel Rodriguez. Shaler and Cleveland, upon learning this, made ready to sail.

## The Commandante Invites a Fight

Before sailing the Yankees desired to give the Commandante a lesson in tactics, commercial tactics. They made secret arrangements with some of the San Diegoans to purchase a quantity of skins under cover of darkness. The "Leila Byrd" sent two boats ashore to complete the transaction. One returned safely but the other failed to appear. Commandante Rodriguez had seized the boat and the boat's crew. Shaler and Cleveland, armed with pistols, went ashore and, routing the guard, rescued their men.

Now the "Leila Byrd" was anchored within a mile of the fort. To escape, it was necessary to pass within musket-shot of the stronghold. With a high wind the fast passage of the vessel would

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# SCOTCH-IRISH IN AMERICA

by Dr. Wm. Ross Cooper

THE VICISSITUDES of the tribes of Judah, so dramatically portrayed in Holy Writ, in which they were driven from one country to another, seeking peace and sanctuary for the practice and performance of their religious beliefs, have had modern counterpart in the history of Christian nations.

Many of these persecuted minorities in Europe ultimately settled in America. They contributed greatly to the creation and preservation of this country. Rejected by their own race they became the builders of a new nation, stronger and more enduring than the nations from which they came.

Of those emigrant races who became absorbed in the American nation, the Scotch-Irish may be numbered among the most notable. In order to fully comprehend the reasons which caused this historic group to leave their native land, it is necessary to glance briefly into the pages of history.

## The Gathering Storm

Centuries of effort by the English to crush Scotland as a nation, had ended only in bitterness and sorrow for both peoples. The dominant idea of the southern nation to impose her form of rule and worship upon the northern nation, created continual organized or guerilla warfare. The leading Scottish families became dissenters in matters religious and they resented the English ideas of land tenure. The Covenanter movement was formed and the Border counties became particularly active in spreading and maintaining the Presbyterian form of worship. In 1605 began the migration of Scottish families to the Ulster plantation in Northern Ireland.

In the Ulster settlement, the Scotch, or Scotch-Irish as they were referred to, became the victims of discriminatory legislation. Laws were passed to penalize their religious practices and ruinous embargoes were placed against their com-

merce. Every ingenious scheme that would worry or harrass their lives was put in operation. Banishment and forfeiture of property was a common form of persecution. As early as 1680 the Scotch-Irish were seeking refuge in the American Colonies.

This was the beginning of a general exodus. One hundred and twenty families, comprising five shiploads, left Londonderry in 1718. They arrived at the port of Boston, but were not allowed to land. Indeed all Massachusetts ports were closed against them, and they had to make their way to New Hampshire, and there founded the town of Londonderry.

## The Scotch-Irish in America

A few of these families were allowed to settle in Rhode Island. Some settled in Maryland, but by far the greater number settled in southeastern Pennsylvania. The Quakers refused to sell them land so they squatted on the land and refused to move. The Quakers refused to give them protection from Indian raids and even tried Scotch-Irish settlers for murder when several Indians were killed by them while rescuing stolen white women

and children. (Trial of Captain Brady.)

Very few Scotch-Irish families settled directly in Virginia and the Carolinas, as the English planters objected to them as neighbors and even mobbed their clergymen as late as 1760. The families in Pennsylvania pushed west as far as Cumberland County and from there went south to western Virginia and the Carolinas, settling in the back country, where they were engaged in constant warfare with the Indians. Other families pushed west of the mountains to the Ligonier Valley and across to the Ohio, where the line of migration spread to the west and southwest.

When England began her campaign to force tyrannical laws against her American colonies, the Scotch-Irish immediately began a bitter counter campaign which could see no compromise, and demanded complete secession from the mother country. For this too early attempt to form a separate nation they were viciously assailed by all the church organizations except the Separatists (Congregationalists). The Scotch-Irish were advocating separation as early as 1760. The grandsons and great-grandsons of the first settlers formed almost the entire force of General Stark at the Battle of Saratoga.

## Post-Revolutionary War Influence

With the success of the Revolution the Scotch-Irish turned their attention to aiding in the building of the new nation. They became leaders in the professions of peace, and noted educators. Many pursued their colonizing bent and pushed the western American frontier towards the Pacific. Theodore Roosevelt, in his "Winning of the West," states that these people have never been given true credit for their influence in American progress. They were not, as some believe, of plebeian ancestry. They were descendants of ancient families, and

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# Documentary Evidence Disproves Attack on Lincoln's Legitimacy

## Evidence of Parents' Marriage Found in Draper Manuscripts

The last link in the proof of the marriage of Lincoln's parents, which the martyred President himself vainly tried to establish during his lifetime, is in the State Historical Library of Wisconsin, a part of the Draper manuscripts.

When Lincoln rose to political power he was made the target of a vicious whispering campaign, which charged that he was of illegitimate birth, a common accusation against political candidates of the time. For years Lincoln sought for proof of the marriage of his mother and father, Nancy Hanks and Thomas Lincoln.

Lincoln's parents are believed to have established their first home at Elizabethtown, the county seat of Hardin County, Kentucky. Lincoln was born near Hodgenville in what was then Hardin county. His parents, he believed, had been married in Hardin County.

### Sought Marriage Record

After he was nominated for the presidency, a reporter asked him if he was the son of Thomas Lincoln and Sarah Bush Lincoln. He replied he was the son of Thomas Lincoln, but by a former marriage and that his mother was a member of the Hanks family. This explanation of his parentage was seized upon by enemies as the basis of a charge of illegitimacy.

At first Lincoln paid no attention to the slander, but when it became widespread he wrote the clerk of Hardin County asking for a record of the marriage. The clerk replied that there was no record and when this became known the gossip grew more vicious. To add to Lincoln's troubles, there were no family records of the marriage.

### Brother Lived in County

Throughout his term in the White House, Lincoln's sensitive nature was

hurt by the charges of illegitimacy with which political enemies hounded him. It was not until several years after his death that newspaper carried the story of the discovery at Springfield, Washington County, Kentucky, of the records of the Rev. Jesse Head, stating that he had performed the marriage ceremony of Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks on June 12, 1806.

Unbelievers immediately set about, trying to discredit this report, and it was not difficult, for there were no records of the Rev. Mr. Head serving any Hardin County parishes. Neither the Hanks family nor the Sparrows, with whom Nancy had lived, had even been known to live in Springfield, although Mordecai Lincoln, brother of Thomas, owned a farm in Washington County at one time.

### Gathered Voluminous Notes

It was Lyman Draper, first secretary of the Wisconsin Historical Society, the man who is credited with the founding of the historical library and one of the early authorities on frontier history, that identified the Rev. Jesse Head.

Dr. Draper as a young man was fired with the ambition to write the history of the American frontier. He set out in 1838 to gather material and visited several states, traveling on horseback, on foot or any way he could get about. He interviewed pioneers, editors, ministers, government officials, anyone who could talk about frontier history. He gathered voluminous notes and made contracts which he kept up for the rest of his life.

### Established Pastor's Identity

The notes and material that Dr. Draper spent his life gathering became the basis for what is known as the Draper manuscripts. These contain a letter written by Gen. Robert McAfee in 1845, stating that he had found the record of

the discovery of a medicinal spring at Harrodsburg, Ky., by one Rev. Jesse Head, in 1806. This information was dug out of the manuscripts long after the controversy had subsided.

With this clue it was easy to establish the identity of the Rev. Mr. Head. It was learned that he was a pastor in what later became the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Nancy Hanks, it was learned, had friends by the name of Berry in Springfield. It is believed that she visited them there and met Thomas Lincoln, who is assumed to have been with his brother, Mordecai, and that they were married hastily at the Berry home. The Rev. Mr. Head served back-woods parishes, records revealed, and combined farming with preaching. He died in Harrodsburg in 1842.

### Stephen Girard and the Clergy

Stephen Girard, friend of Franklin and Jefferson, Philadelphia merchant philanthropist, was never well disposed to clergymen of any denomination. That particular clause in his will which provided that no clergyman, preacher or priest should ever be allowed to act as trustee for Girard College, or ever be allowed to enter the school, is still respected, outwardly at least. The gatekeeper challenges you thus: "Are you a clergyman?" and those who fail to answer in the negative are refused admittance.

Horace Greeley once approached the gate of Girard College wearing his usual little white necktie, his spectacles and his beatific innocent smile.

"You can't enter," said the gatekeeper.

"Why not?" was the astonished reply.

"You are a clergyman," said the gatekeeper.

"The hell I am" said Horace.

"Excuse me—walk right in," said the gatekeeper.

The heirs tried to break the will, basing their argument on that item concerning clergymen. The Supreme Court denied their plea, finding nothing derogatory in it to the Christian religion or public policy.





# THE BOOKPLATE

by LEOTA WOY

## A REMARKABLE COLLECTION

BOOKPLATE collecting has had an un-failing fascination for Mrs. William Henry (Katherine French) Burnham, who first began the "pleasant pursuit" early in the eighteen nineties. Her collection is said to be one of the largest and most valuable on the Pacific Coast.

Mrs. Burnham is the fortunate possessor of a personal bookplate engraved by the late Edwin Davis French, one of America's outstanding engravers. It is a splendid example of his talented workmanship. The base of the design is a bookcase which also serves as a background for the armorial device of the Burnham family. In the distance there is shown a landscape with wind-swept clouds and a Dutch windmill. Orange-tree leaves and fruit and palm branches adorn the well balanced design to remind us of the Burnham home in California.

With a bookplate of such quality and distinction Mrs. Burnham, through exchange only, has acquired thousands of valuable and historic examples of the art of engraving.

Claiming an important place in Mrs. Burnham's collections are many early American armorial bookplates bearing the names of famous families and distinguished individuals. Of particular interest are the plates of Sir William Pepperell, acting governor of Massachusetts, (1756-58) an excellent piece of engraving by an unknown artist.

John Percival, Earl of Egmont, first governor of Virginia, dated 1736; Henry Gilpin, former Attorney-General of the United States, and author of "The Biography of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence"; William Wilberforce, the slave abolitionist; John Quincy Adams, (reprint); Daniel Webster; Alexander Hamilton; John Randolph of Roanoke; and Ralph Warneley Rosegill, also of Virginia, are but a very few

of the celebrated names represented in the Burnham collection.

William Prescott, the eminent historian, is also there, as are also John, Earl of Loudoun; Lord Cornwallis, English Commander in the Revolutionary War; Richard Champion, English potter who settled in Carolina, and Henry Dawkins.

The spirit of its owner is manifested in the bookplate of Major William Jackson, prominent patriot of the Revolution. Upon a shield is shown a plough above which is a group of thirteen stars encircling the word "Independence." The bookplate of John Marshall, famous American jurist, is given added interest by the autograph of T. Jefferson Hogg, friend of Shelley. Sir Christopher Sykes'



Burnham

bookplate, the only one designed by the immortal Sir John Milais, and the plate of Milbauke, the father of Lady Byron.

Among other rare and very rare bookplates in the Burnham collection, the Paul Revere is of unusual interest. Printed from the original copperplate engraved by himself, and from which he later removed his Christian name for the purpose of making it suitable for the

Revere family, it is the most coveted American bookplate. This very rare example was sent to Mrs. Burnham by the great grandson of the celebrated rider.

The Isham plate, one of the oldest known, executed by David Loggan, an early American engraver of considerable note; the Newcastle Waltonian Club plate, printed from the original woodblock engraved by Bewick; Arthur Charett, intimate friend of Samuel Pepys; Sir Robert Peel; William Gladstone, and his son, Herbert; and the very rare plates of Lord Thomas Walpole and his father, and Shakespeare. The latter is quite small in size, die stamped and embossed in scarlet. The design is a shield with a bend, having thereon a spear. An eagle holding a spear upright with one claw, forms the crest.

Mention must be made of the plates used by Eton College; Gray's Inn Library (probably designed by Gavelot and engraved by John Pine in 1750); the Lincoln's Inn Society, engraved by the late Charles W. Sherborn, and the Social Library Company, engraved by Amos Doolittle.

Royalty is represented by the much prized bookplate of Hugh, Duke of Westminster; Edward, Prince of Wales; Prince Albert, Duke of York; Algernon George, Duke of Northumberland and George Frederick Ernest Albert, Prince of Wales, all of which are originals printed from the beautifully engraved plates of the late Charles W. Sherborn, master of heraldic engraving.

The royal gift plate of King George II, Princess Sophia, Duke of Sussex, brother of George IV, Earl of Belfast and Prince Leopold of the Belgians, also constitute a part of this remarkable collection.

Among the reprints are the bookplates of the Royal Library of Windsor Castle, Balmoral Library, Queen Elizabeth's Falcon Badge, the Queen Victoria plate designed by West and engraved by Mary Byfield, and that of Henrietta, Countess of Bessborough, intimate friend of Byron, engraved by the famed Bartolozzi.

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## BUREAU OF INFORMATION

*For the exclusive use of its subscribers, The Ancestor maintains a Bureau of Information. The work of this department is to answer questions of a historical, genealogical, heraldic and general nature, and to procure for our subscribers, where possible, such data of this nature that they may seek. This service is free. Correspondents desiring replies by mail should enclose stamped, self-addressed envelope.*

B. N. J. (Chicago, Ill.): The inscription on the Donner Monument at Donner Lake reads thus:

"Virile to risk and find;  
Kindly withal and a ready help.  
Facing the brunt of fate;  
Indomitable—unafraid."

A better tribute to a brave and courageous pioneer would be hard to find. For a good account of the Donner overland expedition see the volume entitled "Pathfinders," Robert Glass Cleland, published by the Powell Publishing Company of Chicago, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Mrs. F. L., Jr. (Springfield, Ohio): Many thanks. If everybody refused to spend or engage in new enterprise "because of the depression" we would soon become utterly crushed. The Ancestor didn't. This defeatist theory is, in our opinion, one of the greatest contributing causes to the present conditions.

G. D. W. R. (Washington, D. C.): John Hancock's commission to George Washington did not mention the "United States." He was appointed Commander-in-chief of the army of the "United Colonies." Go round to the Library of Congress and examine the original document. And don't forget; if you see it in the Ancestor it IS so.

Dr. H. H. G. (Portland, Ore.): You are confusing the signatures on the treaty. Thomas Pinckney was our ambassador, Timothy Pickering was Secretary of State. Their handwriting is very similar.

O. O. B. R. (Muncie, Ind.): Thanks for Welch genealogical data. The Welch family were originally from Wales. The name is descriptive of their national origin, as is Scot of Scotland, French of France, and Dane of Denmark.

Mrs. T. R. W. (Los Angeles, Calif.): The leader of the rebellion was Nathaniel however, that the inn-keeper of those days Bacon, a young man of good family. When the English governor, Berkeley, hesitated for ten months to render aid against Indian depredations, Bacon took matters in his own hands. When Berkeley denounced such unauthorized conduct, the Assembly elected Bacon Commander-in-chief. Berkeley refused to sign the commission; whereupon Bacon, with five hundred men, marched upon Jamestown and by intimidation secured from the haughty Berkeley the desired document. Later, Bacon signed the famous "Declaration of the People of Virginia" (1676) the forerunner of the Declaration of Independence.

M. C. H. (Long Island, L. I.): The earliest mention of a Coat-of-Arms in which the blazon is also given, was 500 years B. C., by Aeschylus, in his Tydeus (line 383) wherein it says, "The brazen brasses of his shield impressed with his proud argument: 'A sable sky, burning with stars, and in the midst, full orb'd, a silver moon'." There are earlier references to heraldic devices (see Bible; Second Book of Numbers, Verse III) but no blazons are given.

Mrs. W. L. P. (Wilkes-Barre, Pa.): Barre defended the Colonies in the British House of Commons. See any encyclopedia or history of period.

Rev. A. H. D. (Calgary, Canada): They migrated to Ontario after the Revolution because their sympathies were with the Mother country. Soon after they returned and are now a prominent and loyal American family. Go thou and do likewise.

H. L. M. (St. Louis, Mo.): That congressional fist fight did not establish a precedent. Congressman Lyon of Vermont, published a scurrilous journal, called "The Scourge of Aristocracy" in which he attacked national leaders of old family. Congressman Griswold of Connecticut made Lyon the butt of many bitter gibes. Lyon in a passion spat on Griswold's face (January, 1798). Griswold took matters into his own hands and attacked Lyon with a bludgeon. Lyon was later arrested for publishing a libelous letter about Adams, was fined one thousand dollars and sentenced to four months in jail. Peaceful days.

Rev. G. K. (Cleveland, Ohio): We consider his denomonational religious learnings, if we consider them at all, secondary to his patriotic principles. Read Jefferson's comment on such matter published in a previous issue. It exactly expresses our own idea. During the world war we failed to observe that bullets were any respecters of persons.

Mrs. D. W. P. (Chicago, Ill.): We are very grateful. The objects of the *Ancestor* are just that. If by arousing family pride we can arouse national patriotism, we are well repaid. Without pride of family there can be little pride of race or nation. Noblesse oblige.

L. P. N. (Jersey City, N. J.): All Un-American conduct is not to be found only in the ranks of foreign born. We know, and you know, that there are many who boast of their 100 per cent Americanism, who are without an ounce of principle or patriotism. Too often their vaunted spread-eagle loyalty is but a cloak for nefarious practices. They would sell their soul, and America, for a mess of pottage. Any military history of a nation will assure you that the enemy within the gates is infinitely more dangerous than the enemy without. These traitors gave George Washington many sleepless nights.

Miss F. L. T. (Boston, Mass.): Prudence Crandall (1803-90) conducted a school for girls at Canterbury, Conn. She admitted persons of color. The townspeople protested. Prudence was persecuted and imprisoned by her neighbors and her school house burned by the mob.

H. A. A. (Rochester, N. Y.): Having research made in County Palatine record. Data uncovered regarding Abell and Cotton will be forwarded by mail.

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# By The Name of Jordan

## From the Jordan River to the Hudson River

Henry III (1207-72) King of England from 1216 to 1272, was the eldest son of King John from whom the Barons wrested the Magna Charter. His reign was one of the longest and most troublesome in English history. Prominent among the Barons who bearded King John was the indomitable Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester. In the Earl's train was a very gallant and chivalrous knight named Sir William Deandon whose ancestral manor of Deandon was located thirty miles north of Exeter.

Deandon, like his immediate superior, de Montfort, performed deeds of daring in the Holy Land Crusades. Tradition has it that he reached the River Jordan in advance of a long procession of Crusaders, and smote with might and main scores of Saracens who tried to impede his progress. King Henry had promised great honors and notable recognition to the knights who would distinguish themselves in the Christian cause, and to Deandon he paid an unusual compliment. By letters patent he changed Sir William Deandon's name to Sir William Jordan and in like manner the manorial estate of the knight became the Jordan estate, which name it ever afterwards bore.

Following the troublesome times of James I the Jordans moved towards the north of England and a branch of the family penetrated into Scotland to form part of the landed Scottish aristocracy, nearly all of whom, like the Jordans, are of Norman origin. After several centuries the Scottish Jordans, who had participated prominently in the martial affairs of that nation, saw their family divided into different branches which followed different political or religious causes. Some of the Jordans, being of the reformed religion, migrated to the north of Ireland where they formed the nucleus of that great Scotch-Irish herd which was later to invade the American colonies.

In the vicinity of Belfast, Ireland, there was born in 1751, to John Jordan and his wife, a son whom they named William, and who was destined to take an active part in the American War of the Revolution. While the Jordan forbears had enjoyed great honors and favors from their royal master throughout the centuries, they had also led the van in teaching their royal masters that, when their loyalty was strained, they would fight the king as fast as they would fight the king's enemies. Faithful unto death in their sworn allegiance, they nevertheless acknowledged no master where God, Conscience and Liberty was at stake.

To revolt against unjust oppression was as natural to the Jordans as life itself. It was in the blood. So when John Jordan, accompanied by his wife and son William and a younger sister, came to America, he brought with him progeny who had much of the spirit of the Jordan ancestors who fought Saracens on the banks of the sacred river. William was only five years of age when he first beheld the new world. The little family settled in Westchester County and within two years the parents died, victims to an epidemic which raged at the time.

The orphan children were left to the mercy of others. The girl child disappeared and William, the scion of a long line of noble and chivalrous knights, found a home in an orphan asylum in New York. At eleven years of age he was "bound-out" from the asylum to learn the trade of hand-weaver which was an important one at that time. The family to whom he was bound were kind and considerate to him and he took full advantage of the limited educational opportunities offered.

He acquired great artistry and proficiency in his trade and at the age of sixteen, he completed his apprenticeship, and with twenty-five dollars in cash he started in business for himself. His

earnestness, uprightness and skill soon earned for him reputation and prosperity. About 1772 he moved to Dutchess County and at the age of twenty-three he married Ruth Ferris, also of Scotch ancestry, a member of the early American Ferris family.

Affairs in the Colonies were strained and the relationship with the mother country anything but cordial. Jordan, with several other young men, banded themselves together in a sort of military company and made preparation for whatever might come, and did come.

Early in the Revolutionary War he was one of the Minute Men and later was commissioned ensign in the state militia. Detailed to protect the lower counties, he eventually formed part of the main army when General Howe moved north to White Plains. Jordan participated in these notable events in a manner worthy of his distinguished forbears. He was commissioned to the rank of major and continued with his regiment when the war was over. His home became the rally place for the best and bravest in the post-war days.

Seven sons and four daughters were born to the Jordans. All were well educated and imbued with the splendid spirit of loyalty and patriotism which had been manifested by their parents. Prepared for the peaceful professions they were worthy scions of a worthy race. One son served in the New York State Assembly (1825), and for three years (1826-29) was a member of the Senate. He also became a member of the Constitutional Convention (1846) and Attorney-General in 1847. Another became mayor of an eastern city before settling in Illinois.

Another son was a surgeon in the War of 1812. One followed his father's business as weaver, two became prominent landed proprietors and another fought as a colonel in the 1812 war. Two daughters died young while the other two married prominent citizens.

Major William Jordan died June 10, 1833, at the age of eighty-two. A large

(Continued on Page 21)





# The Ancestor

Edited by VICTOR BRUCE GRANT

Phones

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## NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS

*The Editor will consider contributions of a genealogical, historical and heraldic nature. Authentic historical incidents in the lives and times of the progenitors of American families are desirable, as are also extracts from old letters, legal documents and family records. Photographs, old prints and illustrations of our ancestors, ancient American homes, and memorable family tokens, will be welcome.*

## Colonial Treasures

In the private collection of George C. Hume of Clinton, Wisconsin, are many valuable documents of great interest. The papers range from a letter written by Jefferson Davis, an expense account of Lieutenant Zachary Taylor, later to be a general and President of the United States, to old wills and quaint deeds of colonial days.

The quaint manner in which boundaries were described in land deeds two hundred years ago is illustrated in the following quoted from the original of a deed by John Corbin to John Corbin, Jr., on May 4th, 1732.

"Beginning at the chestnut white oak, thence running to a corner of Steven Hanford's line to two marked hickories; from thence along the said line to the marked hickory, being the division I made between John Grant and my son, John Corbin, Jr., and thence to a white oak standing upon a ridge by the side of the Rowling road betwixt Potomac and Rappohanock, and thence down to a branch of Lamb's creek to a marked white oak and thence up the northeast run to the beginning."

## A Modern Crusader

In the Statuary Hall of the House of Representatives at Washington, termed by some the chamber of horrors because of the admittedly inferior quality of the sculpture, there stands the marble effigy of one woman, Frances E. Willard, (1839-98), long a dominant force in the Temperance Movement in America.

The method by which these statues are selected gives special importance to each. Space for the installation of two statues are assigned to each state. Most have utilized it to secure immortality for military heroes, a few have put forward their citizens who in civil life fought for good government and the rights of the people. Illinois alone presents the statue of a woman who fought for good government and right living and was ever the foe of corruption, whether social or political.

Frances Willard, before her death, made the temperance movement practical, and, incidentally, she made the town of Evanston, Illinois, the mecca for all who believed in practical social reform. An indefatigable worker, she led a crusade which will have historic reverberations through many centuries.

## The Ancestor Poem Contest

As announced in our February issue we are offering a prize of one hundred dollars for the best patriotic poem or song submitted on or before June 1st. Mrs. Joseph von Schwinbeck, of St. Louis; Dr. Orra E. Monnette, of Los Angeles; Mrs. Louise Ward Watkins, of Pasadena, and two prominent persons resident in the eastern states, whose names will appear in our next issue, will act as judges. Already great interest has been manifested in this effort to discover a poetic effort which will help to inspire our people.

## Family Coats-Armor

The Coats-of-Arms of Pattee, Powell, Herbert, Graham and Mayo, together with a brief historical sketch of these families will appear in the next issue of *The Ancestor*.

## Imperial Order of the Yellow Rose

Prior to 1805 an Order of Chivalry was formed in America, under the above title, and on the scroll of the order following names it is stated were found. Viscount de Fronsac, John Milledge, Augusta, Ga.; Judge Archibald Stabo Bulloch, Savannah, Ga.; Noble Wymberley Jones, M.D.; John Glen, Chief Justice of Ga.; Major John Habersham W. Warden and J. Maxwell of Ga., and James de Veaux and John Rutledge of South Carolina.

This order was revived, May 11th, 1908, by Dr. J. G. B. Bulloch of Washington, D. C. and was incorporated in the District of Columbia in June of that year. Gordon Monges Ash of Frederick, Maryland, is the Registrar General.

## Study of Local and State Name Places

American name places are brimful of many romantic, historical and biographical incidents. The varied philological and social and human interest to be found in a study of name places has been manifested by the students of Missouri University under the direction of the Department of English. Mr. Allen Walker Reed started the idea several years ago, and during these years the study which he inspired and inaugurated has been carried forward rapidly. Four graduate theses on the study of Missouri place names, submitted for the degree of M.A. in English, have now been completed, and a fifth one is almost ready. We can imagine no more fascinating or effective study, or one more calculated to create an interest in history and genealogy, than the idea herein stated. Indeed it is an example that other educational centers would be advised to seriously consider.

Our next issue will contain a review of previous financial crisis in the history of our country and the manner in which our ancestors met and overcame these difficulties.





# The Aristocratic Tradition In a Socialistic Center

ELSEWHERE we have noted the spread of interest throughout the nation in matters genealogical. Responsible newspapers and journals are devoting much space to family history and tradition in certain localities. Milwaukee, Wisconsin, which has attracted nation-wide attention in recent years through its capable socialistic form of municipal government, is not, as some may imagine, indifferent to the aristocratic traditions of its leading families. The publishers of the Milwaukee Sentinel have made considerable research in the genealogical records of the leading citizens of the Wisconsin metropolis and much valuable data in this connection has been printed in their columns.

Many of Milwaukee's prominent families have, in faded letters and sealed commissions, in huge long muskets and silver epaulets, mementoes of their ancestors who were in Washington's group of aides.

## Back to Col. Tallmadge

Mrs. T. W. Spence, regent of the Benjamin Tallmadge Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, is a great grand-daughter of the revolutionary colonel after whom the chapter was named. Colonel Tallmadge was closely associated with General Washington all through the war, being on his staff and a member of what Washington himself christened his military family. He was a member of the detail ordered to place Major Andre under arrest, and in his memoirs told of the high esteem and compassion he came to feel for Andre, and of his unsuccessful attempt to intercede for him with Washington.

Colonel Tallmadge was a cavalry officer, and his troop, mounted on dapple gray horses, was the pride of the army. He was commander-in-chief of the army in Connecticut, and a prominent member of the Society of the Cincinnati, of which Washington was the first president.

Mrs. Spence is a great-great-grand-

daughter of William Floyd, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, to whose grave at Westville, N. Y., the D. A. R. of New York state makes an annual pilgrimage.

Mrs. Spence's son, Thomas H. Spence, her grandson, Arthur Tallmadge Spence, and her nephew, Howard Tallmadge Foulkes, share the same heritage, of course.

## Revolution Relics

The rusty old musket, almost six feet long and so heavy that one wonders how one man could have borne it, which Col. Henry Ludington carried at the Battle of White Plains, and at the storming of Quebec, now rests in a huge case in the Wauwatosa home of his great grandson, Frederick Ludington. The revolutionary colonel, whose commission was signed by General Clinton, was on Washington's military staff. Ludington Patton is named for his distinguished ancestor.

Lovely old china which was once used by the first president now graces the home of George Washington Young, E. Kenilworth place, whose ancestor, Nottley Young, was an intimate friend of Washington.

The great grandfather of Mrs. Loyal Durand and Mrs. Frederick C. Best, Col. Daniel Kemper, was an aide-de-camp to Washington, and a prominent member of the Society of the Cincinnati, founded by Washington and Lafayette. Lafayette himself pinned the badge of the society on Colonel Kemper.

The Quarles family is especially rich in colonial ancestry. William C. Quarles and Joseph Very Quarles have, through their parents, the late Judge and Mrs. Joseph Very Quarles, at least a dozen ancestors who saw service under Washington. Richer still is the colonial ancestry of Mrs. Edwin B. Coddington (Caroline Quarles) for her mother,

Mrs. William C. Quarles, has revolutionary stock, too.

## Distinguished Ancestry

Lieutenant Thomas Wilson, one of the ancestors of Mrs. W. C. Quarles, was a Quaker, but he volunteered after the Declaration of Independence, and later served at Brandywine. The elders of the Society of Friends warned him to withdraw as a man of war, or be dropped, but he chose to leave the society. Mrs. Quarles has record of his rebuke to the Quakers after the war was over: "No, thee did wrong to drop my name for serving my country, and I'll never join thee again!"

Equally noteworthy is the heritage of the Morris family of Milwaukee. The great grandfather of Charles M. Morris was Lewis Morris III, a member of the continental congress which signed the Declaration of Independence, and later a brigadier general in the Revolutionary army, in which he also had three sons serving as officers. His eldest son, Jacob Morris, was a major and aide-de-camp in the army, serving on the staffs of Generals Charles Lee, Benedict Arnold and Nathaniel Greene. In 1787 he settled in Otsego County, New York, where the village of Morris now stands.

Another illustrious ancestor, Gouverneur Morris, brother of Lewis III, had a record of civic service during the colonial period. He devised the scheme of decimal currency now in use, and is said to have been the principal author of the United States Constitution in the form finally adopted, and to have been the first to suggest the Erie Canal. His circle of friends included General Washington, Robert Morris, Alexander Hamilton, and the patriots of that group.

## Colleague of Morris

Lieutenant Bartholomew Jacob Van Valkenburgh—"Major Van" as he was known to his troops, a personal friend of Lafayette and Washington—is one of

(Continued on Page 17)





## THE BREED OF THE BORDENS

Nearly three hundred years ago, in 1636, to be exact, there came to the American Colonies, Richard Borden and his wife Joan. His son John was the first white child born in Rhode Island. Richard became Commissioner and General-Treasurer of the Colony and when he died in 1671 he left no will and the Council made one for his heirs, following out the wishes he had expressed in his life-time. John Borden (1640-1716) helped to lay out the town of Portsmouth and held the lease for the Bristol Ferry in 1669.

### John Borden and King Philip

Gentleman John Borden, like his distinguished forbears, gave allegiance to the Quaker form of worship. His peaceful disposition and inherent straightforwardness enabled him to exercise great influence over the Indian King Philip and he tried to dissuade him from making war on the white settlers. King Philip is credited with describing John Borden as the only honest white man he ever knew.

Thomas Borden, (1682-1745) son of John, succeeded to the Bristol Ferry lease, much landed property, and the ownership of Hog Island. The island was composed of salt marshes which the capable Thomas sold at boom prices and repurchased back at considerable reduced cost. The Bordens married women of ancient families. They're matrimonial ties gave them kinship with the Earles, Walkers, Shearmans, Gardners and others. Herodias Long was the Quaker lady who, in 1658, was sentenced by Governor Endicott to be whipped with ten lashes and put in prison for two weeks. Her child's nursemaid received a similiar penalty because she was in the company of a Quaker.

### Present-Day Bordens

The ancient and historic American family have many notable descendants today. John Borden, lawyer and explorer, was commissioned a Lieutenant-Commander in the naval reserve during the World War. He also gave his yacht

## Anecdotes of the Scarritt Family

IN 1718 OR 1719, Richard Scarritt bought ten acres of land "in ye year of ye reign of our sovereign Lord George of Great Britain, King, etc., etc.," as stated in the Branford (Conn.) Land Records. When he settled in this country he brought to America a name that has been borne with honor by his descendants ever since.

Six members of the family have been prominent preachers. Isaac, born in 1765, and his nephew, also named Isaac, achieved considerable prominence as exponents of the theological doctrines of their times. The latter was founder of the Fox River Mission (Ancestor, Nov., 1932). Dr. Jotham A. Scarritt was a trustee of McKendree College for fifty years. Dr. William Russell Scarritt was a noted author and theologian, and Dr. Nathan Scarritt, a pioneer minister in Kansas, founded the Scarritt College.

### A Modern Nathan Speaks

The baptismal name of Nathan is a cherished one in this family. The spirit of the Prophet Nathan appears to have inspired their conduct. Dr. W. T. Lucky, one time State Superintendent of Schools in California, son-in-law of the last named Nathan Scarritt, spoke somewhat absent-mindedly while serving as chaplain of the State Penitentiary. Addressing the prisoners he said, "My friends, I am glad to see so many of you here today," oblivious of the fact that

"Kanawha" to the government. Others of the Borden breed have distinguished themselves in the professions and in public affairs. The list is too long to attempt to enumerate.

From the very earliest days of Colonial America the Bordens have had a prominent place in the progress and development of the American nation. In every phase of our national forward march this family have participated. Their Quaker ancestry had the spirit of adventure and the tranquil courage which, in a new nation, is of greater value than martial aggressiveness.

his hearers were not there from choice.

Another story relates that being called to serve as Chaplain of the Legislature, in the absence of the regular Chaplain, during a session at Sacramento, he, forgetting his environment, offered up the usual petition he used in the penitentiary and prayed fervently for "those who had been sent up here from various sections of the state, in punishment for their crimes." That prayer created a sensation.

The Scarritts have also served prominently in missionary fields, even as far as central Africa. They have been merchants, bankers and lawyers of note. Edward Lucky Scarritt became a judge and now lives in retirement in Kansas City. William C. Scarritt and his son, Arthur D. Scarritt, are active members of the firm of Scarritt, Jones and North of Kansas City, and W. R. Scarritt, son of Dr. W. R. Scarritt, is an attorney in Boston.

RALPH E. PEARSON.

### National Interest In Family History

There is a renaissance of interest in genealogy. Perhaps it is that present conditions have wooed people from the worship of false social gods of materialism and brought them to a consideration of worthier realities. We are judging people today more by what they are, and less by what they have, or did have. Our correspondents throughout the nation send us local newspapers showing the ever-increasing pace devoted to family history and tradition. Sunday editions of metropolitan newspapers are also recognizing the trend of interest in genealogy and are providing special feature articles of unusual historical value. Most of these articles are being written by trained genealogists. It would seem as if a wider literary horizon has arisen for writers who have a knowledge of historical genealogy.

"When you were in India, Mrs. Newrich, did you see the Himalayas?"

"Unfortunately, no, we called but they were not at home."





## THE ARISTOCRATIC TRADITION IN A SOCIALISTIC CENTER

(Continued from Page 15)

the revolutionary ancestors of the Van Valkenburgh family of Milwaukee. On her own side, Mrs. Frank P. Van Valkenburgh traces her ancestry back to General John Patton, one of the merchants who helped Robert Morris raise the funds necessary to carry on the war, and to Col. John Jacob Mytinger, a member of the Cincinnati, and a man who served on Washington's staff when the seat of government was at Philadelphia. His book of tactics and his epaulets are still in possession of the Patton branch of the family, in the East.

Both Eliphalet Hull and his wife, ancestors of Dr. John L. Yates and Mrs. Carol M. Allis, rendered valiant service against the British. Hull aided in building both the historic chains across the North River. Living near Fort Edward, they were right in the heart of hostilities, and during one attack, when it was necessary to send for aid, Mrs. Hull volunteered to go in man's clothing so that none of the men need be taken from the post.

### Did Paul Revere Steal that Horse?

Editor, *The Ancestor*:

On page 24, Volume I, number I, of *The Ancestor* it reads: "If Paul Revere had stolen a horse to make his memorable ride, no one today would consider him a horse-thief." The mare, "Brown Betty," of Revere ride and Longfellow's poem was owned by Samuel Larkin (1701-1784, 4th from Edward) and was loaned to Revere at the request of Samuel's son Deacon John. THE MARE WAS NEVER RETURNED.

WILLIAM E. LINCOLN.

Maybe the Literary Digest should undertake a nation-wide pole to enable us to discover where all the national wealth really is.

An expert is one who has nerve enough to charge more for his services than the other fellow.

## THE HOUSE OF WALTON

A quarter of a century of tireless labor and inestimable expense is represented in the genealogical record of the Walton and Allied Families compiled by Lora S. LaMange. The author has already won a place in literature with her work "The Greene Family," and other efforts outside the field of genealogical research.

Her volume dealing with the Walton family is likely to remain a valuable contribution to historic family records. Diligent research in old and new world channels, together with a sense of dramatic presentation, make the story of the Waltons something more than a cold genealogical record. It is brimful of

incidents connected with the lives and achievements of Walton ancestors. From their historic beginnings on the banks of the Rhine to their arrival in the American Colonies, the narrative abounds in colorful description and it is copiously illustrated.

Unlike very many genealogical works this splendid effort contains valuable heraldic data. Coats-armor of families allied with the Waltons are illustrated in its pages and interesting historic pictures prevail throughout. Above all, the genealogical compilation is amazingly complete, and considering the magnitude of the task, reflects great credit on the author. Lora S. LaMange issues the history of the House of Walton and Allied Families from her home in Lake Wales, Florida.

### Guardians of the National Heritage

Recently we have been the privileged guest of many gatherings of great national patriotic organizations meeting in the West. These splendid American groups quite obviously recognize that serious attempts are being made, and likely to be made, to radically change, if not completely undermine, the constitutional structure of the United States. One finds comfort and strength in watching their quiet effectiveness, for, so long as these bulwarks of our national heritage function effectively, there is little fear of destructive political elements endangering our national structure. They are fully alive to the signs of the times, and, while they realize that important changes in our body politic are imminent and desirable, they are also determined that any such changes will not impia the fundamental heritages left us by the founders of the nation. There is nothing fanatical or bigoted in their attitude toward changes that mean genuine progress, but they are watchful of changes that threaten the well being of the American people.

He who holds his own council holds an empire.

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## THE ORIGIN OF THE GIBBS FAMILY

(Continued from Page 5)

walk of life. It has few, if any, of so commanding importance that it is a hardship for the rest of the family to live up to their reputations, but in all the professions, in literature, art, music and science, the family is well represented. It is acting well its part in the constructive work of this 20th century and demonstrating the truth of the adage that blood will tell.

### Letter from Sir Philip Gibbs

Dear Mr. Gibbs:

Please excuse my delay in answering your letter but since my return to England I have been overwhelmed with work.

I send my best wishes to the Gibbs Family Reunion. I was extremely interested to find this Association of the old family in the U. S. The Gibbs family is a fine old English stock and is still going strong.

My information as to the origin of the family is that two brothers came over to England as wool merchants in the reign of Edward IV and settled in the west of England where many of their descendants are still living. Devonshire is the county and the little old church of Clyst St. George is the burial place of many early members of the family. Two brothers of whom the elder was Henry Gibbs were implicated in the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury by the Countess of Essex in the reign of James I. Henry Gibbs was a young gentleman of the Bedchamber at the Court of Whitehall and had to escape. It is my opinion that this scandal caused some of the family to emigrate to America in the year 1615 or thereabout.

You may be interested to know that my namesake, Philip Gibbs, born in 1729, was one of the early inventors of shorthand and wrote a book called "An Historical Account of Correspondence and Swift Writing" and another called an "Essey on the Further Development of Shorthand." Some of the most beautiful churches of England were designed

## DESCENDANTS OF BUILDER OF THE "CONSTITUTION," VISIT FRIGATE

The gallant Old Constitution, famous frigate of the United States Navy, is visiting the Pacific Coast. At this writing she is lying snug in San Pedro Harbor, resting on her laurels and affording pleasure and inspiration to thousands who visit her daily.

None of the many visitors who trod the decks of Old Ironsides could have experienced the thrill which came to Mrs. Alice Humphrey Smith, great-great-great-grand-daughter of Joshua Humphrey, designer of the Constitution, who saw for the first time the famous marine masterpiece of her forbear.

In 1794, when the Constitution was



designed, Joshua Humphrey operated a shipyard in Boston. He was appointed chief naval constructor of the United States and occupied the post until his death in 1864. The business and the rank were carried on by his son, Samuel Humphrey.

Mrs. Smith, on this memorable visit to the famous frigate, was accompanied

by another member of the family who was a student of Christopher Wren. He was the architect of St. Martins in the Fields, opposite the National Library in London. The present head of the family is Lord Aldenham.

With kind regard,

Yours very sincerely,

PHILIP GIBBS.

by her husband, Captain Phillip H. Smith; her son, D. Lloyd Smith and the latter's wife and family. They were special guests of the officers of the historic vessel.

In the Smith home in California are many heirlooms and official documents preserving the records of a name which appears time and again in history. There are also many anecdotes told regarding the early history of Old Ironsides.

When Commodore Elliot was in command of the naval station at Charleston, Mass., in 1834, he, being a great admirer of General Jackson, had a carved figure of the general placed on the bow of the frigate, much to the disgust of the Boston Whigs. A young enthusiast named Samuel P. Dewey, sawed off the figure-head and carried it away at night. He took the head to Washington, where friends persuaded him not to go so far as to present it to the authorities. It remains today an interesting historic relic at Annapolis.

### The Ways of Fate

Thornton Augustin Washington, aged 79, of Garden City, Kansas, is the last direct heir of the line of George Washington, and, with his sister Marion Wallace Washington, the nearest living relative of the first president. Fortune has not been kind to Thornton Washington as he is in receipt of ten dollars a month from the county, half of which goes to pay rent.

George Washington had no children. His next male heir was his brother, Samuel Washington. Samuel's eldest son was Thornton Washington, who was succeeded by his son, John Thornton Augustin Washington. The latter's eldest son was Daniel Bedinger Washington (5th), who was the father of the 79 year-old Thornton Augustin Washington.

Mr. Washington lives with his sister, whose great-great-great-grandmother was Mary Ball Washington, the mother of the immortal George, in very humble circumstances in Garden City, Kansas.





## A YANKEE CLIPPER SINGES THE BEARD OF THE KING OF SPAIN

(Continued from Page 8)

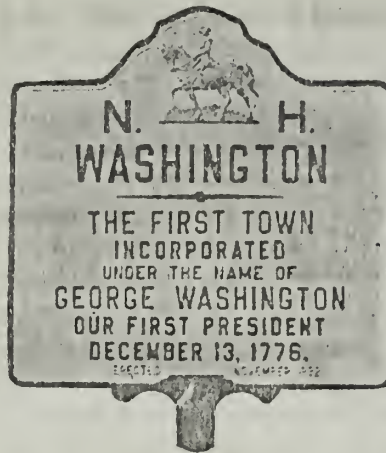
render the danger considerably. But, as a listless land breeze was the order of the day, only sufficient steerage way was available to the gallant clipper.

While making preparations to sneak out under the nose of the fort, they observed great bustle and excitement on shore. Horse and foot were flocking to the fort. Well, the Commandante was evidently going to invite a fight, and the Commandante must therefore be accommodated. It must not be said that well-brought-up Yankees would disappoint so distinguished and so courteous a host. So preparations for a fight commenced.

### The Battle of San Diego

The "Lelia Byrd" carried only three six-pounders which were placed on the side of the ship bearing on the fort. The armed crew of the clipper numbered fifteen. The enemy numbered nearly one hundred and the fort boasted a battery of six nine-pounders. The clipper had to pass through the neck of a bottle. To stay would be disastrous. To pass the fort would be hazardous. Beyond lay the wide Pacific. So sails were loosed and the anchor raised. Heave a-way, heave a-way.

The Spanish flag was hoisted on the fort and a blank shot fired to notify the clipper that reprisals were intended. The clipper gradually eased from her anchorage and the fort sent a shot across her bows. But the "Lelia Byrd" slowly gathered way and proceeded to pass under the shadow of the fort guns and within ear-shot of the gesticulating and excited Spaniards. Her rigging and sails received some injury but she hesitated not at all in her slow, majestic progress to the gate of freedom. Nor did she return a single shot. Not one. Not yet. Abreast of the Fort a shot struck her hull which was quickly packed with wads of oakum. Then the gallant clipper spoke her piece. A broadside left the guns of the "Lelia Byrd" which sent scores of the enemy scamper-



ing away from the fort. The second broadside caused them to completely abandon their guns. Consternation prevailed. The fort abandoned. And the Yankee clipper passed through to safety on the bosom of the wide Pacific.

Damage was repaired and the clipper visited isolated ports in Lower California. Shaler and Cleveland then set sail for the Sandwich Isles and from thence to Canton, calling on the way at the Island of Guam. Teas and silks were exchanged for sea-otter skins. Here the partnership of Shaler and Cleveland terminated. The latter returned to Boston. The former prepared to take the "Leila Byrd" on a second voyage to California. Probably he felt that "Lelia Byrd" and the Spanish officials had not been properly introduced.

"The success of capital lies in ministering to the people, not in taking advantage of them. And every successful business house is built on the bed-rock of reciprocity, mutuality and cooperation. That legal Latin maxim, 'Let the buyer beware' is a legal fiction. It should read, 'Let the seller beware,' for he who is intent on selling the people a different article from what they want, or at a price beyond its value, will stay in trade about as long as that famous snowball will last in Biloxi."—ALBERT HUBBARD.

"To benefit yourself, you must benefit humanity."—JAMES OLIVER.

## SOCIALISM NOT NEW

(Continued from Page 7)

sackie in New York, Yellow Springs and Kendal in Ohio, and Forrestville and Macluria in Indiana.

Fourierism found its principle apostle in this country in Arthur Brisbane. Horace Greeley, with characteristic eagerness, pounced upon the communistic hypothesis, and, by the bitterness of his attacks, only succeeded in making new friends for the new experiment.

Very plausible indeed, are the explanations offered for the failure of these experiments by believers in communism. Very ingenious are the reasons given for the disappearance of these Utopias in America. "How could they succeed?" they ask, "when they were surrounded and choked by a capitalistic society?" Well, Russia has no such alibi, and the success of communism there, no unimpeachable evidence, is a delusion and a snare. This is not proof however, that there is anything angelic in our capitalistic system as at present constituted.

### More in Sorrow Than in Anger

Max O'Rell participated in a verbal duel with Mark Twain which attracted international attention. Said the witty Frenchman, whose American impressions were achieved in a three weeks' visit: "I found the Americans all busy trying to find out who their grandfathers were." This ungenerous fling at the national interest in genealogy was met by Mark Twain's barbed reprisal: "When I visited France I found the Frenchmen busy trying to find out who their fathers were."

## The Ancestor

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## A TRULY GREAT AMERICAN

### An Ambassador of Good-Will

*(Continued from Page 3)*

first visit to the English capital. His upright bearing and splendid reputation won for him a firm place in the hearts of London merchants and bankers. The second trip Peabody made to London was in 1835, and it was on a very delicate and important mission.

### A Super Salesman

The state of Maryland was in sore financial distress. She had issued bonds, and these were coming due. Certain southern states had repudiated their debts, and it looked as if Maryland was going to default. Peabody issued an open letter calling upon the citizens of Maryland to preserve their commercial honor. The state bonds were held mostly in New York and Philadelphia, and these were rival cities.

The state of Maryland empowered George Peabody to go to London and negotiate a loan. Arrived in the English capital Peabody invited a dozen bankers to dinner, after which he proceeded to tell his story. It must have been a very effective story for he floated a loan of eight million dollars. Robert Owen said that Peabody simply borrowed the money "on his face." Whatever the method the facts are that he sailed back to Baltimore with the money in gold coin.

As a commission for securing the London loan, the state of Maryland gave Peabody a check for sixty thousand dollars. He endorsed the check, "Presented to the state of Maryland with the best wishes of George Peabody," and sent it back. Most of the smart political manipulators of the present day would regard this action as bordering on insanity, if they could understand it at all.

By his contact with London bankers Peabody saw great untapped sources of added trade between the two nations. He, more than any man of his generation, did most to cement the commercial relationship between England and America. That, too, at a time when the

War of 1812 and even the Revolutionary War was a trying memory. Through his influence a better and more kindly understanding came into being. And to mark his belief in closer commercial arrangements between the two countries, he opened an office in London, therefrom to supervise his vast interests. Later he gave three million dollars of his wealth to the poor of that city.

### Millions for Education

He then gave three million dollars for the cause of education in the southern states. He next gave one and a half million to found the Peabody Institute of Baltimore. He aided discovery in the field of inventions. He built and endowed libraries. He gave liberally and he gave wisely.

In the Peabody Institute at Peabody, Massachusetts, is a letter written by Victoria the Queen endorsing his work for the working class of that nation. There too is to be seen a picture of the great queen painted in miniature which she had specially executed to give to George Peabody.

He died in London in 1869 and Queen Victoria ordered that his body be placed in Westminster Abbey. The queen in person attended his funeral, the flags of Parliament House were lowered to half-mast, and the body of the great American was attended to Westminster Abbey by the Royal Guard. William Ewart Gladstone, England's Great Commoner, was one of the pallbearers.

### Warships Convoy Him Home

Later it was discovered that Peabody had devised in his will that he should be buried by the side of his parents in Danvers. The body was then removed from Westminster Abbey and placed on board the British man-of-war "Monarch" in the presence of the great officials of the nation. The "Monarch" was convoyed to America by a French and an American gunboat. No such honor was ever before paid to the memory of a simple American citizen.

George Peabody waged a war against

## SCOTCH-IRISH IN AMERICA

*(Continued from Page 9)*

in many cases, the scions of Scottish nobility and even of royal pedigree.

They have given to America brilliant statesmen and a host of distinguished men and women in letters and in science. A little section about thirty miles in diameter, in Chester, Lancaster and York Counties in Pennsylvania contained the homes of the Scotch-Irish parent stock and near kin of such men as Jackson, Polk, Johnson, McKinley, Grant, Benjamin Harrison (Mother), Blaine, Adlai Stevenson, the Ewings, Wayne McVeigh as well as a large number of cabinet officers, senators, congressmen, judges and soldiers.

The genealogical records of these Scotch-Irish families in America have been very carefully gathered and preserved. They form a valuable part of the historical record of our nation.

### The First Great Declaration . . . The Original Magna Charta

The original Magna Charta was damaged in the Great Fire of London and is now in the British Museum. Removed from the archives of Dover Castle in the early seventeenth century, it will forever remain for the English-speaking people, a document of supreme historical importance. The many descendants in America of the Barons of Runnemede will be interested to know that a facsimile of this great document is available to them. This historically accurate reproduction of the restored Magna Charta is procurable from the publication office, 59 Farrand Park, Detroit, Michigan. The facsimile, which is suitable for framing, bears the seal of King John, together with the names and arms (in color), of the twenty-five Barons who were the Runnemede securities.

want and woe. He created homes; he never desolated one. All his life he sought to aid mankind. His charity knew no frontiers.



## THE BOOKPLATE

(Continued from Page 11)

Marie Antoinette's bookplate served both as Ex Libris and frontispiece to a catalogue of the books in her library. The young empress is pictured in a costume of the period. Two other bookplates of note are the reprints of the Ex Libris found in the few remaining books in the Chateau de la Bastille after its destruction during the French Revolution, and that of Bilibald Pirkheimer, designed and engraved by Albert Durer in 1529. The heraldic achievements of Pirkheimer are incorporated in the design.

(To be continued)

The Bookplate Association International will hold its ninth annual exhibition and prize bookplate competition at Los Angeles, California, in May, 1933.

Bookplates may be sent of any date but only those made in 1932 and 1933 are eligible for a prize. The artist's name should be written plainly on back of each print with process of reproduction and date of execution. The prints exhibited will be kept in the Association collection. A catalogue with awards designated will be mailed to each participant. The work of any living artist may be entered by any one, subject to the regulations of the art committee. The committee reserves the right to restrict the number of designs by any one artist to twenty-five prints.

Prizes to be awarded are as follows:

Dr. Egerton Crispine Prize: Twenty-five dollars for the best etching.

Helen Wheeler Bassett Prize: Fifteen dollars for the best child's bookplate in any medium.

Ruth Thomson Saunders Prize: Fifteen dollars for the best wood cut or wood engraving.

Margaret Ely Webb Prize: For the best



## BY THE NAME OF JORDAN

From the Jordan River to the Hudson River

(Continued from Page 13)

square stone marks his resting place in Columbia County which bears this inscription: "He served his country in her struggle for independence and maintained to the last an ardent attachment to her institutions. His intercourse with mankind through life was regulated by the strictest rules of moral virtue and Christian character." More could not be said of the bravest of his ancestors.

design in any medium not otherwise designated for a prize.

Honor Certificate for the best bookplate done in any medium.

Bookplates should be sent unmounted by letter postage before April 10, 1933, to Mrs. Helen Wheeler Bassett, 629 Alexandria Avenue, Los Angeles, California, U. S. A.

*The Ancestor* invites those among its subscribers who are bookplate interested to join the Collectors Club by enrolling in the exchange list.

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The Los Angeles Times, announcing the closing of the banks of thirty states, gives us also a "Text for the Day" which reads: "Blessed are the poor for they shall inherit the earth."

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Note—The map gives the position of all the houses standing within the bounds of Salem Village in 1692 with names of owners.





## JAMES MacNEIL WHISTLER

### Kin of Famous Painter Designed Fort Dearborn

The Century of Progress exposition in Chicago will exhibit Whistler's famous painting, "My Mother." James MacNeil Whistler was a grandson of Captain John Whistler who, in 1803, was commanded by the United States government to build a "Tomahawk Fort" later known as Fort Dearborn.

Captain Whistler arrived at the Chicago River on August 17th, 1803. He selected the site and drew the plans. The fort was completed by winter and was named after General Henry Dearborn. The plans, beautifully drawn, displayed a high degree of artistry. They were preserved, and the reproduction to be shown at the exposition has been built to the original designs.

Accompanying Captain Whistler to the Chicago River was his son, William Whistler and the latter's sixteen-year-old bride. Her diary, and the records of Captain Whistler, constitute the first historical annals of Chicago as a geographical fact. Captain Whistler had another son, George Washington Whistler, who became a world famous engineer. He also displayed a high degree of artistry in the plans he executed a century ago. In distant Russia, especially in Moscow and Petrograd, bridges and viaducts are still in use which attest to his skill.

James MacNeil Whistler was the son of George Washington Whistler.

"I congratulate poor young men upon being born to that ancient and honorable degree which renders it necessary that they should devote themselves to hard work."—ANDREW CARNEGIE.

The First Carnegie Library was built in 1887 in Braddock, Pennsylvania. It was intended primarily for the workers of the Carnegie Steel Works.

Probably the Great War was fought to make the world safe for Technocracy.

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*Midway Building, Beverly Hills, California.*





## BUREAU OF INFORMATION

*(Continued from page 12)*

M. L. E. (Baltimore, Md.): Benjamin Stodert of Maryland, Revolutionary soldier and Georgetown merchant, was made head of the new Navy Department by Adams. War with France at the time threatened. Equipment for new frigates was voted, one of which was the "Constitution."

Dr. W. W. R. (Grand Rapids, Mich.): The family is of Norman origin. The Darcy name was known and respected in Normandy before the illegitimate William the Conqueror was born. Some day we are going to complete a list of great families who have lived under many flags. The Spencers, for instance, lived, prospered, and were loyal to France, England, Ireland, Holland, and America, during the long centuries of their history. Many such families have lived through and survived dynasties, principalities and republics.

A. M. M. (Youngston, Ohio): Thanks for long letter. Your interest appreciated. Mailing reply regarding genealogical data.

Mrs. H. F. McG. (Max Meadows, Va.): Glad of your interest in Crockett family account. The record of the other family you mention will appear in subsequent issue.

Mrs. W. A. B. (South Pasadena, Calif.): Certainly we do. All help possible will be rendered by this department.

J. H. (Los Angeles, Calif.): Have forwarded your inquiry to Dr. W. Ross Cooper. You may be sure of a reply.

Mrs. K. L. (El Paso, Tex.): Yes, their progenitors were inn-keepers. Don't forget was a highly respected community host. They had nothing in common with the modern saloon-keeper.

M. K. T., Jr. (San Francisco, Calif.): It's a very long story. Gregor Johann Mendel (1822-1884) the discoverer of Mendel's Law, was an Austrian scientist and the Abbot of Brunn. This "Law" governs the inheritance of contrasting parental characters by offspring. Mendel arrived at this finding by experiments on garden peas. We can only conjecture what the late William Jennings Bryan would say of such a man.

N. K. J. (Atlanta, Ga.): Amendments are made pursuant to the fifth article of the original Constitution. Consult it.

Dr. L. H. G. (St. Louis, Mo.): Richard Edwards and Elizabeth Tuthill gave us a most distinguished and cultured posterity. Notably, Aaron Burr, Melville W. Bigelow, Chief Justice Waite, Gen U. S. Grant, Grover Cleveland, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, etc., etc. By his second wife, Mary Talcott, his progeny were undistinguished. This family have been the subject of much study and comment by authorities on eugenics.

Rev. J. W. P. (New York City): What nobler objective can the American people contemplate? To work for the creation of a race of men naturally happy, healthy, just and wise. But there can be no true national pride without family pride. "Show me a nation's homes and I will tell you her destiny" is as true today as it ever was.

Mrs. F. L. A. (Martinsburg, W. Va.): The Hicks family traces back to the Fifteenth century. The first in this country was Robert Hicks who came in 1621 in the ship "Fortune" from Southwark, England. His wife, Margaret Winslow, came over with their son, Samuel, on the "Anne" in 1623.

Dr. H. L. E. (New York City, N. Y.): William Earle was the son of Ralph Earle, who came, probably from Exeter, with his wife, Joan, in 1634.

Mrs. E. H. W. (Plattsmouth, Nebr.): Your appreciation and kindly co-operation is valued by us.

Miss A. L. F. (Winston-Salem, N. C.): Will keep you in mind. Thanks.

J. W. L. (Davenport, Ia.): Many thanks for Kennedy, Morgan and Lester data. Will have occasion to use later.

J. A. S. (Norfolk, Va.): Will send copies to persons mentioned. Appreciate opportunity to review Hartman, Fereby and Wilson data. Further details by mail.



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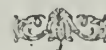
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### BETTER LATE THAN NEVER

ONE OF THE most colorful of America's sea fighters, Richmond Pearson Hobson, now a resident of Los Angeles, who in 1898 sank the Merrimac across the channel at Santiago, Cuba, to bottle up the Spanish Fleet, is to be given belated recognition. His epic deed, which became a classic legend of the United States Navy, may win for him, after thirty-five years, the retired rank and pay of Rear-Admiral as well as the Congressional Medal of Honor. The bill is on the Senate calendar.

### Hobson's Ancestry

Captain Hobson traces his ancestry to Colonel Richmond Pearson who was born in Dinwiddie County, Virginia, in 1751. Colonel Pearson married (first) a Miss Hayden, and (second) Eliza-

beth Mumford, the latter a descendant of William Brewster of Mayflower fame. Jesse A. Pearson, Colonel Pearson's eldest son married Ann, daughter of General John Steele, and served in the Colonial legislature of North Carolina, and held the rank of Major-General of the State Militia.

Joseph Pearson, second son of Colonel Pearson, was also a legislator and a member of Congress. His sister, Elizabeth, married Colonel John Stokes, Revolutionary officer and later Judge in the United States Court. Judge Richmond Mumford Pearson, grandfather of Captain Hobson, was associate Judge of the Supreme Court of North Carolina and eventually became Chief Justice. He married Margaret McClung Williams, daughter of Colonel John Williams of Tennessee.

Captain Hobson is the son of Judge James Marcellus Hobson and Sarah Croom Pearson. He was born in 1870. A cousin of his was General Croom Pearson, and his uncle, Daniel G. Fowle was a Governor of North Carolina. His aunt, Elizabeth Pearson, was a daughter of Governor Ellis.

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Friend of the Indians, author of a "Century of Dishonor," poet and novelist of high achievement, she will probably be remembered better as the author of "Ramona," that beautiful and pathetic story of the redman's wrongs, than as the practical laborer for the correcting of the evil conditions under which the redman suffered.

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—W. E. CHANNING.

## ABRAHAM LINCOLN WROTE HIS OWN FAMILY HISTORY

(Continued from Page 4)

aroused me again. What I have done since then is pretty well known.

### Six Feet Four in Height

If any personal description of me is thought desirable, it may be said I am, in height, six feet four inches, nearly; lean in flesh, weighing on an average, 180 pounds; dark complexion, with coarse black hair and gray eyes. No other marks or brands recollected.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

*Maybe it is more important to "Be American," than to "Buy American."*

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### Washington Lied— Like a Gentleman

Mr. A. S. Salley, Secretary of the South Carolina Historical Society, has discovered a musty document which reveals the Father of our Country in a new light. It shows that he once deliberately told a lie in order to save a man's life. Washington was Colonel of two companies of Virginia militia at Fort Mifflin in July, 1776. In those days military campaigns were conducted according to certain established rules of etiquette. Washington's command was surrounded by a very much larger British force and he had ordered his troops to evacuate their position.

De Villers, the French commander, demanded that Washington give the name of the sentry who had killed three of the French without challenge, and Washington, according to the newly discovered record, sternly replied; "He was killed on duty." The sentry, twenty-two year-old Philemon Waters, was right behind Washington all the time.

### William Lost Was Lost

Here is a new strange addition to the category of remarkable names. Bill Lost of London, England, was taken as a child to visit the great exhibition in Hyde Park in 1851. He was lost and his parents never succeeded in reclaiming him. When taken in charge by charity agencies, he was entered in their register as Bill—lost. The name stuck.

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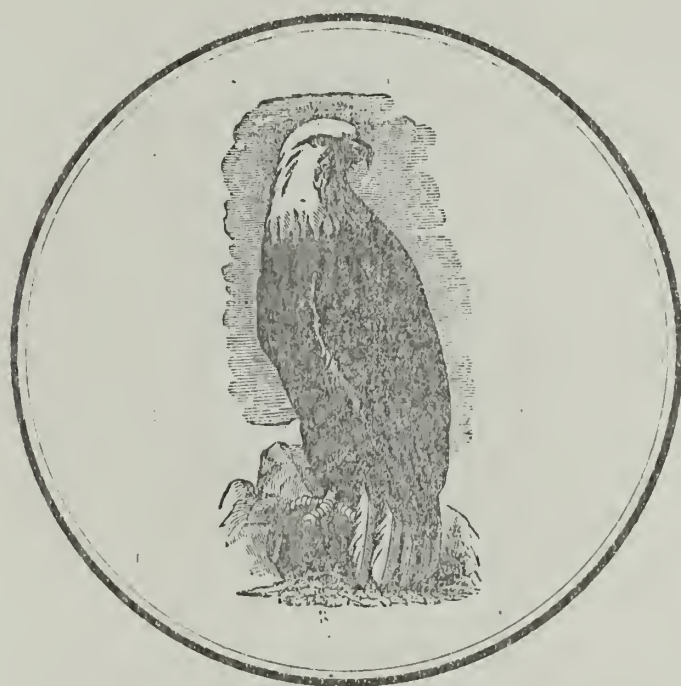
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